



Our course the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1814.

No. 779.

VOL. XV.

War Department, July 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

WHAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1816, within the States, territories and districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinity, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine and State of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York and its northern vicinities and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, &c. at the rate of two quarters of salt, four quarters of vinegar, four pounds of soap, &c. one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as may be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as above, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the losses for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at July Term, 1814, of the County Court of Duplin, the last will and testament of Alexander Deacon, Esq. deceased, was proven and confirmed, and the subscribers qualified Executors. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those who have claims against said estate are notified to present them to the subscribers for settlement within the time prescribed by an act of assembly, entitled to act to amend an act entitled an act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

JOHN DICKSON, } Exors.
JOSEPH MCGOWAN, }

Duplin, August 1 76

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

July Term, 1814.

Jonas Clarke v. Micajah Moore.
Original attachment levied on four Negroes and Household furniture.

It appearing to this Court, that Micajah Moore, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for three weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

May Term, 1814.

Henry Ticer v. Thomas Moore.
Original attachment levied on land adjoining Wm. Flinn.

It appearing to this Court, that Thomas Moore, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for three weeks, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

June Session, 1814.

Wm. Green v. Charles A. Hill.
Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land (said to contain 100 acres) and 10 Negroes.

It appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Charles A. Hill, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered, that unless he appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the second Monday of September next, and replevy the property levied upon as aforesaid, and plead to issue, that judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly—and that publication hereof be made in the Register, published in Raleigh for three months.

Test, G. HILL, c. c.

June 24. 70

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

July Term, 1814.

Wm. B. Stokes & wife, } Petition for distribution above.
Godfrey Crowder. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Godfrey Crowder is not an inhabitant of this State, Whereupon it is ordered that publication of this suit be made in the Raleigh Register for the term of five weeks, that unless said defendant appear at next court to be held for the County aforesaid, on the second Monday of October next, and plead, answer or demur, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Test, A. MURPHY CLK.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

It taken without the limits of this state, for the delivery of BRITTON and TOM—or Fifty Dollars for the delivery of either of them to my overseer or to myself at my Plantation near Camden, South Carolina.—These slaves were formerly the property of Thomas Porter, late of Southampton county, Virginia, now of Camden in this state.—Bruton has lately made a trip to Virginia—I sent for him and had him brought back and remitted all punishment. He is stout made, very strong and active, quick spoken and rather a shrill or sharp voice. Tom though very stout, is slim made, hesitates in speaking, has some gray hairs on his breast and in his beard. They are neither of them above 30 years of age, and are both about 5 feet 10 inches high; Tom may appear somewhat the taller of the two; he is a jolting blacksmith. O. F. Dollars for lodging both, or Twenty-five Dollars for lodging either of them in any Jail of the United States and sending me timely notice thereof.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Camden, June 28, 1814 2ms.—72

S. C. BRAME & CO.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Parish the Eagle Hotel (of which possession will be given them the first of November next) are desirous to sell, on good terms, for cash, a well improved LOT, in an eligible situation, entirely convenient to excellent spring water, and in a very desirable part of the town for a private family. Their engagements make it really necessary to solicit the immediate aid of all indebted to them.

August 4. 76

Saddles.

I Shall attend the fall circuit of the Superior Courts in the Counties of Ashe, Wilkes, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe and Haywood, with a large assortment of fashionable Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, which I will sell at a reduced price, for Cash.

HASTEN M. CHILDS.

August 1, 1814. 77—3w.

From the National Advocate.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC MEETING.

Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, there assembled in the Park, in front of the City Hall, an immense concourse of citizens. Col. HENRY RUTGERS was unanimously called to the Chair, and OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esqr. appointed Secretary. They took their stations in the centre balcony. Col. Willet, standing near the Chairman, and the flag of the nation waving over his head, delivered an address to his fellow citizens, well calculated to inspire animation and courage.

He began by asking the indulgence of his fellow citizens for the talk of an old man.—H. then proceeded.

Three-score and fourteen years have brought with them some bodily infirmities—had it been otherwise, and that my strength of body had remained as unimpaired as my love for my country, and the spirit that still animates me, you would not, my friends, have seen me here this day: I should have been amongst that glorious band, that, on the waters of Erie and Ontario, have achieved so much fame and lasting glory for their country!

A life of 74 years has afforded me opportunities of seeing many great and surprising changes.

Fifty-eight years are now passed since I was a witness of press gangs traversing these streets, and dragging men from their houses on board of ships of war! What a contrast between that time and this! Let those now reflect upon it, who, instead of thanking that kind Providence which delivered us from such oppressive domination, employ their whole power to weaken and subvert a government made by ourselves and for ourselves; the fruit of our blood and toil! What spirit is this, that, in the present crisis of our country, can lead to measures so disgraceful! Shall we abuse and vilify those men we have placed at the head of our affairs, because they do not act just as we are pleased to say they should? Are we, for that reason, to refuse compliance with the laws of our country? No—my fellow citizens! for it is justly stated in the address of the Common Council, that we are not, in the present situation of our country, to inquire into the wisdom of the measures which resulted in the declaration of this war. It is a fact, that we are at war; and that that war has been undertaken agreeably to the constitution of our country. Every man bound to support the constitution of the United States, is, therefore, bound to support the war—because it is a constitutional act, & as such is the law of the land. But had I power to detail, and you patience to hear, what I have known and observed of the haughty, cruel, and gasconading nation that makes war against us, your feelings would out-strip my words, and anticipate the voice and commands of authority. The terms I use towards our enemy are not mine alone, nor proceeding from the personal warmth of my individual character. Such were the sentiments of men as great as this or any other nation can boast of—Washington and Franklin. Dr. Franklin delivered his opinions in his correspondence with Lord Howe; and those of Gen. Washington I have had from his own lips.

Forty years ago I was at a meeting of citizens assembled on this green. The acclamation then was "join or die." The unanimity of that day procured the repeal of some obnoxious laws; but the design of enslaving us was not relinquished. Troops were stationed throughout the colonies to carry the nefarious intention into execution. Many were the broils between the citizen and the soldier; for the spirit of the citizens was roused, and they viewed, with just indignation, the mercenary troops that were to overthrow their liberties. They were stung by the ingratitude of the nation to which they had yielded

loyal obedience, and assisted in its wars with ardor and alacrity. But had the enemy then conquered us as we did them, how different would have been our situation at this day. Reflecting on this, it seems to me almost incredible that there should be Americans that could espouse the cause of such an enemy. Of what stuff are such hearts made? Is it possible that any such should be amongst the sons of those who fought your battles, my fellow citizens, and won your freedom.

It was in the war of the revolution, a favorite toast—

"May every Citizen be a Soldier, and every Soldier a Citizen."

Our citizens must now again become soldiers, and those soldiers be good citizens—not parading soldiers, fellow citizens, but fighting soldiers—soldiers willing and ready to encounter the hardships and fatigues of war. I am not what I have been; but such as I am, where the enemy seek to deal most destruction, there you may look for me. And as to this mistaken idea, that American militia are unequal to the contest with British regulars, I am a living witness to the contrary. With militia I have encountered them, I have met them when their numbers were double mine; and I have routed and pursued them. You, my fellow citizens, if you will, can do the same. There is no terror in them for brave men, who dare look them in the face, and lock the bayonet with them. Let those who would dismay you by the terrors of war, rather reflect upon the part they have had in encouraging your enemy; and though war like pestilence may have been visited upon nations for their crimes, yet against this enemy we have committed no offence. We bore with the cruelty, injustice and oppression of that insolent nation, till it became insupportable.

Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the measures or operations of the war, let us rather unite to banish envy, hatred and discord, from amongst us, and resolve, with all our might, to resist that implacable enemy, who will never respect us till we again compel him so to do.

Permit me, then, my dear fellow-citizens, to conclude with a chorus we were used to sing in the camp in days of much more danger.

"Let Europe employ all her force,
"We'll meet them in array,
"And shout—Huzza—Huzza—Huzza
"For Life and Liberty."

[This pithy discourse from a tried and trusty statesman of the revolution, whose acts were vouchers for his words, had its full effect, and was cheered with unbounded applause.]

Mr. Riker, from a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Drs. Mitchell and M'Neven. Messrs. Wolcott, Riker, Anthony Bleeker and Sampson, reported the following Address and resolutions, which were received with applause, and unanimously adopted:

Fellow-Citizens—Once more we are engaged in war with a powerful nation.

The ocean is denied to us—our commerce is prostrated—our waters are violated—our land is invaded—hostile fleets and armies threaten to convert our habitations to heaps of ruins.

We are called upon to save our possessions from spoil and destruction; to secure our persons from slavery and death; to protect our families against outrage and violence; to guard our institutions from assault and overthrow; to defend by freeborn valor our dear-bought independence.

The lawful authorities, aware of this condition of things, have made provision to meet it. The national government has augmented our security by fortifications, troops and a floating force. The state has extended its care, and caused other works of defence to be erected. The common council of the city has labored to insure our safety. It only remains that the sons of liberty come forth in their might, and demonstrate that, in a con-

test for all that is near and dear to them, they are invincible.

The regular regiments are already at their stations. The organized militia will join them on the shortest summons. The several corps of volunteers are inflamed with patriotic ardor. To these bands, other military associations will be added, composed of those who enjoy honorable exemptions from ordinary service, but who will come forward on this trying occasion.

This meeting is called for the purpose of enabling us to renew our pledge to support the constitution; to invigorate the laws; to aid, with our best efforts, the administration of our beloved country; to see that it be not approached by spies and emissaries, to defend the great interests of the Union with our treasure and our blood.

It is our glory and our boast, that we are FREEMEN. Our constitution and government are acts of our free and unbiassed choice. They are ours & we will never abandon them.

The citizens are the safeguards of a free state. Their right to keep and bear arms has never been infringed. We will use these weapons resolutely in support of our privileges; with these we will manfully oppose the enemy who shall presume to invade them.

With these convictions let us make a combined effort. Let some contribute their labor toward the completion of the public works. Let others practise the art of the artificer and the fusilier. Let others, again, minister comfort to the wives and children of those who heroically meet danger in the field. All will thus be animated and united; and the joyous sentiment pervade every patriotic bosom, that, guarded by the love and valor of the people, the republic is safe!

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens here assembled will, to the last extremity, defend their city.

Resolved, That we will unite ourselves in arms with our brethren of the country, and, on the first approach of the enemy, make it a Common Cause.

Resolved, That humbly confiding in the favor of the ALMIGHTY we hope to prove ourselves not unworthy of that freedom won by the heroes of the revolution—and trust that the enemy they vanquished will receive from us a similar defeat.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures of public defence which have been devised by the government of the United States—by his excellency the governor of this state, and by the corporation of this city—and that we will co-operate in carrying the same into effectual execution.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens generally, to meet as soon as may be practicable, with convenience, in their respective wards, for the purpose of electing discreet and efficient committees to promote the execution of the following objects:

1. To complete the voluntary enrolment of persons exempted by law from Military service.

2. To encourage the enrolment of seafaring citizens for service in the harbor, or as artificers. And,

3. The enrolment of citizens for voluntary labor on the public works.

Resolved, That it be the special duty of the ward committees to provide, under the direction of the corporation of this city, for the relief and protection of the families of such as may be absent on public duty; and also, to provide, in the best manner practicable, for the protection of such helpless persons and their property, as in case of alarm may be desirous of removing into the country.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to promote concord, and will discountenance all attempts to weaken the patriotic efforts of good citizens.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to discover and subject to the animadversion of the laws all persons who shall be concerned in any illicit commerce or improper intercourse with the enemy.

Resolved, That this committee correspond with our fellow citizens in this & the neighboring states for the purpose of inviting them to form voluntary associations similar to those proposed in this city.

HENRY RUTGERS, Chairman.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary.

During the reading of the above address and resolutions, the countenances of the citizens indicated the most deep and concentrated feeling; and at the close, the air was rent with loud and prolonged acclamations of approbation and assent. And no sooner was the question of adjournment put and carried, than each citizen retired to his lawful occupation, and the scene of unexampled enthusiasm instantly remained silent & unoccupied.