

THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA UNITED, THE LAND OF FREEDOM, THE CLIME OF PEACE AND THE GRAVE OF TYRANTS.

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AGENCY.

Montgomery County—John Campbell.

Deferred Articles.

From Cobbett's Register—Oct. 15.

AMERICA.

Some of my readers having found it difficult to procure a copy of the *American Constitution*, and as that document is become somewhat interesting, in consequence of the bold avowal of our corrupt press; that it is our design to *other* than the democratic government of the United States, and to replace it by the *best* government in the world; I have thought it advisable to republish the former, in order that, by a comparison of both, the public may judge which of them deserves the preference. As to the *right*, which we claim, of compelling the Americans to accept of what form of government may be most suitable to our ideas, and the probability of their complying with our views, the *Declaration of Independence*, which precedes the constitution, is the best criterion that can be given on the subject. With the *truth* of the statements which this declaration presents I have no concern. I give it merely as a *public* document, which all the world saw at the time; and which may be still seen in our files of newspapers, in our magazines, and in the accounts of the American revolution, published at that period. It may, however, be remarked, that our government afterwards *recognised* the independence of the Americans, entered into treaties with them, and received their ambassadors at the court of St. James's, upon the same terms that we now receive the accredited ministers of the most favored nations. These circumstances, in my apprehension, go pretty far to shew, that the complaints of America, and the reasons she assigned in 1776 for separating from this country, were acknowledged here by our own government, to be *well founded*. Since then, a thousand circumstances have occurred to render independence more dear to the people, and to induce them to resist any attempt that may be made to restore British influence. When they forced us out of the country, they only then *anticipated* the blessings of freedom. Now they *enjoy* them; and if to this we add, that they have become *great* as a manufacturing, as a commercial, and as a *naval* power; we shall soon be convinced, that the recolonization of, and the destruction of the democracy in, the United States, is a task much easier accomplished by the pen than the sword; and that, if we are so mad as to *persevere* in this project, we may chance not to have so lucky an escape as we had at the termination of our last unnatural contest with that country.

[Cobbett here inserts the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the U. S.]

From Cobbett's Register—Oct. 21.

MARITIME RIGHTS.

The Courier writer is in a dreadful rage, from an apprehension that our claims to the sovereignty of the seas will be called in question at the ensuing Congress. But is there any thing more natural than that the continental powers having, as they believe, put down the tyrant of the land, should also wish to put down the tyrant of the ocean? Our corruptionists surely are not so vain as to suppose, that the allies, in combating Napoleon, were willing, when he was put down, that a maritime despotism, which had so long annoyed them, should continue in all its vigor. We seem to have secured, for some time at least, the neutrality, if not the support of Holland. But has not Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and even Austria, to say nothing of France, had a thousand times occasion to complain of the haughty treatment they have received from us on the seas? The moment, too, when our race of *naval glory* is some what checked by the Americans, seems favorable to the apprehended design, that the other maritime pow-

ers have it in contemplation to restrain our arrogance. It is true that they have all hitherto tried this, and failed in the attempt. But the result of the struggle with France shews them what may be done by *perseverance*, and the fatal blow which has been recently given to our naval superiority, may encourage them to the attempt. Formerly these powers resisted our pretensions almost single handed—now, they appear convinced of the necessity of *union*; and if such a coalition as that which is spoken of is formed, is it certain, considering the state of our relations with America, that we shall be able to oppose to it a successful resistance? Desirous, however, as the sovereigns of Europe may be to participate in the freedom of the seas, and indignant as they feel on account of our intolerant sway, it is possible, though by no means *probable*, notwithstanding the claims and vaporing of the Courier, that they may consider it prudent to postpone the consideration of the question, until after the Congress, when they will feel themselves at liberty to enter fully into our pretensions, without those restraints which must necessarily arise from the presence of a British minister. I say this is *possible*, though somewhat improbable; and my reason for thinking the interference of the allies *probable*, at present, is its likelihood, and the frequent recurrence of the French journals to the subject.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

The federal party in Congress having denied the authority of General Washington's opinions on the subject and character of the use of the militia of the U. States; and the opposition prints having, with their usual disregard of truth, denied the statement we have made on this head, we have thought an useful purpose might be served, and the veracity of our statement at the same time vindicated, by publishing the material parts of the plan submitted to Congress by Gen. Washington, in 1790, after being approved by him, and modified at his suggestion.

The subject is of much interest, and on which it is of great importance to the safety of the nation, that the bold assertions and distorted constructions of the opposition should not be permitted to throw a false slight.

The extracts from the above-mentioned plan herewith submitted, prove that Gen. Washington had in contemplation, 1st. *The organization of a national militia for the defence of the U. States*: 2dly. *A Classification of that militia for the purpose of drafting*, as the exigencies of the state may require, *a regular army*.

The principles are, in brief, these: that a *standing army* is dangerous to liberty—that the mode of voluntary enlistment as practised is *vicious and immoral*—that in place of keeping on foot a *standing army*, the government should so classify the militia that on any sudden emergency it would be enabled to *raise a regular army* for the execution "of its designs;" that, for the purpose of "providing and maintaining a navy," (the constitutional language) the *actual mariners* should also be divided into classes, from which the *navy* should be supplied by draft from time to time—this being no doubt designed to substitute the odious practice of *impressment*, as the other was to substitute the odious practice of *enlistment*.

We do not expect that any one will deny the correctness of the following extracts. If they have the hardihood to do so, we shall put them and their doctrines to flight by devoting one or two pages of our paper to the publication of the whole of the highly interesting report from which they are taken:

Nat. Int.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

An energetic national militia is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, and not a standing army forming a distinct class in community.

The period of life in which military service shall be required of the citizens of the U. States, to commence at 18 and terminate at the age of 60 years.

The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the legislatures of the respective states may think proper to make, and all *actual mariners*, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military service and divided into distinct classes.

The first class shall comprehend the youth of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, to be denominated the advanced corps.

The second class shall include the men from 21 to 45 years of age, to be denominated the main corps.

The third class to comprehend exclusively the men from 46 to 60 years of age, to be denominated the reserved corps.

All the militia of the United States shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

A legion shall consist of 153 commissioned officers, and 2880 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The companies of all the corps shall be divided in sections of 12 each: It is proposed by this division, to establish one uniform vital principle which in peace and war shall pervade the militia of the United States.

All requisitions for men to form an army either for state or federal purposes, shall be furnished by the advanced and main corps by means of the sections.

The executive government or commander in chief of the militia of each state will assess the number required on the respective legions of these corps.

The legionary general will direct the proportions to be furnished by each part of his command. Should the demand be so great as to require one man from each section, then the operation hereby directed shall be performed by single sections. But if a less number shall be required, they will be furnished by an association of sections or companies according to the demand. In any case, it is probable that mutual convenience may dictate an agreement with an individual to perform the service required. If however no arrangement can be made, one must be detached by an indiscriminate draft, and the others shall pay him a sum of money equal to the averaged sum which shall be paid in the same legion for the voluntary performance of the service required.

In case any sections or companies of a legion, after having furnished its own quota, should have more men, willing to engage for the service required, other companies of the same legion shall have permission to engage them—the same rule to extend to the different legions of the state.

The legionary general must be responsible to the commander in chief of the militia of the state, that the men furnished are according to the description, and that they are equipped in the manner and marched to the rendezvous, conformably to the orders for that purpose.

The men who may be drafted, shall not serve more than *three years* at one time.

All actual *mariners* or *seamen* in the respective states, shall be registered in districts, and divided into two classes—the first class to consist of all the seamen from the age of 16 to 30 years inclusively—the second class to consist of all those from the age of 31 to 45 inclusively.

The first class to be responsible to serve *three years* on board of some public armed vessel or ship of war, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer or private mariner, for which service they shall receive the customary wages and emoluments.

The 2d class shall be responsible for a portion of service in those cases, to which the first class shall be unequal—the number required shall be furnished by sections, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sections of the militia.

The advanced legions, in all cases of invasion or rebellion, shall, on requisition of lawful authority, be obliged to *march to any place* within the United States, remain embodied for such time as shall directed, *not to exceed one year*, to be computed from the time of marching from the regimental parades; during the period of their being on such service, to be placed on the continental establishment of pay, subsistence, clothing, forage, tents, camp equipage, and all such other allowance as are made to the *federal troops* at the same time and under the same circumstances.

In case the legions of the advanced corps should march to any place in consequence of the requisition of the general government, all legal and proper expences of such march shall be paid by the United States—but should they be embodied & march in consequence of an order derived from the authority of the state to which they belong, and for state purposes, then the expences will be borne by the state.

The main legions, consisting of the great majority of the men of the military age, will form the principal *defence* of the country.

They are not to be responsible for their proportion of men to form an army whenever necessity shall dictate the measure.

The common mode of recruiting is attended with too great destruction of morals to be tolerated, and is too uncertain to be the principal resource of a wise nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wounded by unworthy individuals who hold out de-

lusive promises which can never be realized. By such means an unprincipled banditti are often collected for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to freemen. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time of danger, or are ever ready on the slightest disgust, to turn their arms against their country. By the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source is opened, whence the state in every exigency may be supplied with men whose all depends on the prosperity of their country.

In cases of necessity an army may be formed of citizens whose previous knowledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate accomplishment of the designs of the state, instead of exhausting the public resources by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.

From a London paper.

MAJOR GENERAL ROSS.

This gallant officer, whose conduct was so conspicuous in the late attack upon Washington, was born at Ross-trevor, the estate of his ancestors, where his father, after having distinguished himself at the battle of Minden, while commanding the grenadiers of the 5th regt. had retired.—This gentleman intermarried with the sister of the late Earl of Charlemont, of which marriage Gen. Ross is a younger son.

General Ross served at the Helder, where he was wounded—he served also in Egypt, and at the unfortunate expedition to Walcheren. At the battle of Maida, by a prompt manœuvre, which displayed the brightest evidence of military genius and heroism, he interposed the 20th regiment, which he commanded, between the British and the enemy, effectually defeated the French cavalry, in their attempt of turning the flank of our army, and thus secured a brilliant victory to Sir J. Stuart. On this occasion, in addition to the honorable testimony contained in Sir J. Stuart's despatches, the officers of the 20th regiment marked their sentiments of esteem and affection for him; presenting him with a most beautiful sword. The high state of discipline of the 20th regiment, under the command of Col. Ross, induced Sir J. Moore to select it as one of the regiments to which he confined the arduous duty of covering the retreat of his army to Corunna. His majesty was pleased to reward Col. Ross by the distinguished honor of nominating him one of his aids de camp—and upon his late promotion to the rank of major general, he was so fortunate as to have in his brigade his old and favorite companions, the 20th regiment. This regiment, during the series of battles of the Pyrennees, had 20 officers killed and wounded—and of non-commissioned officers and men, upwards of 300. The general had two horses shot under him in the action when Soult made his last desperate attempt for the relief of Pamplona. In the last battle of the Pyrennees, Gen. Ross was struck in the stomach—fortunately the ball only bruised him without penetrating.

SIR PETER PARKER.

Captain Sir Peter Parker, Bart. who unfortunately fell in a heroic conflict up the Chesapeake, in the diversion made to distract the attention of the enemy previously to the attack on the city of Washington, was the last of his race of maritime heroes. He was the son of Rear Admiral Christopher Parker, who, by his gallant exploits in the West Indies, was made post captain at the age of 19, and grandson to the brave veteran Admiral Sir Peter Parker, who, when a captain, distinguished himself in the famous American war, by lying with his 50 gun ship before a strong fort in the Carolinas, until he and his master were the only men remaining alive upon deck.

A London underwriter acknowledges our cruisers "threaten the commerce of that kingdom with utter ruin." We hope they may have power to do what they "threaten," unless Britain will allow us the free use of the ocean, which we have as good a right to as she has.—T. T. American.

The British merchants complain loudly of our system of *sinking, burning and destroying* their vessels and cargoes at sea. We would like them to answer this question: Whether our conduct in this respect is worse than the system pursued by their government of plundering, burning, and destroying our public and private property on land, whenever they have it in their power?

The following is a sample of the light in which the conflagration of our capital is viewed by the people of the European Continent. The sentiment is universal.]

From the "Journal de Paris."

We receive every day details respecting the horrible catastrophe which has annihilated one of the finest cities in the world. How could a nation eminently civilized, conduct itself at Washington with as much barbarity as the old banditti of Attila and Genseric? Is not this act of atrocious vengeance a crime against all humanity? Robespierre, who, seconded by his execrable accomplices, the Committee of Public Safety, burnt the towns of La Vendee, ordered the massacres of Toulon and Bedoin, and demolished the city of Lyons, is devoted to the execration of ages. The Revolutionary Vandals, who devastated France in 1793, and took a ferocious pleasure in destroying or mutilating the monuments of the arts, were men taken from the lowest ranks of society, wretched Sans-Culottes, agitated by all the fury of the Revolution. But that from the bosom of one of the most enlightened nations of the world there should go forth a military chief, who, without fanaticism, without any extraordinary motive of vengeance, without any of those violent passions which disturb the understanding, should have imitated the fury of the most savage hordes, should have carried fire and sword into the heart of a city whose riches and beauty formed one of the most valuable monuments of the progress of the arts and of human industry; that he should have made war, not upon his enemies but upon columns of temples, public edifices and palaces; that he should have devastated for pleasure of devastating; who can contemplate all this without grief and indignation? During twenty years Europe has groaned under the horrors to which the frightful genius of revolution has given birth. England was justly indignant at these excesses, and now, when sentiments of humanity have reanimated all hearts—it is she that renews in America these scenes of carnage and desolation. If she believes that such conduct will frighten her enemies and conquer them by terror, she deceives herself. Injustice and barbarity revolt still more than they affright. They communicate to the soul an unknown energy, they raise the spirit of even the most pacific, and produce bold and desperate determinations which secure the safety and independence of nations."

From a late Halifax paper.

The third campaign in Canada has nearly terminated, and these provinces are now left in a much worse situation than when the war commenced—we have taught the enemy to fight, and given them high confidence in their own military skill and prowess, which has enabled them to augment their armies; while ours are daily decreasing by desertion, the spirits damped of those who remain, the officers mortified and dejected, and no source of comfort left to any class, civil or military. Our armies are frittered away, our best officers killed, one after another; our soldiers cut up in detail, and no compensation for our losses, a dismal gloom to look back at, and no cheering prospect before us.

The three degrees of comparison—positive, comparative and superlative.

When Jonny Bull heard of the capture of the Frolic by the Wasp, he felt quite *Waspish*—this was *positive*.

When his Peacock was sunk by the Hornet, he got as "mad as a hornet"—this was *comparative*.

When the Wasp sunk his Reindeer, he was *stung* to the quick—this was *superlative*.

When the same vessel sunk his brig of war Avon, he was—it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what there being in the comparison of adjectives nothing beyond a superlative.

No sooner had the news of the capture of the Avon reached Cork, than a loyal editor, being instigated by the spirit of retaliation, and not having the fear of telling lies before his eyes, snatched up his pen and sunk the Wasp—not in the ocean, but in his newspaper; Jonny Bull ought to make the editor an admiral, as he appears to be expert in the use of the long bow.

A Boston writer tells of a number of things that may be done at the Hartford congress; but he has not told us half what might be done; for instance,

An embargo might be laid on all sloops laden with onions, potatoes, or poultry, in order to starve the slave holders.

A law might be passed to prevent the importation of southern wheat, corn, rice and cotton.