

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.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The following chapter, from the OLIVE BRANCH, is so applicable to the present times, as well as the past, that we cannot resist our inclination to lay it before our readers. It is the concluding chapter of the work. It is to be hoped, that those to whom it is particularly addressed, may profit by it—and that, instead of continuing to follow leaders who will, one day or other, betray them, as they are now endeavoring to betray their country, they will support the government in its efforts to sustain the character and avenge the wrongs of the American people.—AURORA.]

CHAPTER XLII.

ADDRESS TO THE FEDERALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen—An attentive perusal of the preceding pages can, I hope, hardly have failed to place me beyond the suspicion of the despicable vice, flattery—and must give to my commendation at least the merit of sincerity.

After these introductory remarks, make no scruple to declare my decided conviction, that in private life I know of no party, in ancient or modern story, more entitled to respect, esteem, and regard, than the American federalists in general—in all the social relations of husbands, parents, brothers, children, and friends. There are exceptions. But they are as few as apply to any body equally numerous.

Political prejudice, or the widest difference of opinions, has never so far obscured my visual ray, as to prevent me from discerning, or my reasoning faculty from acknowledging this strong, this honorable truth—the more decisive in its nature, from being pronounced by a political opponent.

But, fellow-citizens, after this frank declaration in your praise as to private life, and for private virtue, let me freely discuss your public conduct.—Believe me I mean not to offend. I must I shall not. I address to you the words of truth. The crisis forbids the use of ceremony. I hope you will receive the subject a serious consideration—and receive with indulgence that emanates from candor and friendship.

I believe there is not to be found in the widest range of history another instance of a party so enlightened, so intelligent, so respectable, and in private life so virtuous, yielding themselves so blindly, so submissively, and with complete abandonment of the dictates of reason and common sense, to the hands of leaders so undeserving of their confidence.

In and after your days of Washington you stood on proud eminence.—on high and commanding ground. You were the friends of order and good government. You were tremblingly alive to the honor of your country. You identified it with your own. But it is difficult to find a more lamentable change in the conduct of any body of men than has taken place with your leaders. The mind can hardly conceive a greater contrast between a genuine Washingtonian federalist of 1790, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the Bostonian, who, covered with the pretended mantle of Washingtonian federalism, destroys the credit of his own government—and collects the mercenary medium of the nation to foster the armies preparing to attack and lay waste his country. Never were holy forms so prostituted. Washington from heaven looks with indignation at such a vile perversion of the authority of his name.

Let me request your attention to a few facts—and to reflections and questions, resulting from them:—I. Your proceedings and your views are eulogized in Montréal, Québec, Halifax, London and Liverpool. The Courier, and the Times, and the

Morning Chronicle, and the Ledger, and the London Evening Post, and all the government papers are loud and uniform in your praise. This is an awful fact, and ought to make you pause in your career.

II. Your party rises as your country sinks. It sinks as your country rises. This is another awful fact. It ought to rend the heart of every public spirited man among you.—For the love of the God of peace—by the shade of Washington, by that country that contains all you hold dear, I adjure you to weigh well this sentence—you sink as your country rises. Yes it is so. It is a terrific and appalling truth—and you rise as that desponding, lacerated, perishing, betrayed country sinks. "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon," than stand in this odious predicament.

III. Had there been two or three surrenders like General Hull's—had Copenhagen befallen New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore—or had our Constitutions, and United States, and Presidents, and our Porters, Decatur, Bainbridges, and Hulls, been sunk or carried into Halifax, your leaders would have been crowned with complete success. They have been wafted on a spring-tide to that power which is "the God of their idolatry." Every event that sheds lustre on the arms of America is to them a defeat. It removes to a distance the prize to which their eyes and efforts are directed.—But every circumstance that entails disgrace or distress on the country, whether it be bankruptcy, defeat, treachery or cowardice, is auspicious to their views.

Never has the sun in his glorious course, beheld so estimable, so respectable, so enlightened a party as you are, in the frightful situation in which the ambition of your leaders and your own tame, thoughtless, inexplicable acquiescence have placed you.

V. By fulminations from the pulpit—by denunciations from the press—by a profuse use of British government bills—by unusual, unnecessary, hostile and oppressive drafts for specie on the New York banks—and by various other unholty, treasonable, and wicked means, the leaders of your party in Boston have reduced the government to temporary bankruptcy—have produced the same effect on our banks—have depreciated the stock and almost every species of property from 10 to 36 per cent.

VI. These treasonable plots have served the cause of England more effectually, than Lord Wellington could have done with 30,000 of his bravest troops. They have produced incalculable, and to many remediless distresses.

VII. After having thus treasonably destroyed the credit of the government, one of their strong accusations is, that it is bankrupt.

VIII. Will equal justice might a man who ties another neck and accis, and gags him, blow out his brains for not singing Yankee doxie, or dancing a saraband, as those who produce bankruptcy incipitate the bankruptcy with his forlorn and desperate circumstances.

IX. There is no country in the world but this, where these proceedings would not be punished severely—in many capitals. Their guilt is enormous, clear and indisputable. They strike at the safety and even existence of society.

X. By the sedition law enacted by some of these very men, and their followers, heavy fines and tedious imprisonment were awarded against offences incomparably inferior.

XI. While you support leaders, whose career is so iniquitous, were you in private life as pure as archangels, you partake largely of the guilt of those whom you uphold, whose power of destruction depends on your support, and who would sink into insignificance, but for your continuance.

XIII. If the pretext, or even the strong belief, on the part of a minority, that a war, or any other measure is unjust, can warrant such a jacobinical, seditious, and treasonable opposition, as the present war has experienced, no government can exist. The minority in all countries, uniformly denounce all the measures they have opposed; as unjust, unholty, or unconstitutional—or all united.

XIII. The most unerring characteristics of a desperate faction in a uni-

* It is impossible for language to convey the contempt and abhorrence that are earned by some of the canting, whining speeches delivered in congress on the bankruptcy of the government, by men who were deeply guilty of producing it—whose treasonable efforts have been crowned with success—who have vastly contributed to blast the most cheering prospects that Heaven ever vouchsafed to accord any of the human race. The tears thus shed, are exactly typified by those that so plentifully fall from the voracious crocodile over the prey that he is going to devour.

form, or to all the means proposed by its opponents, whether good or bad, and without offering substitutes. The more dangerous the crisis & the more necessary the measures, the more infallible the criterion.

XIV. This characteristic exactly and most indisputably applies to your leaders. The country is on the brink of perdition. They have opposed and defeated every measure devised for our salvation, and appear determined to deliver us tied, hand and foot into the power of the enemy, unless they can seize the reins of government.

XV. You profess to be disciples of Washington. The title is a glorious one. Let us test the practices of your leaders, by the holy maxims of Washington. He raised his voice against—warned you to shun—and pronounced the strongest condemnation upon

1. All obstructions, of what kind soever, to the execution of the laws;
2. All combinations to direct, control, or awe the constituted authorities;
3. All insidious efforts to excite hostility between the different sections of the union;
4. And in the most emphatical manner, all attempts to dissolve the union.

XVI. But the leaders of your party, particularly in Boston, have

1. Openly obstructed the execution of the laws;
2. Have combined to control the constituted authorities;
3. Have actually excited as dire hostility against the southern states in the breasts of those under their influence in the eastern, as exists between France and England.

And 4. Have been constantly endeavoring by a course of the most inflammatory and violent publications to prepare the eastern people for a dissolution of the union.

XVII. In fine, all the steps they take and their whole course of proceedings are in direct hostility with the creed, the advice, and the practice of Washington.

XVIII. While you follow such leaders, you may profess to be the disciples of Washington, but an impartial world will reject your claim.

XIX. Suppose the leaders of Washington succeed in driving Mr. Madison and the other public functionaries from office, and seize the reins of government themselves, what a melancholy, disgraceful triumph it would be, to raise your party on the ruins of your form of government!

XX. Such a usurpation cannot fail to produce civil war.

XXI. If your party set the example of such atrocious violence, can you persuade yourselves that "the poisoned chalice" will not, at no very distant period, be returned to your own lips?

XXII. You profess to desire peace. I firmly believe you do. But are divisions, and distractions, and venomous factions, and threatened insurrections, the seed to sow for a harvest of peace?

XXIII. All the seditious and treasonable measures adopted in Boston and elsewhere, to harass, cripple, and embarrass your government, have had previous to the war, an inevitable tendency to enable Great Britain to regulate, control, and restrict your commerce—and to set at defiance all the attempts to procure redress—and since the war, their tendency has been to prolong its ravages.

XXIV. Are you prepared—can you reconcile yourselves to incur all the risks—to suffer all the ruin, that a revolution will infallibly produce, to enable Rufus King, Timothy Pickering, Christopher Gore, Cyrus King, and Daniel Webster, to seize the reins of government, and exile "to Elba"—or execute with Cyrus King's celebrated "halber" your venerable first magistrate? Suppose they succeed, what will be the advantage to you individually?

I plead not, fellow-citizens, for democracy—I plead not for federalism. Their differences have sunk into utter insignificance. Were the contests between them, I should not have soiled a single sheet of paper. I plead against jacobinism—I plead against faction—I plead against attempts to "overawe and control the constituted authorities." I plead the cause of order—of government—of civil and religious liberty. I plead for the best constitution the world ever saw—I plead for your own honor as a party, which is in the utmost jeopardy. I plead for your bleeding country which lies prostrate and defenceless, pierced with a thousand wounds—I plead for aged parents, for your tender children, for your beloved wives, for your posterity whose fate depends upon your conduct at this momentous crisis. I plead for your estates which are going to ruin. All, all, loudly implore you to withdraw your support from those who are leagued for their destruction, and who

make you tools to instruments to accomplish their own purposes. You are on the verge of a gaping vortex, ready to swallow up yourselves and your devoted country. To advance a single step may be inevitable perdition. To the right about. It is the path to honor, to safety, and to glory. Aid in extricating your country from danger. And then if you select calm, and dispassionate, and moderate candidates for public office, there can be no doubt of your success. I am persuaded that nothing but the intemperate and unholty violence of your leaders has prevented you from having that share of influence in the councils of the nation to which your wealth, your talents, and your virtues, give you so fair a claim.

The constitution may be imperfect. Every thing human partakes of human infirmity and human error. It has provided a proper mode of amendment. As soon as peace is restored, and the fermentation of public passions has subsided, let the real or supposed defects be brought fairly forward, and submitted to the legislatures or to a convention, as may be judged proper. But while the vessel of state is on rocks and quicksands, let us not madly spend the time, which ought to be devoted to secure her salvation and ours, and in the absurd and ill-timed attempt to amend—in other words, to destroy—the quarter party under which she sails.

May the almighty disposer of events inflame the hearts—enlighten the understanding—and direct you in the proper course to steer at this momentous crisis. And may he extend to our common country that gracious blessing which brought her safely through the revolution, without entailing on us the curses inseparable from another!

Extract of a letter from H. G. Campbell, commanding naval officer at Savannah, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29, 1815.

The enemy have evacuated St. Mary's and withdrawn to Cumberland Island, after destroying the fort at Point Petre and blowing up the Magazine.

Previous to their leaving St. Mary's they primed the houses with tar, ready to fire them, if molested in their retreat.

I regret to inform you, that the new barge Scorpion has fallen into their hands with her equipments, a correct return of which shall be forwarded for your information.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Dent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 31, 1815.

Sir—I had the honor in my letter of the 28th, to inform you, that from the information received by the commanding general of the situation of the enemy near North Edisto, and the great alarm of the inhabitants, I had decided to visit that place. On my arrival at the camp on John's Island, I sent an express to lieutenant Kearney, commanding the flotilla, (then on his way with the army transport to Savannah) to meet me with the flotilla in North Edisto river.

From light winds and contrary tides, lieutenant Kearney did not arrive there until half past 2, P. M. on Sunday; when I was informed the enemy were watering with their barges and about 80 men on the opposite Island. I immediately directed the three barges to be manned with volunteers, and ordered lieutenant Kearney to proceed outside and endeavor to cut them off, while a body of volunteers and militia, by order of the general, were landed on the Island. A little after three the barges moved, and on turning the point were discovered by the frigate, (laying to anchor about 4 miles from the land) when she fired several guns and made the signal of recall to her boats, and immediately got under way and opened a heavy fire upon our barges. The wind about this time changed from the westward to the east, and very light, enabled our barges to cut off the tender, which was discovered working out of a small bay with two barges. The enemy's barges, after putting men on board the tender, moved directly to windward and ahead of our barges, to the frigate. After a close running fight of one hour and a half, and in the act of boarding, I had the satisfaction of seeing the tender surrender. The exertions of the frigate to save the tender were great; and when she saw her two boats leave her, she opened a heavy fire on them, and obliged them to pursue our barges, with a third that left the ship about the same time. After the surrender of the tender the frigate recalled her boats and soon after ceased firing. lieutenant Kearney, the officers and men engaged in this enterprize, behaved themselves in a manner that does honor to their country and them-

selves. Although they had to continue so long under the fire of the frigate, nothing could divert them from their object. As the frigate had cut off their retreat to North Edisto, lieutenant Kearney was obliged to proceed to South Edisto with his prize, since which I have not heard any thing from him. The detachment of militia proceeded to the place where the enemy were watering, and found their launch aground and abandoned, the crew having gone on board the tender. She was filled with water casks, and had mounted a carronade, six brass swivels, with muskets, pistols, &c. She was got off at high water, and I expect her round with the prize.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. DENT.

The Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

The Privateer Yankee.—The owners of this fortunate privateer may triumphantly challenge the naval annals of warfare to produce a parallel to the successful cruises of the privateer Yankee. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the whole of the depredations committed on the enemy since the beginning of the war to the present time, has given us the following description of her, and her wonderful, unexampled success, estimates that up to this time she has captured & destroyed British property to the amount of three millions of dollars—and that half this amount has arrived in the different ports of the U. States.—The whole amount of duties she has paid to the National Government is estimated at 200,000 dollars, & that her last cruise has netted to Government 80,000 dollars. The Yankee is about 168 tons burthen, carries 1 long tom, 12 pounder, 10 nine pounders, 3 six pounders, and two 12 pound carronades—in all 15 guns; and from her escaping from numerous British cruizers, it may be well supposed that she is a remarkably fast sailor. Mr. D'Wolf, of Bristol, owns 3-4 of the Yankee, and is supposed to have gained clear by that vessel alone, 500,000 dollars, and we are sincerely glad of it. Mr. D'Wolf is a gentleman of the first mercantile abilities, sincerely devoted to the best interests of his country; and it appears that his course of policy has been uncommonly productive to himself as well as highly advantageous to the government, by the amount of duties paid them; at the same time inflicting a severe and deep cut into the very vitals of the enemy.

By the President of the United States of America, A PROCLAMATION.

Among the many evils produced by the wars, which, with little intermission, have afflicted Europe, and extended their ravages into other quarters of the globe, for a period exceeding twenty years, the dispersion of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of different countries, in sorrow and in want, has not been the least injurious to human happiness, nor the least severe in the trial of human virtue.

It had been long ascertained, that many foreigners flying from the dangers of their own home, and that some citizens, forgetful of their duty, had cooperated in forming an establishment on the Island of Barataria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of a clandestine and lawless trade. The government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up and destroyed: and, having obtained the means of designating the offenders of every description, it caly remained to answer the demands of justice, by inflicting an exemplary punishment.

But it has since been represented, that the offenders have manifested a sincere penitence; that they have abandoned the prosecution of the worst cause for the support of the best; and particularly, that they have exhibited, in the defence of New-Orleans, unequivocal traits of courage and fidelity. Offenders, who have refused to become the associates of the enemy in war, upon the most seducing terms of invitation; and have aided to repel his hostile invasion of the territory of the U. States; can no longer be considered as objects of punishment, but as objects of a generous forgiveness.

I have, therefore, been seen, with great satisfaction, that the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana earnestly recommended those offenders to the benefit of a full pardon: And in compliance with that recommendation, as well as in consideration of all the other extraordinary circumstances of the case, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do issue this Proclamation, hereby granting, publishing and declaring, &