securing the friendship and confidence of the new governments of South America, and of the West Indies, and of giving to our federal executive the power of sequestering, agreeable to the principle of the law of Nations; which declares the property of the subject answerable for the debt or the trespasses of the sovereign, the property of belligerent subjects, within our jurisdiction, just as they take it themselves, besides our own, on board of our vessels *at sea and in our ports.*

The next step, after having made those military & political arrangements, ought to be A SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, emitted by a virtue law of Congress, establishing our own American principles of neutrality, marking, agreeable to our treaties, our maritime dominion, forbidding *forever*, any belligerent power to occupy it by effective forces or fanciful proclamations; and warning all the powers of the earth, that if any our vessels, under the escort of our men of war, after the affirmation of the commandant "*that they have no contraband on board*," were searched, part of their cargo seized, or the whole vessel taken by a force which the escort could not punish or repel, that violence would be considered as hostile, and immediate measures taken to suspend entirely our trade with the trespassing nation, and to obtain satisfaction to the amount of our damages.

It is more than probable, that such a dignified and equitable language, supported by the means above mentioned, would answer a much better purpose than further ministerial complaints or commercial retaliations, which, in the present state of things, would have too much affinity with the refractory proceedings of a discontented colony, to procure any thing else than derision.

The patriotic shippers, who being neither the agents of France or England, and honestly those of our national industry, and observe religiously the laws of neutrality, deserve alone to be protected and escorted, and if they are insulted or taken, it is the duty of their country to display for them all its power. But as to those miserable speculating beings who have no country, I should have no objection to gratify without any restriction, whatsoever, their greediness, and to let them adventure, armed or unarmed, like freebooters on the high seas, at their peril, or at the peril of their underwriters or secret patrons, on their paying, however, double duties at their clearance and their return, to defray the expense of the national convoys and other contingencies. Let those vociferous opponents of the embargo & non-intercourse—let those imported money making machines fee, if they like it, the barrister of England, to argue and pray, as in duty bound, in their favour, under those monstrous laws of the British admiralty, emanated, promulgated, applied and executed, without appeal, by the same Royal prerogative. Or if they are taken to France, let them humbly present their petitions to the *Bureaux* of the emperor, and endeavour, by appropriate *douceurs*, to soften the severity of his irrevocable decrees. But in the name of honor and independence, let our government disdain any longer to claim justice under the codes of robbery, when law, justice and reasen are all on the side of outraged neutrality.

It is not only for the protection of their trade and the defence of their neutral rights, that the United States are called to create a navy and to arm, it is also to assume the rank which is due to their seniority, to their experience in the science of free government, and to their statistical strength among the American powers.

The new world is rapidly emancipating itself from the chains of the old, and every new planet will look to the Northern constellation for advice and support. What a gratifying prospect it would be to see the native country of those departed statesmen, Franklin, Hancock, Samuel Adams and Washington, influence by its prudence, and its utility, the destinies of those now societies and endeavour while Europe is condemned by the avenging decrees of providence to an eternal state of war and slavery, to establish in the Columbian hemisphere an eternal state of peace and liberty. But how pitiful it would be that from a want of liberality in the people, and vigor in the government, we should be deprived of those solid and lasting advantages, which can never be obtained, if we are indifferent ourselves about our dignity & importance, and if we suffer our detractors to represent us as an aggregation of egotists who at the feet of beauty, or at the table of conviviality, in the capitol, or in the houses devoted to worship cannot estrange their thoughts from money and speculation; who have no other idea of good government, but what favors their avarice, and who lay to their rulers the ill treatment and abuse, which is the result of their own apathy. I am too proud of my title of American citizen not to feel indignant at those slanders so prevalent among foreigners. And I confidently hope that the next session of Congress will prove to the world that we are awake and united, to Europe that we might be dangerous enemies, and to south America that we shall be useful friends and confederates.

The execution of the plan which I have in this number superficially sketched would cost money to be sure, and require a substitute to that impolitic system of revenue dependent entirely on foreign commerce and calculated to keep America in the fetters of Europe: but what would be the expense compared to the total stagnation of our commerce, the ruin of our shipping, the fall of our produce, the annihilation of our income, the alienation of South America, the contempt of the world, and that unfortunate discouragement and discontent, which would pervade the different classes of society and might create civil commotions a great deal more dangerous than an open state of war.

The matter which I have concentrated in this number requiring to be more fully displayed, I will illustrate in future communications the measures which I have only pointed out, respecting an American political confederacy, the armies of Neutrality, the Navy, the Flotillas, the National convoys and other comminatory and preservative measures.

EDMOND CHARLES GENET,
A citizen of New York.
Prospect Hill, Sept. 23, 1811.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

NAVY—No. II.

In considering this subject deliberate investigation rather than supercilious petulancy is the most proper for an accurate decision of the question. We would not wish to counteract the "manly feelings" of the advocates for a navy; yet we are not such enthusiasts in projects as to mistake vain boasting for sober argument. "Self knowledge" is the most important consideration both for individuals and societies. "Know thyself" embraces all the qualities of the human mind—for on a just estimation of our mental powers and physical strength, the happiness and security of mankind essentially depend.

The question then is, what real advantage can the United States propose to themselves by a navy. Is it to defend our commerce? Is it to prevent aggressions! If it is to do either, the extent of the means must be adequate to the purposes. France, according to late statements, has fit for sea 46 ships of the line and 44 frigates; building and in ordinary 46 of line and 20 frigates—making 110 ships of the line and 64 frigates. England has a maritime strength far superior to this. If then our commerce is to be defended by an American navy, what must be considered the competent number of ships of war, and of seamen to man them?—As to playing a naval warfare, it is wholly ridiculous. We must in some comparison place ourselves in a maritime position with the nations with whom we have to contend. Commerce therefore being the object contemplated, what kind of a trade can be carried on by the citizens adequate to the expenditure required for the building, equipping and manning the navy? Twenty millions of dollars may be considered a small sum for the first bill of cost, with about 25,000 seamen for an annual maintenance; and after this is done and the whole fitted for sea, at what point of the compass are they to be directed for the general protection of our commerce? What would be the premium of insurance against capture, if we were at war with England or France? Should we estimate this force as such a security as to lessen the risk in any greater degree? Admit this fleet was to collect for certain special purposes of convoy would not this immense value of property thus concentrated in one squadron, draw forth the redoubled energies of those nations with whom we were in controversy? And would they not be led to send ten times its force, in order at one sweep to capture our merchantmen, and disable, if not capture, a large proportion of our naval armament?—Would it be wise policy to bring our strength within so small a compass, and thereby expose our government almost to bankruptcy, by the enormity of the sum by which our national debt would be augmented in case of any serious disaster? The capture of an American squadron, with a fleet of merchantmen, & a vast number of choice seamen, would be an acquisition in one month towards injuring and distressing the United States, that could not otherwise be obtained in twenty years by any other mode of warfare, than could be carried on against us. Our Penobscot expedition is one proof of what little dependence can be placed on a national armament. The armed merchantmen, letters of marque, &c. were the principal means which we annoyed the enemy and captured their property.

Though many respectable republicans are in favor of a navy, yet it is observable, that the doctrine of a marine force is strongly urged by every federalist, and by every man who favors England. They wish to inflate the pride of the American youth to vindicate their rights by a formidable navy. But this is the most subtle policy that can be pursued. It is well known to these men that the strength of the United States, branching through the whole territory of the union, and which every hill and every valley is a barrier against the subjugation of the country, if this strength should be principally concentrated on the ocean through the medium of a navy (costing ten or fifteen million of dollars, and manned with upwards of twenty thousand seamen) that the chance would be ten times more favorable for our opponents, than if they had to contend against us on terra firma. One Bunker-hill was more formidable than 20 ships of the line, and ten thousand British or French soldiers would be more likely to be captured on land, than one thousand seamen on the ocean.

Self-knowledge, we say, is essential to the security and happiness of a nation and individuals—otherwise we are in danger of not placing ourselves in a position of safety, and of not adopting such means for general prosperity as "God and nature" have put in our power. Every rational creature knows its own weapons of defence, and uses them as his system of warfare. The smaller beasts (though often the most valuable) do not place themselves in opposition to the most voracious. The valuable Merino would not contend against the mad dog, but would carefully avoid the fatal effects of a personal encounter.—He feeds in the pastures, and there furnishes a *fleece which the* MASTER *of the "dog of war" must either purchase or go naked.* If to prevent the mischief done by mad dogs, the Merino should adopt a system of personal contest, and use their teeth to the same purposes, would not the disaster soon become fatal to this valuable animal?

At present we shall be short in our observations, merely to suggest ideas as a *prospectus* of our future remarks.—They may be considered as "feathers" in the view of a superficial observer; but when they become *ultimately arranged*, they will appear as a *plumage* highly pleasing to those whose *security* depends on the *homestead*, instead of cruising on the Atlantic to obtain visionary laurels. We shall conclude this number by observing on the scripture story of Sampson. It appears that all his strength laid in *his hair*—but if he had possessed a *general system of physical strength*, it is not probable he would have fallen a sacrifice to the Philistines. The dalliance of Delilah soon discovered the *identical lock*, and quickly laid him prostrate at the feet of his enemies, by the trifling instrument of her shears.

If therefore, the *strength* of the U. States is to become concentrated in *one lock*, (a navy) we have reason to fear that the dalliance and perfidy of Britain will enfeeble us by clipping it in embrio: witness Denmark. The brave seamen of America may be ultimately captured by a vastly superior force, and instead of having our hardy sons of Neptune employed in the "manly pursuits" of neutral commerce, *(armed in their own defence)* the prison ships of England or France may be furnished with captives sacrificed to the injudicious policy of an American navy. Our marine might then be considered by the British, in the same view with the tyrant who wished the *Roman people* had but *one neck*, that he might cut it off at *one blow.*

We mean however to maintain our *commercial rights* against all the *naval force of Europe*, as their *necessities*, and those of the West Indies, are more powerful *auxiliaries* to the commerce of the United States, than 100 sail of the line.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEBANON, (Ohio,) Sept. 19.—We are enabled to state, that Governor Harrison is preparing to commence a campaign against the hostile tribes under the influence of the Prophet. Volunteer companies have been raised in the Illinois and Indiana territories, and probably in the state of Ohio—4 or 5,000 of United States' troops, under the command of col. Boyd & major Floyd, will march from Newport garrison, and a number of volunteers from Lexington will set out in a few days—the whole to proceed to Vincennes——So it seems our affairs are fast approaching to a crisis in different quarters at the same moment.

It would seem, from the attitude of the Indians—the combination of the northern and southern tribes—the conference at Malden—the circumstances attendant on the mission of Foster—the late arrival of regal troops in Canada, that the British ministry were planning "another expedition." What success they may calculate upon, is not our immediate province to enquire; but certain it is, if decided steps had not been taken by our government, our frontier settlements would have been much endangered by their allies—the Indians.

From the friendly course pursued by Mr. Jefferson towards our neighbours, and which has been followed by Mr. Madison, we had supposed the Indians would never more treat us otherwise than as brethren.——But, we have been mistaken—British intrigue, and British gold, it seems, have had greater influence with them, of late, than American justice and benevolence. Be it so: but let England not hide herself any longer behind the curtain—let her appear to the world as she is, the instigator and protector of savage cruelties: and the real Americans will call into action that spirit of necessary resistance which so eminently distinguished their fathers in the wars of the revolution.

We have in our possession information which proves beyond doubt the late disturbances to be owing to the successful intrigues of British emissaries with the Indians:

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.

We have received, in a letter from Fort Wayne, dated Sept. 6, the following important intelligence:

In consequence of supposed hostilities being offered to the United States by the celebrated Shawanoe chief, Tecumsen, and that the Miami tribe of Indians were adherents of the Prophet—his excellency William H. Harrison, dispatched a messenger, about the 21st of August, with a speech to be delivered to the Miami tribe of Indians, at this place.

On the 3d of September, nearly the whole Miami tribe of Indians, amounting in number to 350, assembled at Fort Wayne, for the purpose of answering to certain interrogatories made by Governor Harrison to the Shawanoe Prophet.

The Indians met at the Public Store, accompanied by the public officers and citizens of the place, where a very lengthy and friendly speech from Gov. Harrison, was read to them by John Shaw, Assistant Indian Agent, and delivered in their own language by capt. William Wells. The strictest decorum was observed while delivering the speech, and from the frequent acclamations by our red brethren, we were in hopes that the Indians would be united, and the meeting prove salutary both to the white and red people. After the close of the governors speech, a few observations were made by some of the chiefs, and then they requested until next morning to give their answer.——Accordingly the next morning the assemblage met at half past ten o'clock, and proceeded to the business of the day.

Laprussier, a Wea Chief, made a very eloquent speech in answer to the governor's, and, as he said, for the nation. It was entirely evasive on every particular on which the governor had wished their sentiments, and more intended to quiet the public mind than as an expression of their views. After he had done speaking, agreeable to a preconcerted plan his young men fell a dancing in order to confound and put an end to the council; but this was, with some difficulty, stopped by capt. Wells, and order restored.

Mr. *Dubois*, in order to draw from Laprussier an unequivocal avowal of his object, observed, that it was the governor's wish to know by his return, whether he was the friend of the Prophet, or of the Great Father: Laprussier replied, that '*he and his party were friendly to the Prophet, and that they would defend their rights to a man, and DIE, sooner than surrender their land agreeable to the last treaty.*

The *Little Turtle* remonstrated against such conduct; contrasted their present situation with their condition at the late war, observing that if they were unable to sustain a war at that time, when assisted by the British, what could they do now? He made a long speech in which he observed that the engagements made at the treaty of Grenville, were yet fresh in their minds, and that the Miami wished to be considered in the same light they were then.

Silver Heels, a Massassinway chief, followed in a very long and able speech, remarking, that he always detested the Prophet's conduct, and had advised his young men not to follow him.

Charley, an Eel River chief, and the *White Loon*, a Wabash chief, expressed the same opinion.

Oscemet, a Puttawatamie chief, from Elk's Heart observed, as the Turtle did, that the treaty at Greenville was fresh in their minds; that they and the Miamis were friends from their infancy; that the sentiments of the one were those of the other. This, he said was the language of all the Puttawatamies inhabiting the lakes, from Chicago to the eastward, notwithstanding some of their young men have committed murders on the whites, contrary to their chief's advice, and that the chiefs were determinded that the depredations of indviduals should not be charged to the nation.

The different chiefs of the Miami nation were in council nearly all the night of the 4th inst. and those that were in favor of Laprussier reported next morning,—*That if the Miamis should receive any of the annuities from the U. States this fall that way should instantly be declared against them; and that the Little Turtle should live no longer.* The Turtle's answer was—kill me as soon as you please; I can't calculate on living many winters more; but rest assured, kill me when you will, I shall not die alone.

On the morning of the 5th inst. Laprussier and his party left this place for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, and all the rest returned to their respective homes, with the exception of two chiefs, who went on to observe the conduct of the Indians, and their reception from the *British government.*

We have been informed by a gentleman residing in Licking county, who arrived from Fort Malden last week, that on the day he left that place, an army arrived there, consisting of *four thousand Indians and British*—He also states, that a person at the mouth of Huron river, supposed to be a British agent, was purchasing provision at a high price. That there is an intended attack upon this state by the British and Indians, we do not pretend to state—but so large a force on our frontiers ought, at least, to put us on our guard.

Press, (Lancaster, Ohio.)

A NOBLE PROCESSION.

At the *Berkshire Cattle Show* in Pittsfield last week, a procession was formed on the public square, and proceeded through the principal streets in the following order.

Sixty yoke of prime oxen, connected by chains, and drawing a plough held by Charles Goodrich, esq. and Mr. Nathaniel Fairfield, being the two most aged farmers present.

Farmers of the County carrying a Flag, representing a sheaf of wheat on one side, and a plough on the other.

A large stage drawn by Oxen, carrying on it a large Broad Cloth Loom with a flying shuttle & a Spinning Jenny of 40 spindles—both of these machines in actual operation by skilful workmen.

Mechanics of the county carrying a Flag, representing a ram on one side, and a shuttle on the other.

A large stage drawn by horses, carrying on it various specimens of Berkshire manufactures, amongst which were a number of rolls of Broad Cloth, rolls of Sail Duck, handsome Rose Blankets, Muskets, &c. with the Flags of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, displayed on it.

Officers and Members of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, with heads of wheat (being the badge of the society) in their hats.

The whole was attended and regulated by the marshal of the day on horseback (Mr. Sheriff Larned) together with four Deputy Marshals, all mounted on white horses, and carrying the badges of their office. The members of the Pittsfield band of music accompanied and enlivened the procession.

A number of premiums were awarded by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, according to previous regulations.

The society have also resolved to pay certain premiums upon household manufactured woollen cloths, to be exhibited in January next. *East. Pap.*

FEDERAL DECENCY.

An infuriated libeller is scribbling in the *Savannah Museum*, under the signature of *Camillus*, "on commerce," and our federal editors are copying his ribaldry into their papers. A writer in the Charleston Gazette thus notices one of his paragraphs, out of the number he fabricates weekly.

The following is an unguarded extract from the 10th number of a writer who styles himself *Camillus;*

Mr. JEFFERSON *filled the offices of President and vice president. It was not* MERIT *that qualified him for these important stations, but the* CUNNING ARTS *of a political partizan;* IT WAS NOT THE VOICE OF THE *INTELLIGENT* AND *VIRTUOUS* PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY, THE *NATIVE* AND *PATRIOTIC AMERICANS*, WHICH ELEVATED *HIM* TO THESE OFFICES, BUT THE *NUMERICAL FORCE* OF KNAVES AND THEIR *DELUDED VICTIMS*, THE *DREGS OF SOCIETY*, THE SWEEPINGS OF THE WORLD."

Here, Mr. Thomas, is the character given to at least nine-tenths of the American people! Look at it again—"*KNAVES, and their deluded victims, the dregs of society, the* SWEEPINGS OF THE WORLD." The latter part of this elegant character appears to be solely intended for the naturalized citizens, who have fled from the oppression of the old world, to enjoy the blessings of the new. But, sir, I trust the time is not distant when the man who shall dare to write, or publish, such an infamous libel upon a people among whom he gets his bread, will be made to feel the indignation of an insulted community.

——— *Col.*

The King it seems was not expected to survive many days. All the ceremonies used in the proclamation of a new sovereign had been prepared and arranged, and the principal officers in the College of Arms and other departments concerned, had received notice accordingly. *N. Y. Pa.*