evaded by empty professions, pitiful pretenses and contemptible subterfuges. At length we were given to understand that the *orders in council* must continue until the *French decrees* were repealed, *in cases where they did not effect us.* What was to be done? So early as 1809, congress by a vote, *nearly unanimous*, declared that the United States ought not to submit to these hostile edicts. To add to all this the merciless savages had been instigated to acts of barbarious and vindictive warfare, and the tomahawk & scalping knife had been raised against the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. And to fill up the measure of BRITISH INIQUITY, a spy had been detected in attempting to seduce the citizens from their allegiance and to effect a dissolution of the union.

In this situation, having for more than twenty years witnessed the impressment of our fellow citizens, and for nearly six years, endured the most wanton and outrageous aggressions on our commerce, having demanded, and even *solicited* redress without the most distant prospects of obtaining it, we have been COMPELLED TO RESORT TO ARMS.—In a war so just, for the protection of rights so essential, and after the endurance of insults and aggressions so aggravated, was it expected that a murmur would escape on account of the war? could we entertain a suspicion that there were those who would refuse their aid in prosecuting this war? Is it possible that it has entered the hearts of the most desperate and wicked, to raise the standard of rebellion and kindle the flames of civil war rather than contend for the preservation of those rights and liberties, which were purchased by the best blood of our fathers?

It is with mortification and regret, that this convention perceive, that there is a desperate and malignant faction among us, organized to embarras the government in prosecuting the war, to aid & encourage the enemy and effect a separation of the *northern* from the other states. Within the memory of many of us, the British nation was destroying our property, burning our cities, and barbarously butchering our wives and children, attempting to fix a badge of slavery on us and our posterity. Now we find among, us, *her advocates from the pulpit, the bar and the bench* applauding her candor and magnanimity, magnifying her power, palliating their aggressions, & justifying her for the wounds she is inflicting on our county. It is with that indignation which the love of country should always inspire, that we perceive that the sacred desk has, in many instances, been prostituted to base and *treasonable* purposes. When men so respectable and influential as the clergy, pervert their sacred office, and, in time of war, endeavour to "persuade men" to acts of oppression and *rebellion* it becomes us to watch, with unutual solicitude, over our rights; and withdraw all countenance and support from men who have proved themselves unworthy of their office.

At this time it is particularly essential that you be watchful over your liberties.—Most of the heroes of the revolution have gone to reap the reward of their valor and patriotism. Your WASHINGTON is not with you to animate by his examples or instruct by his precepts. Already are his predictions beginning to be reallized. Already you have the testimony of a respectable and honest federalist, that *a state convention is summoned* for the purpose of *taking into consideration the expediency of dissolving the union* The storm of civil war is gathering, the thunder roars at a distance, and the lightning gleams on the dim mantle of night. Prepare to meet, to resist its fury.

How do you relish the expression of joy, which you hear at a little British success? What do you think of men, *who rejoice at the misfortunes of their country*? It is not three years since the federalists were complaining that the government were destitute of energy, and embargo and non intercourse were *submission*—Now, war is the worst of calamities. When Mr Madison made the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, they said that this ought to have been done before, and it was what England had *always* been willing to do. When England refused to ratify this arrangement, they blamed Mr Madison for doing it all. They affect to deprecate a treaty with France, as the prospect of effecting one increases, and to wish it, as the prospect diminishes. The republicans do not feel indifferent to the wrongs and insults we have received from France.—They are satisfied that unless atonement is made, war ought to and must ensue. But the aggressions of one nation are no palliation for those of another. And with what consistency can the professed friends of peace, wage war with bothnations *at once*. Has not the constitutional authority of the United States, a right to select one of two enemies each of which has given us ample cause of war.

We love peace—we deprecate war—but we apprehend that, peace purchased by the surrender of our essential rights, would render us contemptible in the eyes of the world and invite aggression, rather than prevent it.

What then is to satisfy the opposers of the government? Power! *Power under the auspices and guarantee of Britain!*—For this they would wade through blood—It is for this they justify the enemy, condemn their own government, and rejoice at the success of *England*, and the misfortunes of America—It is for this, we think, the governor has been induced to refuse the militia, and ministers of religion have converted the *desk* into a theatre of abuse, ribaldry and vulgarity. Despairing of governing the whole, this party would sever the *union*, that they might govern *a part*.

Are you prepared to cut the cord which bind us together, and re unite us to *Britain*? Are your southern brethren who fought by your sides, and shared with you in the distresses and glory of the revolution, to be abandoned for the vain and dazzling splendor of royalty? Will you raise your hands against your brethren, and involve your country in all the horrors of a civil war, merely because certain gentlemen in Boston want power? No, fellow citizens, the fire of patriotism is kindling in your bosom—you will indignantly frown at and manfully resist every attempt to weaken that union, from which you have derived so much prosperity and happiness. What *boon* are we to obtain by a dismemberment of the union?—After brother has murdered brother, parent child, and child parent, after cities are involved in flames, monuments of wealth and grandeur tumbled into ruin, and the temples of the Most High prostrated in the dust; what new privilege will have been secured? What violated right preserved? What better government established? Weak and unable to protect ourselves, we should be compelled to call to our aid, some foreign nation, and surrender our liberties, as the price of our protection?

Let us remember that for thirty years, we enjoyed the rich fruits of our glorious revolution—that our rulers are chosen by, and responsible to us—that we are not taxed without our consent—that our lives, liberty and property are secured to us by wholesome laws, under the administration of intelligent judges and impartial juries—and that our worship is *free* and our religion requires no *human* "*bulwark*" to defend it—let us unite to detect suppress and resist plots, conspiracies, rebellion and treason, and to defend the honor and glory of the *American name*—remembering *that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only means to effect a speedy, safe and honorable peace*—and looking to the GOD OF ARMIES, for his divine protection, we have good reason to hope and believe, that he, who has so often "made bare his arm for our salvation," will lead *the United States to victory, peace and happiness.*

ALEXANDER RICE, President.
DANIEL WOOD, Sec'ry.

NEW YORK. OCTOBER 3.

THE COALITION.

Our delay in giving publicity to certain important facts which have lately transpired in this City, arose entirely from a desire to obtain as correct a statement of them as the nature of the case would admit. We shall now, after some preliminary remarks, endeavor to state them as correctly as they could be obtained from the collected information of different individuals of respectability and credit. They will tend to confirm the suspicion, which has pretty generally been entertained, that there exists a private political understanding between certain leading federalists, the Essex Junto, and Mr. De Witt Clinton, and his friends. If such is the fact, it must soon progress to a crisis which will eventuate either in its own disgrace, or in a scene of political confusion, alarming to the friends of order and good government. Its object undoubtedly is to change the present administration of the general government, for one whose character and complexion can only be anticipated from the unexampled conduct of the individuals concerned.

Were we convinced that none but justifiable means would be resorted to by the coalesced powers to effect their object, we should overlook their movements in silence—we should rest content with anticipating the result. But we feel convinced that it is not by such means they expect to succeed; their only hopes rest upon corrupt attempts, which we fear will be made at the ensuing Presidential Election.

We are also convinced that the opposition to the present administration, will not be confined to Federalists and Clintonian's only but that the *British agents* in this country will take an active part in it They already discover a strong interest in the elevation of Mr. Clinton to the Presidency, and the prostration of the present administration.—The weapons with which these hirelings contend are too well known in every civilized country. Their venality and corruption are proverbial, and the mischief, misery and ruin which *British gold* has produced in the civilized world is a matter of general notoriety.

While we endeavor to guard against the approach of our worst enemies, let us cherish the confidence reposed in the patriotism and integrity of the republican majorities in the Legislatures of the different States. On them will depend the choice of many of the Electors. Let us cherish the well founded expectation that the Electors themselves will be particularly diligent and faithful in discharging their duties at this important crisis. Let them be men, like *Langdon* of New Hampshire, at whose name the tampering minions of corruption would shrink back, affrighted and abashed.

Upon the following statement let the reader reflect, enquire, and draw his own conclusions. There is more in them than meets the eye.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th ult. there assembled in this City, at Mr. Kent's Tavern in Broad Street, a *grand caucus*, or Convention of federal delegates from about twelve States in the Union, together with a few apostate republicans.

From our own observations, and from information derived from different individuals we believe the following list of names will comprise nearly the whole of the persons present.

Massachusetts.—Timothy Pickering, Harrison G. Otis, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Bigelow, and Mr. Quincy.

Connecticut.—Mr. Dagget, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Dutytt.

Rhode-Island.—Mr. Channing, Mr. Ives, and Ben. Hazard.

Vermont.—Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Larkton.

New York.—Barnet Gardenier, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Woolcott.

New-Jersey.—Mr. Stockton, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Ogden.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Binny, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Meridith, and Mr. Wharton

Maryland.—Goodloe Harper and Mr. Hanson.

Virginia.—Geo. Hay, Mr. Taylor and J. Randolph.

North-Carolina.—Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Butler attended from some one of the States, and from South Carolina a letter was received from C. C. Pinckney declining attendance, but stating his willingness to concur in the nomination of a suitable *federal* candidate, to be supported for the office of president at the ensuing election.

The caucus continued their meetings for three successive evenings. They commenced their proceedings by an enquiry for a suitable federal character to be nominated, as usual with the party and to be supported as a candidate for the presidency at the ensuing election. During this enquiry, and at the request of Mr. Harper, of Maryland, a certain federal lawyer of this city, of no great note, waited on Mr. De Witt Clinton, and obtained his explicit answers to certain questions in relation to the course he would pursue as it respects Great Britain, in case he should be elected president—which answers he reported to said Harper or to the said caucus.

A proposition was made in said caucus to support Mr. Clinton as their candidate at the ensuing election. That Mr. Rufus King, Mr. Radcliff and Mr. Woolcott, to their credit as federalists, were the only persons opposed to the proposition. They contended for the nomination of a distinguished *federal* candidate, of longer standing in the party than Mr. Clinton—and the former gentlemen distinguished himself in an able and eloquent speech on the occasion, honorable to himself and to his party. He was warmly opposed to Messrs. Otis, Dagget, Hopkinson and Hay, who spoke at length in reply. They said that it was useless for the party to throw away their votes in attempting to elect a decided federal candidate. That they must unite with some other individual opposed to the present administration, and who is capable of making a diversion in the ranks, if ever they expected to rise as a party. The meeting were generally of that opinion, and concluded to abandon their enquiry for a federal candidate, and did adjourn without making any public nomination, or any other nomination at all of a candidate of their own party.

There was a general understanding, without any formal resolution entered into, to support Mr. Clinton, should there be any prospect of his obtaining a share of the republican votes.

Mr. Thomas W. Moore, the late British consul at Philadelphia, attended in the city during the caucus, and was closetted much of the time with certain members of the caucus in a house in Pine street.

It was agreed that no money is to be withheld in carrying the object of the caucus into effect.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

CLERICAL TREASON!

Extracts from the Fast Sermon of the good Dr. Parish, preached at Byfield, July 23, 1812.

(SECOND EDITION.)

"The obsequiousness of this country to the despot of Europe, needs no proof or illustration from me. Is it credible that the leaders of this war would bring general distress and ruin on the country, and expose themselves to scorn and detestation for nothing? Men never hazard such evils, but for a supposed adequate return. Where, in the universe, can you discover the motive of such a distracted impulse but in their hearty union with the French Emperor? This then is inevitably *his* war. If we engage in this war, then we take side with the despot. If you have not resolved to take part; if you have some of your father's blood yet in your veins, then protest against this war. Protest—did I say, protest? *Forbid this war to proceed in New England.*

"The wicked archives of all the wicked governments, "from Macedonia's madman to the Swede," furnish no parallel for this profligate measure. It is this moment more owing to the forbearance, the clemency and magnanimity of the English, than to any preparations of defence by our government, that our cities are not burning from Maine to Georgia, that one blaze of towns, a thousand miles in extent, does not amaze the world with its sublimity and horror? that a million of people are not wandering to day over the ashes of their dwellings, without a home, without employment, and without bread.

"The general government cannot *provide* any reasonable defence. They cannot raise men, they cannot borrow money. Their drafted "conscripts" will sooner be *murdered* than march at their orders. Like the decrepid, expiring government of Turkey, ours can *crush* its subjects, but cannot afford them security. They "can call spirits from the vasty deep," but the spirits will not come. Our country is now preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; the royal lions disdained to pevour the innocent victim. The late declaration of war will be recorded among "the wonders of history." The story of Herod destroying all the babes of Bethlehem will give place to this more *enormous iniquity*. The wickedness bearing the *strongest* resemblance to that of our government, is that of Nero. Nero had heard of the burnings of Troy, and his mind was fixed with a desire to witness such a scene of horror himself. He, therefore, caused the famous city of Rome, the metropolis of the world, to be set on fire in different places; the flames spread, and the conflagration was universal; the fire raged for nine days. Nothing was heard amid the roar of the flame, but the crash of falling temples and palaces, the cries of mothers calling for their children, and the shrieks of *thousands expiring* in the fire. Nero enjoyed all this, and from the top of a high tower *feasting* his eyes with this scene of misery, playing on his harp and singing the woes of falling Troy. Just so, it is announced in the papers, that the President of the United States was *cheerful and gay*, after he had signed the wicked declaration of war, which has covered the land with sadness. He, like Nero, has kindled a fire, the future miseries and conflagrations of which no fancy can describe: a fire which may burn, not nine *days alone*, but *nine years*, or half a century; a fire which may not only consume one city, but fill the whole continent with misery and blood. Who can describe the woes of this war against Britain? Against Britain, did I say?—It is an abuse of words. This is in reality a declaration of war against *New England*.

"This *nefarious* declaration of war is nothing more nor less, than a license, given by a Virginia vassal of the French Emperor to the English nation, authorising them to destroy the prosperity of New England.—This is the grand *design* and chief expectation of the government. You have drunk, and drunk the cup of vexation to the dregs; you have worn the galling chains of commercial tyranny, till the spasms of phrenzy have shattered your frame—till the gangrene of submission threatens your speedy dissolution. Survey the ruins; contemplate the miseries already produced, only by these *preparatory* steps to war. Were the continent put up at auction to day, would it yield *half the sum* which it would the hour before the reign of Mr. Jefferson?

"Have not the general government virtually done all this? *Rise* in the majesty of your *unconquerable strength*, [that is, separate the states] *break those chains*, under which you have sullenly murmured, during the long, long reign of democracy. I *entreat* you, my beloved friends, seriously to consider the prospects of the country. Let there be *no war* in your territories; proclaim an honorable neutrality. You *do* love your country, your children, your privileges, and the temples of your God; then I *beseech* you by your love of country, by your love of your families; for God's sake, [profane expression] for God's sake, I *beseech* you, exert every lawful method to extinguish the kindling fires of war; *tear yourselves from those* [separate the states] who are accomplices in the fatal measure—from those who are covering the land with misery & death!"

Republicans, attend—hear this! This is the language of the English party, the leading federalists. Will you *now* believe that they are friends to their country, the Constitution and the Union of the states? These style themselves the "disciples of Washington!" What can an *individual* man do or say more than the good, pious, or impious doctor *Parish* has done and said, to excite civil war and bloodshed, without taking his gun and destroying the lives of his fellow citizens? He sets on his countrymen to war and fighting, as a hunter sets on his bloodhounds.

Friends to the Constitution and Union of the states! can you sleep any longer? Can you sit easy, and hear one of your fellow citizens exerting all the powers of his mind to *misrepresent* the measures of the government, the privations we endure, and blackguard and degrade your rulers in the most shameful, indecorous and profane manner? Can you sit still and see your *enemies*, the friends of England, annihilate your Constitution, separate the states, and bind you down in slavery? Are you *willing* to have your *children* and children's children the dupes of English tyrants? You once declared yourselves independent; you fought seven years to confirm that declaration; you framed a Constitution which united the people of these states into one body; you have supported it above thirty years. Are you *now* ready to relinquish all these blessings, and sink back into a colonial state? Fellow citizens, I am astonished! If you endure these things, never complain after you are bound. Say not one word. Submit to the chains of tyranny with magnanimity, and say, "we have suffered it so to be."

A FEDERALIST.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15.

From the Western Army—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:

"*Chilicothe, Oct. 6, 1812.*

"Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance, that he marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with 6 pieces of artillery, lay encamped about three miles distance. Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:

Chilicothe, Oct. 7.

The van guard of the north western army under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within three miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves at the fort. Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to gen. Harrison at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen. *Fredonian.*

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it under the date of Meadville, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 8.

"The last news gotten is, that a large body of *British regulars and Indians*, under the command of Tecumseh [who is a *Brigadier General in the British service*] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."

Meadville, September 23.

Late from Detroit Mr. William Magew arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is garrisoned by 150 British regulars, and that there are not more than 50 at Malden. About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to general Harrison, requiring succours and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about *one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars* to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have been almost all sent down to Fort Erie The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit. The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians.) Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office, October, 1812.

SIR—As there is reason to think attempts may be made to evade the provisions of the act of the 6th of July last, to prohibit vessels of the United States from proceeding to or trading with the enemy, I have to call your attention to it with a view to its most vigilant execution.

It is evident from the terms and nature of this act, that one of its chief objects will be in constant danger of frustration unless the attempt to transport grain, flour, or any articles of provision, to Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, can, in the first instance, be detected. To this effect, you are particularly requested to omit no scrutiny, in the case of every vessel, foreign as well as of the United States, about to leave your district laden with provisions, by which you may be the better enabled to ascertain the genuine character and intention of the voyage; and wherever there is probable cause to suspect a design to violate the law in this respect, of which your sound discretion will always judge, you will lose no time in exercising the power, to seize and stop, given in the third section.

You are addressed upon this point, at this moment, with a view to stimulate your activity towards a strict enforcement of the law, which can only be kept from falling thro', in this important particular, by the utmost previous caution.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 26.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Between three & four hundred mounted volunteers have passed through this place within ten days on their way to Vincennes. A gentleman who left Louisville on Sunday states that upwards of 800 had crossed the river. We do not think that it would be any exaggeration to say, that there are between 2 & 3 thousand of this description of troops now on their way to avenge the late murders in the Illinois territory, exclusive of 1000 who have joined general Harrison—indeed, did the occasion require it, we believe there would be scarcely a male inhabitant left in the state capable of bearing arms. As *Kentuckians*, we feel proud in contrasting this noble and patriotic conduct with the doings of those traitors in the eastern states who wish to bring about an "*honorable peace*" by placing those rights & that liberty for which our forefathers so gloriously contended at the footstool of the British monarch. Whilst our brave volunteers are marching to encounter the dangers and privations of war in the cause of our country; a desperate faction in New England, headed by such wretches as *Otis, Pickering*, &c. is preparing to lift its paracidal hands to strike a blow at its vitals.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that a number of volunteers have returned home. They were informed by gov. Shelby, who is at Louisville, that a greater number had already been accepted than were necessary to effect the objects contemplated.

Among the volunteers from this state, are the following members of congress and members elect:

Samuel Hopkins, Major general—*Richard M. Johnson*, commanding a battalion of mounted infantry—*John Simpson* Captain—*Wm. P. Duval*, do.—*Samuel M'Kee*, Private.—*Thomas Montgomery*, do.

On Monday the 5th instant, Col. Boyd, and Lieut. Col. M'Feely, left this place, with 200 regulars for the Northern Army.