TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

A friend handed to me yesterday a paper stiled *The Spirit of* SEVENTY SIX which contains a false and scurrilous publication over the name of *Josiah Masters*; charging me with the lie direct, and stating, among other things, *incorreet parts* of a conversation I had with the Hon. Messrs. Roberts and Earle, members of Congress, relative to said Masters; the falsehood of which will appear by the certificate of Mr. Roberts and by the statement of facts from respectable resources, which I herein submit to the public.

The publication above alluded to, appeared twelve days after *Masters* left this City. A man making such bold assertions in which his own veracity is implicated, should have given some other evidence than his name to substantiate them, and not have withdrawn himself from the proof or the chastisement they might have entailed.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Washington City, 19th Jan. 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January, 1813.

On my return from Washington to Vermont in July last, and while at New York at my friend Col. Graham's, Josiah Masters called on me one morning and commenced a conversation on the approaching election of President of the U. States; he detailed to me at great length the plans of operations and the prospects of their success; and stated that if they could obtain the votes of Vermont, they should be certain of the election of Mr Clinton, for they were certain of every FEDERAL VOTE and had strong hopes also of Pennsylvania—that he was then on his way to Philadelphia to make every necessary arrangement for the election; he further declared to me, that if I would engage to manage the election in Vermont in favor of Mr Clinton, *any expences incurred should be paid, and I might draw on them for any sum not exceeding* THOUSAND DOLLARS, or that it should be *transmitted to me*; for continued he, "we have a fund of about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any expenses, and if wanted we could have double THAT SUM, for we are determined to drive the business to the last extremity." He further stated, that a committee had been to New York from the Eastern or NEW ENGLAND States, with offers if New York would join them to divide the Union,; but WE opposed them, for we are determined to have the President here." He also stated, that he had been to Bennington in Vermont and secured that town for Clinton. After hearing him from morning till evening converse on the prospects of Mr. Clinton's election, I replied to him, that I was going to Vermont, that I should support the Republican ticket, and if we succeeded, Mr. Madison would have every vote.

From the best information which has been obtained, I have no doubt that nearly as much as the above mentioned sum proposed to me was expended in Vermont, in circulating hand bills and addresses, and in paying agents for visiting almost every town in the State before the election in September last, and for committees attending the Legislature at the commencement and close of their session; and afterwards they persisted to attend on the Electors at Montpelier, and were in the Council Chamber to witness the voting of the Electors, and it will appeor from the following statements, that bribes were offered to two of the Electors.

SAMUEL SHAW.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January 16th, 1813.

SIR,

Mark Richards, Esq. one of the late Electors of President & Vice President State of Vermont, and the gentleman appointed to bring the votes from that State to this place, having formerly resided in Roxbury, your native town and residence; I wish you to state in writing, the substance of any conversation you had with him when in this City, touching the attempts that have been made to influence him in the vote he lately gave for President and Vice President of the U. States.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL SHAW.

Hon. Ebenezer Seaver.

WASHINGTON CITY,
January 16th, 1813.

SIR,

In answer to the note this moment received from you, I can say I consider the purity of your elections the basis on which our government rests, and when they become corrupted civil liberty ends. Under this consideration, and not from a desire that my name should appear in our public journals, I comply with your request.

Soon after Mr. Richards arrived in this city, in conversation he observed to me, that after his being elected an Elector of President and Vice President, his business called him to Boston, to dispose of his fat cattle; that in a yard at Brighton (the place where cattle coming from the country are exposed for sale) he was accosted by some gentlemen from Roxbury, who were there for the purpose of purchasing, in the following manner—"Mr. Richards cattle are very low, they are not worth any thing under such a damned government as ours; farmers cannot expect to get any thing for their produce, unless they join and turn out the men now in power;" "IF WE CAN BE ASSURED OF YOUR VOTE for Mr Clinton for President, Mr. Aaron Davis will give you eight dollars per hundred for your cattle." Mr. Richards replied, "I had rather have my cattle in barrels, than dispose of them on such conditions."

Mr. R. further observed to me, that in a store of Roxbury or Boston, which, I will not positively say but my impression is the latter, where a number of gentlemen were present—one of them observed "news has arrived in town, that North Carolina will give all her votes for Mr. Clinton, and if we could obtain three or four votes from Vermont, Clinton's election would be sure;" to which another gentleman replied, "any sum would be given to obtain the object;" and it was observed by another, "perhaps there is a gentleman present who can accomplish that object"—if there is, said he, "WE WILL CART OUT ONE OF THE BANKS and tilt it up to him." I think he said the Union Bank.

Mr. Richards further stated, that at Montpelier, the place in Vermont where the electors assembled to give in their votes, there were persons from New York and Boston who followed the electors into the room and attended them constantly until the votes were given in, without any other apparent business.

As I have seen, sir, further evidence of the corruption used or attempted to be used in the late election, I think it a duty incumbnnt on me to state it to you. I have seen a letter from another elector of the state of Vermont, to a member of Congress in this city, in which he expressly states, that in Boston in the in the month of Nov. last, he was offered TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, if he would give his vote for Mr. Clinton, and the same sum for there or four votes more.

The same elector in the same letter further states, that a gentleman called on him in Vermont, which gentleman he supposed was deputed from a federal caucus, who asked him what consideration would induce him to give his vote for Mr Clinton? to which he answered, "there is not money enough in New England"—and they parted

Sir, the foregoing is a statement of facts, which I am willing to support on oath when requested.

EBENEZER SEAVER.

Hon. Saml. Shaw.

Washington, Jan 12, 1813.

Gentlemen,

Permit me to ask the favor of you to state the conversation you had with me respecting an overture made to me for my interference in favor of the election of De Witt Clinton to the Presidency, at the late election in Vermont.

Respectfully, your ob't. servt
SAML SHAW.

Messrs. Elias Earle and Jona. Roberts.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with your request made in your letter to us of this morning we state, that some time after the commencement of the present session of Congress, having understood that you had stated to sundry gentlemen that you had been offered $10,000 to use your interest in support of the election of De Witt Clinton to the office of President, at the late election in the state of Vermont, we were led to inquire of you if such were the fact. Your answer was—I particularly wish that there should be no misconception of what occurred on that subject—Mr. Josiah Masters did propose to me, that if I would engage to promote Mr. Clinton's election to the Presidency in Vermont, that I should be furnished with any sum for that purpose not exceeding $10,000—That you added—I wish it to be understood, that I did not understand that sum as offered to my use, but to be placed at my disposal for the furtherance of Mr. Clinton's election. We did not understand at what time or where the proposition was made.

Respectfully your's. &c.
ELIAS EARLE
JONAT. ROBERTS,

Samuel Shaw Esq.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) Jan.* 25.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The state of hostility which exists between the kingdom of Great Britain and the United States, makes it necessary that the intercourse which may take place between this country and the adjacent province of Canada, should be regulated on the principles which govern belligerent nations. I have had it in charge from the commanding general CHANDLER, that no person should be permitted to pass in or out of Canada, without his permission or, in his absence, the permission of the commandant of the district of Champlain. This order has been communicated to the commanding officer on the lines, and will be strenuously enforced.

Some members of the community have been found so void of all sense of honor or love of country, or any other principle which has governed the virtuous of all nations and ages, as to "hold correspondence with, and give intelligence to our enemies:" It therefore becomes my duty, to put the laws in full force. The two following sections of the Rules and Articles of War, which are equally binding on the citizen, as the soldier, are published for the information of the public, that no one may plead ignorance; as from this time henceforward, they shall be enforced with the greatest severity.

"Art 56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer DEATH or *such other punishment* as shall be ordered by the sentence of a *Court Martial*.

"Art 57 Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer DEATH, or *such other punishment*, as shall be ordered by the sentence of a *Court Martial*.

Z. M. PIKE,
Col. 15th Inf commanding West Lake Champlain.

EASTERN FRONTIER

Head Quarters at Eastport, Jan 8, 1813

Gentlemen—I am instructed to endeavor to stop all intercourse between the subjects of the U. S. and the subjects of his Britannic majesty. I therfore notify you, for the information of the inhabitants of your town, and those persons who may reside in the town, who is not an American citizen or subject, and does not take the oath of allegiance within six days, will be considered as a prisoner of war and will be removed to some other place for safety—and every citizen who shall hereafter pass into the British dominions, except by permission, from the commanding officer of this frontier, will be considered as carrying information to the enemy, and will be dealt with accordingly. Every person detected in supplying the enemy, or any subject of his Britannic majesty, with provisions of any kind, or other articles of comfort or use, will be apprehended for treason, and dealt with accordingly.—Flags of truce will be granted to persons who have actual necessity to pass into the British provinces. All letters directed to British subjects will hereafter be inspected, and delivered to the officer of the first flag of truce that passes, if the letters are admissable. Aliens who wish to pass into the British government, are directed to apply within six days to the commanding officer at this post, who will furnish them with a flag of truce for the purpose.

I am gentlemen, with great respect, your most ob't humble servant,

(Signed)
GEORGE ULMER.
Col. of Volunteers, commanding on the eastern frontier.

FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) Jan. 15.

Gen. Harrison left this place on Saturday for Upper Sandusky.

A company of U S infantry arrived here on Sunday from Chillicothe

There are now at this place 4 companies of regulars, and 3 companies of 12 months volunteers. It is said they will not remain here many days.

We have heard a report, which we think wants confirmation, that general Winchester, with his command, has arrived at the Rapids.

Gen. Perkins' brigade of Ohio militia are still at Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Tupper's brigade remain at the camp near M Arthur's blockhouse About 300 of them were on the sick list by the last accounts.

We are asked every day, when the army will move for Detroit? Omniscience alone can solve the question.

The public stores which are daily arriving at, and forwarded from this place to the head quarters of the army, are immense.—Nevertheless, it is said that there is but a small quantity of forage at Upper Sandusky.

The weather, for some days past, has been extremely cold, the ground very hard frozen, and transportation thereby rendered tolerably easy.

From the army under gen Hopkins, we have heard nothing of importance lately.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BOREAS.

It appears by the Boston Patriot, that certain fugitious & infamous numbers, which appeared in the Boston Centinel under the title of "*The New States*;" filled with incentives to a separation of the union, under the imposing aspect of Mathematical calculations; are extracts from a *privately circulated, anti federal pamphlet, entitled*, "BOREAS." In this villainous publication, the President is called the '*Scourge of God*' The Northern states are invited to "come forth, as a strong man, ARMED"—and alluding to some part of the constitution it says, not "that it should be *altered amended, or modified*—but AMPUTATED!!!"—The venerable JOHN ADAMS testified, it appears, his indignation and disgust, not merely by stopping his paper, but by sending back the obnoxious Centinel, with an expression of his strong feelings on the occasion.

How mean are the artifices, by which the vile conspirators are endeavouring to effect their execrable project! A pamphlet sent round to the *adepts* in their horrid schemes! and a publication pretended to be original, in their newspaper for promiscuous circulation, of the same general mass of insidious incentives to disunion, omitting some of the most gross & glaring expressions, which might alarm those who have been initiated in the whole art and mystery of TREASON!—The means and the end are perfectly adopted to each other. The skulking incendiary ever prowls by night, with his dark lanthorn and cloak—and the cowardly assassins always strive to strike, but conceal the hand. Who is the *Guy Fawx* in this deadly plot, we neither know, nor is it important that we should. *Russell* is the willing instrument of the gang; but we do trust and believe, that the good sense and fidelity of the *Yeomanry of Massachusetts*, will yet bring to their senses the Boston madmen; and to private stations, the present mis-rulers of that state. No fair minded and honorable man can fail to detect the present conduct and language of the Boston Junto—let his political sentiments be what they may. They have found an arcunum in political guilt—the art of compounding the most mean and crooked *management*, with the most bold and barefaced audacity of aim. They have not the merit of even consistent vileness. An advocate for the dissolution of the union, should have the nerves of a pirate or a highwayman—not the cunning of a counterfeiter. Like *Moloch*, he should make open war against the constitution; and not like Belial, deal in wiles and tricks.

But, let us wait the operation of this fermenting and agitating spirit at Boston. It will work itself clear. Let the schemers plot and circumvent and scatter incendiary publications; let them whisper treason in the dark recess of their blasphemously mis-named Washington Club—let them sound public sentiment, by alternate audacious invectives against the Constitution, and expressions of pretended attachment to it—they cannot bring the *people of Massachusetts* up to the tone of phrenzy, which would aid their schemes of unprincipled ambition. They have too many dupes for the honor of the state, but they have not enough to dare muster their forces. We speak confidently—for we know something of them;—when we say, that Massachusetts *Federalists* are not all "*Boston Rebels*"——Accustomed to march under one banner, they have kept in the ranks, 'till their file leaders have led them too far—*but they will not pass the Rubicon*. The habits of distrust and party bickerings, which have separated the honest Federalists from the Republicans, will lose their effect; before the attachment, with which the former have adhered to the Constitution shall be overcome. Let *Russell's* prompters try the experiment, as cunningly & as meanly as they please; let them garble their own productions, and deny their own signets as long as they can;—the *Federalists* will be startled, when the Junto men come to their disclosures.—*The Union severed, a new union with Canada, civil war, and colonization under Britain*, are projects, which will startle very many; who have not perceived the end of the course into which they have been led. The dormant spark of attachment to their country, to the Union, to *Washington*—will be kindled into a blaze of patriotism. The blasts of BOREAS will be blown in vain. Let them fairly avow their "*Amputation*" scheme—let them honestly (if the word can apply) give to their followers the detail of their plans—and as surely as they make this public avowal, so surely Massachusetts, at the next election, spurns them from her councils; and returns to the faith, once delivered to the patriots of the revolution. We are not so sanguine in our expectations of *Boston*. *Henryism* there seems to have contaminated too many, to expect speedy convalescence. We know the merit, the talents, the faithfulness and the zeal of the republicans, in that devoted town. They have breasted the tide of Junto influence, with honourable perseverance—and "stemmed it with hearts of controversy." They deserve well of their country; and their country honours their fidelity and their exertions.

FRIENDS OF PEACE.

Among all the gull traps that ever were set to catch full grown cullies, the most bungling is the pretended love of the friends of Britain to *Peace* So full of the milk of human kindness do these men pretend to be, that one would think not all the wrong and injuries and aggravations imaginable would curdle it into indignation Like *Nick Bottom* they "roar" Peace, "like any nightingale." Now, we admire this pacific temper, this Quaker-like sort of *peace on earth and good will to men* principle, *when we believe one word of its sincerity*. But unluckily for these bawlers of *peace, peace* when there is no peace, the sole standard of sincere profession is correspondent action—When brought to this test, their hypocrisy is apparent They were once in power: Did they cultivate peaceful policy? Did they shudder, as they now pretend to, at the "dreadful note of preparation?" No—They made the country ring with their martial threats, and terrible din of arms; though to be sure their chosen enemy and they were so little likely to meet, that blood shed was very much out of the question Still neither laymen nor clergymen were wanting in loudest execrations of their *distant* enemy—and war songs, and Harper's ferry and Oxford encampments,, cockades, addresses, chivalric vaunts, shew'd all the "pomp and circumstance of war." But, now, all is hushed into the soft breathings of peace and pity. They are the gentlest, most sympathising, tender hearted of all mortals The explanation is simple: but after Mr. *Quincy's* angry expostulation, it may appear to require an apology to make it. It is, as Mr. Q says neither more nor less than *British influence* and *British agency*. The untangible enemy, in 1798–9 was to be menaced and intercourse stopped, and some of the purest patriots condemned for pretended friendship to her, merely to please a *British party*, and to keep that party in power, by ruining the reputation of its rivals. The aggressions then suffered from France, are out of the question; because an army could, in no respect, coerce redress. But now, when the case is materially changed; when we are to gain indemnity and safety, by lopping from the offending stock a vigorous and useful, if not essential scion; when peaceful propositions had become the scoff of the aggressors; and *safety and redress* were only to be expected as a consequence of the conviction, that America was able and in earnest; and when, in one word *national honour*, which none but feeble politicians pretend to disregard, and which they pretend to, merely because they cannot support it; is it issue; now, indeed, is the time these doughty heroes chuse to adopt the cowl and drop the gauntlet; now, forsooth they claim the character of peace makers, not that they may inherit the heavenly kingdom, which was promised this class, but that they may gain an earthly sway, which they have once so grossly abused. How are these peaceful propensities now discovered? Is it [illegible] and constitutional means to conci[illegible] war, or eject from office those who [illegible] it. No! It is in the schemes to civi[illegible] union, to produce a war, a civil war [illegible] more injurious than the foreign one [illegible] now meeting; it is in mad ravings [illegible] papers, and pamphlets and congress pe[illegible]es; it is in every incentive to outrage o[illegible]sition, division and rebellion. Is the [illegible]ton *Boreas*, who advocates a separation of the States, a *friend of peace*? Is *Josiah Quincy*, who fans every flame of passion & angry feeling, by gross abuse and abominable insult, is he a *friend of peace*? No! Common sense revolts at the abuse of terms, the imposture upon reason.

The reason for adopting this *catching* appellation, is sufficiently obvious. Few, indeed, in our country are the men, who wish war, when any alternative short of dishonor, danger, and injustice to themselves and their suffering countrymen is the alternative—Accustomed to believe the people easily duped, the friends of *Britain*, the aspiring opponents of the government use this as a means to enlist their feelings and prejudices, that they may resume the reins of power. They may succeed; but they must invent some more ingenius pretence. Of all the dresses, in which they have figured on the political stage, this is the one, in which they make the most awkward appearance. They remind us of *Sadboy* in the "*Young Quaker*" of *O'Keefe*, who *thee's and thou's* & swears and kicks waiters alternately. *Bal. Pat.*

Let the friends of England disguise the thing as they will, the list of her allies includes the *Russians*, the *Indians*, the *Algerines*, and the *tories* What a blessed garrison for the "*bulwark of our Religion!*" What a constellation of virtues!—The humanity of the *Indians*, the Christianity of the *Algerines*, & the good faith of the *tories*! *ib.*

The Patriots of the Revolution.

It is consoling to the republican, who aims at the maintenance of that independence, which was nobly acquired; that the surviving patriots, who planned the emancipation of their country, yet remain faithful to the principles which gave it freedom and led to its course of prosperity. Yet resting on principle, & disclaiming the thraldom of names, republicans would disdain to support their imperishable cause by authorities; if the *friends of Britain* and the *foes of union* did not industriously and insolently claim the countenance of the revered patriots of the revolution and attempt to shelter their own wretched apostacy under the unhallowed prostitution of the names of great and estimable men. But we challenge the investigation. To this test, we are willing to bring our principles. Upon the issue of this trial, will we rest our cause.

First in the list as first in the hearts of his countrymen, stands the hero and the statesman, *Washington* Was Washington an opposer of constitutional authority, a friend to the separation of the States; a man wont to paralyze his country's exertions: a bawler against Virginia influence; a factious, discontented, discord sowing desperado? The indignant *American* resents the foul suggestion. Yet to be a *modern federalist*. Washington must have been all this. And men to whom this character precisely applies, claim him as their patron! Dare the *Boston Centinel* and its prompters, who advocate a rending apart the union pollute with their praise the great advocate of union? "*BE UNITED! was the last injunction which trembled from the lips of the departed Washington!*"

The illustrious sage who gave form and force to the declaration of Independence has never been blaspheomed by the hoarseness of the friends of disunion. He has ever been honored with their rankest abuse; yet they never dared to deny that the fame of *Jefferson* and the revolution, were inseperably connected. Is not *Adams* who has lived to reinstate his name with its pristine lustre, having broken from the toils, in which the conspirators attempted to confine him equally distinguished by revolutionary merit, and the bitter abuse of those, who once licked his spittle and run at his beck? The departed *Clinton* escaped by the stroke of death, the keen anguish of seeing his *name* connected with the suffrages of the friends of Britain. *Madison* surrounded by *Monroe* & *Armstrong*, and a proud list of those, who "hold fast their integrity;" yet remains to support the rights of his country against the old aggressor. And *Gerry*, whose useful exertions and high fidelity are conspicuous on the passage of the revolution fills up the measure of his usefulness, by his firm efforts in the same glorious cause.

Let the *Boston tories* and *anti federalists* (we speak with strict precision for tories were the advocates of British tyranny, and anti federalists were the opposers of the union) let these factionists produce *their* list of revolutionary men. As well might we call on the *Saracens* for a *Christian Saint*. That such may have been inveigled into some connexion with Pseudo Federalism may be true—but that they have ever supported Boston toryism, would suppose apostacy too gross, & inconsistency too glaring.

We have been led into these reflections by observing the servile court, which the Junto are paying, to a man once firm, and we will yet believe faltering, & not fallen—we mean Gen. *Heath* of Massachusetts. We know the persevering flattery and artful management, with which he has been assailed. But is it possible that Gen. *Heath* can have forgotten, who have been his friends, and who have abused him? Have the records of former times escaped from his observation, or their purport from his memory? Has he forgotten who persecuted him with the basest abuse, and the most pitiful ridicule? Who hung up to public scorn his revolutionary annals; and rung the changes of ridicule, till even the fool was disgusted with the monotony? Has he forgotten that the same *Benjamin Russell*, the *Centinel* [illegible] now calls him the "[illegible] prates about his "*good* [illegible] *and patriotism*," once filled [illegible]