

growth of cotton wool, and with the European consumption of that superabundant American raw material. If no India cotton goods were imported, we should lose many ships for Europe with cotton wool, out of which the European manufacturers would make similar cotton stuffs. The American cotton is certainly capable of being wrought into every kind of goods made of that raw material in the East Indian peninsula.—It is the interest of the European manufacturers, and of the American planters and ship holders, that India should give us groceries instead of piece goods.

A duty upon all goods consigned to foreign merchants, and imported from those colonies, wherein our citizens are taxed beyond their own subjects, merely for exercising their profession of merchants, or refrained from commerce would contribute to indemnify our supercargoes & trading sea captains.

The exclusion of colonial and fishing ships from entry in our ports, in the case of a power which excludes our vessels from their colonies and fishing ports would appear reasonable.

The exclusion of the produce of the fisheries of a foreign nation, which excludes absolutely or in effect nearly all our similar articles, seems to be equitable.

We may enact some laws to promote the foreign consumption of American produce, in order that the means of remittance in goods of our own growth may be afforded, and that we may have the opportunity to partake in carrying them abroad. We have no redundancy of wool, flax, hemp, silk or leather to export, because we manufacture more than we produce and all we can import. Let us suppose, therefore, that our duties, *ad valorem*, upon all goods made of those raw materials were (for mere example) at 25 per cent. at a medium. We now grow forty or fifty millions of pounds of cotton wool, and can easily produce much more. Let us suppose, therefore, our duties, *ad valorem*, upon all goods made of that raw material from Europe were fixed (for example) at 15 per cent. The difference of 10 per cent. would operate as a premium for the consumption of piece goods made abroad of our own cotton in most instances, in preference to goods made in Europe of foreign wool, flax, hemp, silk and leather—articles which we never produce for sale abroad. The duty of 25 per cent. upon foreign linens and woollens would be in favor of our own manufacturers of flax, hemp and wool.

One more example will be offered, cautiously promising that it is perfectly novel, and for that and other reasons should be carefully examined. It is proposed for consideration, that every future injury, either in person or property, unlawfully done to any American citizen by any foreign power, officer or agent, shall be a subject of investigation and decision before a standing board of commissioners, to be created by law, and sitting *in jure consuetudine*; that every such future injury shall be estimated in the form of an indemnification in money to the suffering citizen or his representatives; that evidences of the sums due therefor shall be issued, bearing interest from their respective dates; that the claim for which they shall be respectively issued shall be assigned to the government of the United States, that an application for full compensation shall be made by our government, thus placed in the situation of the sufferer, to the government of the injurer; that if the demands of this nature, accumulated in any half year shall not be satisfied within one year, the President of the United States shall be authorized to direct the collection of an additional duty upon the produce and manufactures of the injuring country to cover the same, and he shall be requested to cause the same to be reported to the legislature; and that a like process shall be pursued half yearly, in order to indemnify the injured citizens of the United States, out of the industry of the injurer.

These remedies for the various commercial injuries we sustain, are cautiously suggested for timely consideration. They are merely intended to exemplify the nature of the principles on which we may proceed in consequence. If no such injuries were in existence, or in contemplation, we need not thus act for the indemnification and protection of our citizens, nor to secure our just share in the commerce of our country and of the world.—We probably should not think of adopting these or any other measures to force manufactures, but for such weighty reasons as the necessary support of our agriculture, and the employment of the injured mer-

* Including our seafaring citizens of course, and with a particular eye to their interesting case.

† It is respectfully conceived, that the vote of Seamen might be immediately put upon this footing, including all under contracts, made as prescribed by our national laws.

chants, mariners, and seaport artisans & laborers. The United States for a long time, omitted to use the best defence of navigation, commerce and manufactures—well provisioned laws. The great object of this limited sketch is openly to submit to the country a respectful suggestion, that the whole circle of our commercial rights and interests, internal and external, can be more cheaply, more safely, and more effectually defended by wholesome statutes, than by a dangerous and costly establishment of naval power.

NATCHEZ, September 9.

General JAMES WILKINSON arrived in this City on Sunday last, and departs this morning we understand, for Natchitoches, by way of Fort-Adams.

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated August 30, 1806.

“On Sunday last his Excellency Governor Claiborne arrived at this place, accompanied by Col. Henry Hopkins, Adjutant-General of the Territory of Orleans and a handsome escort of gentlemen of the County of Rapides; no intelligence of his Excellency's coming was received at Natchitoches, until a few minutes before his arrival, which was announced by a federal salute from Fort Claiborne. The Governor's arrival has the most favorable impression on the minds of all those of the inhabitants who are attached to the interest of the United States; who saw a large armed force advancing within five leagues of Natchitoches, evincing an hostile disposition, already imprisoning and transporting into the dominions of Spain, no less than five citizens of the United States, who had never offended them; cutting down and carrying away the flag of the United States from the Caddo nation, which country was acknowledged within our jurisdiction, and carrying the flag of the country, exhibiting it as a trophy of victory and superiority; an armed party of upwards of three hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, opposing and turning back a scientific exploring party, ascending Red River by order of the President of the United States, under the direction of Major Freeman and Captain Sparks; harbouring and protecting slaves absconding from their masters, together with reports of still large reinforcements advancing to join them.

“This situation of affairs will probably prolong for some time his Excellency's stay here, for the purpose of organising and putting himself at the head of such of his Militia as may be proper to call in on the occasion.”

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Wingate, where he has just received and now opening a new and general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. also a quantity of Groceries, consisting of best Cogniac Brand, Holland Gin, 3l & 4th proof Rum, New England Do. Gunpowder, Hyson and Souchong Tea, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar: All which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices. JAMES USHER. Wilmington, September 1.

Ten-Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th of May, a negro man named JOHN, about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexioned, marked with the small pox, limps a little (though hardly perceptible,) occasionally by his thigh being broken when young, speaks French, which is his native language and speaks the English language tolerable plain, has rather a down look—took with him an ozenburgs shirt and trousers with a number of other clothes. He was stopped on the road leading to Fayetteville, but made his escape, leaving all his clothes except those he had on—it is supposed he intends for Wilmington, where he will endeavor to go on board some vessel as a sailor, which business he has followed and perhaps understands.

The above reward and all charges will be paid for having him secured in any jail in the State, or Fifty Dollars and all reasonable charges will be paid for having him delivered to the subscriber, living in Sneadsborough, Anson County.

All matters of vessels are cautioned against receiving or employing him on board their vessels, as they may have to answer the consequences.

WM. JOHNSON. Sneadsborough, May 24, 1806. 492—208

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from Front-Street to the house of Capt. Holkins, a few doors East of the Court-House, in Market-Street, where he carries on the business of Tailoring as usual.—He takes this public method of returning thanks to his customers in Wilmington, and its vicinity, for their very liberal encouragement to him, and hopes he has merited a continuance of their favors.

John M'Coll. Wilmington, Sept. 16. 60.

To the Editor of the WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

IN your paper of the 9th ult. I see copied from the Charleston Courier, an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Raleigh, N. C. to the Editors of the (Boston) Anthology; with remarks of the Editor of the Courier.

What could induce the author of the letter to write it, (knowing as he must have done, that it would be published) I cannot conceive, unless it was for the express purpose of laying the State liable to such illiberal censure, as has been bestowed upon it by the Editor of the Courier, or that he has been misled by his vanity. Had he for a moment reflected that the situation of this State prevents that rapid improvement in science, &c. which is to be perceived in our neighboring states, he would have been silent.

The State is young comparatively with most others. The nature of the country has, hitherto precluded, (and perhaps forever will preclude) the establishment of large towns.—The country is thinly settled, and its confused state during and after the war, prevented for a long time the establishment of schools. From these causes we have heretofore been dependent on Europe, and the neighbouring states, nay, even on Massachusetts, for our men of science; who coming as adventurers to acquire wealth, which they neither possessed, nor had the prospect of possessing at home, made that their chief study; few of them possessing the ambition of the author, who not content with the honours bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens, (he being a Trustee of the University, a Trustee of the Raleigh Academy, one of the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, & Captain of the Wake Cavalry) wished to make himself known to the Editors of the Anthology, as an author, but he could have announced himself as such to them, by sending them a file of the *Messenger*, and marking his many original pieces in that—His glowing philippic against foreigners, published at his own expense, and by him distributed; and his pompous account of the Cavalcade in the City of Raleigh on the fourth of July last.

Had the author acted as a liberal critic, & confined himself to truth, I should never have been induced to notice his “letter.”—Let us examine some parts of it.

“A journey to Lake Drummond”—Why the author should notice this work, I cannot conceive, unless for the opportunity he might suppose it gave him, of a severe criticism.—This did not assume the dignity of a volume—it was a very small pamphlet, written by a boy and published (as the author published his speech) at the expense of Mr. Sawyer, to be given away.

“Davie's Cavalry an excellent system.”—The author, though a captain of Cavalry, does not know that this is a copy verbatim et literatim from Gen. Dundas's work on the same subject.

How the author came to forget, (since he would be debbling in criticism) Fredell's Revision, Martin's Revision, Haywood's Manual, Haywood's Justice, and Martin's Justice, I cannot conceive, as they are all works of merit.

But how could the author so far renounce truth, as he has done, in his account of the University.

Here he shews the cloven foot of Aristocracy, by the contemptuous expressions used when speaking of our legislature, and for what? Merely because a very large majority of that body are republicans.

In speaking of the University, he calls the College, “a huge misshapen pile.” If he had not been determined to abuse every thing appertaining to this institution (except its immaculate President) he would not have used this term in speaking of the college; for it is a plain square building without any peculiarity about it. If, indeed, he had noticed the palace-like erection which has been many years on hand, and which it is probable will never be finished for want of funds, and if it were finished, is much too large for usefulness, he might very aptly have called it the *Temple of Folly*. But as this was a plan of his deity, Gen. Davie, it would not have done to have questioned the propriety of the measure.

He next gives to Mr. Caldwell the credit of restoring the University from a state of anarchy under incompetent teachers, to order and consistency.

Now, I believe the fact is, that there never was so much disorder in the University as there has been since Mr. Caldwell was made president. After Mr. Kerr left the University (who according to the best accounts the writer has received, ought never to have left it) some mischief took place under the presidency of Mr. Gillespie, which however, was of short duration; but the disorders occasioned by Mr. Caldwell's imprudence have not yet been got over.—He recommended, and caused to be passed in a thin board of the Trustees (after it had been rejected by a larger meeting) an Ordinance requiring the Monitors appointed in the College to take an oath to inform of every little fault they saw in their fellow students. This occasioned a remonstrance from the Boys, which was answered by Mr. Caldwell with great ire, charging the students with being guilty of every crime which the most depraved humanity could commit. The issue was, upwards of forty youths left the University, and the Trustees were at length obliged to repeal the offensive ordinance.

It is a fact, as stated by this letter-writer, that the Legislature repealed the law which vested in the University all the escheated and confiscated property: But not because they thought that “Education was inconsistent

with Republicanism; that it created an aristocracy of the learned, who would trample upon the rights and liberties of the ignorant, and that an equality of intellect was necessary to preserve the equality of rights,” as this writer has sincerely said; but because they saw the institution abused, and instead of becoming a blessing to the country, as they had hoped, it was likely to become a curse; they saw that a majority of the Trustees possessed high aristocratical notions of Government; that whenever there were any vacancies in their body, they were filled with men of like principles; that these Trustees would employ no Professors who were not of like politics; that if any other happened to be engaged, as the fact was discovered, he was displaced.* These Trustees and Professors introduced elementary Books on the Science of Government, which are confessedly anti-republican; and the youths who went there republicans, returned with directly opposite principles.

The General Assembly observing the tendency of the institution, without knowing how to remedy the grievance, determined to shew their dissatisfaction with its proceedings, and it is presumed without much deliberation, passed a law taking away the funds which had been given to it by a former Legislature.—This law remained in force for some years; but at the session of 1804 an act was passed taking away from the Trustees, the power of filling vacancies in their body, and placing the future election of Trustees in the Legislature, with the power of increasing them from time to time. This regulation it was seen, would in time place the government of the University in the hands of republicans; and at the last session fifteen new Trustees were appointed, and the law taking away the funds repealed.

But this writer asserts, that the institution is in a languishing state, and that it is preserved in existence only by “Mr. Caldwell's anti-republican love of literature.” Neither of these assertions is correct. The University cannot be said to languish, as there are many students on the establishment at present, as there have been for several years; but which number it is believed, would be very greatly increased, if there was a Republican at the head of the institution; for tho' a considerable addition of republicans has been made to the Trustees, the principal direction of the institution being in the President; it is alleged that every opportunity is yet embraced of giving a direction to the minds of the students on political subjects favourable to an high-toned aristocratic government: and this never can prove agreeable to the citizens of the republican state of North-Carolina; where fathers and guardians would wish rather to see their sons and wards ignorant, than educated in a rooted dislike to the republican institutions of the country, procured at the point of the sword, and on the preservation of which depend the future welfare and happiness of the American people.

A CITIZEN.

* Mr. Kerr, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Bingham are evidences of this fact.

† Adams on American Constitutions, and Deane on the British Constitution.

DESERTED from the schooner Hero, William P. Mix 2d mate, Thomas Eastan, seaman, and John Green, cook, who took with them the long boat with 3 oars, 6 or 8 bars Crackers, one case of Rum, some bacca ban's and seven shillings & six pence in money, and some clothing out of the captain's Trunk. Twenty dollars reward will be given for the boat and men.

JONATHAN ELWELL, Master of said schooner.

Oct. 7th.

TAKEN up on the 24th ultimo, on Brown's Bank, and now in my possession, an African Negro man about five feet eight inches high, and spare made; he has no particular marks, speaks little or no English, and calls himself BEN.

Any person proving the property and paying charges may take him by applying in Swansborough, to

Owen Jones.

Oct. 1st. 1805.—11.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Wake County, North-Carolina, on the 9th of March 1805, a Negro Man about 22 years of age by the name of TAPLEY, who will pass for a freeman and I expect will alter his name. I was informed by a Negro Man of Itham Blakes in Fayetteville, that he has seen him frequently on the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington and in Wilmington, and that the said Runaway had been several voyages to the West-Indies in some of the Wilmington vessels, and is now supposed to be about Wilmington. He and Mr. Blake's Negro being long acquainted was the reason of his going down that course. The said Negro may be known by a nice examination, on the chin may be seen a small scar, and I have heard since he left me that his leg was broke when he was small; he is a tall well built mulatto fellow, it was supposed that a white man was his father, was born and raised in Orange county in this State. Any person who will take up the said fellow & confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be well rewarded by me.

George Herndon.

October 19. 3w