

Circular Letter of the Republican Committee concluded.

The amount of exports in 1799 (we could not procure an account of those of 1800) was } 78,665,522
 The exports of 1807 amounted to } 108,343,558
 Being an increase of almost } \$29,678,036
 two fifths in eight years.

If we turn our attention to the shipping interest of the United States, there also we discover the effects of the same superior talents and attention.

In 1800 the whole American tonnage employed in foreign trade was } Tons. 682,871
 In 1805 it amounted to } 922,298
 Increase in five years } 239,427

We cannot permit ourselves to close this enquiry into the merits of the present administration, without some notice of their all important acquisition to the United States in the purchase of Louisiana. For this extensive country, and the only outlet to the ocean from a large proportion of our territory, we paid fifteen millions of dollars; \$3,750,000 in payment already made to our own citizens, of claims of certain description they had against France, and \$11,250,000 in a stock created, reimbursable in four instalments in the years 1818, 1819, 1820 & 1821; an amount which the sale of its lands and collections of duties at New Orleans alone, will more than reimburse before the arrival of the period of payments. It was computed by the secretary of the treasury in 1803, that the importations at that time into New Orleans, charged with duties as in the ports of the United States, would produce 350,000 dollars; and the well known immense increase of the trade of that place since, will justify the supposition of the duties now being almost double. This acquisition, whether considered with reference to a consolidation of the public affections of the western states to the government, and the consequent assurance of permanency to the union; or viewed in its appreciating effects on the public funds in those states and territories; it impresses on the mind the highest admiration of those talents that suggested and successfully executed a project so conducive to the future peace and prosperity of the United States.

These sir, are some of the most prominent measures of the present administration; we submit with confidence to your judgement a decision on their merits.

In concluding our observations on the administration of the government under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, a few remarks may be indulged relative to himself—cool and temperate in his conduct with a comprehensive, discriminative and an highly cultivated mind; possessing great extent and precision of political knowledge; an unconquerable spirit of independence; ever influenced by the most disinterested and ardent patriotism, from the earliest dawn of the revolution of America to this day he has been found among the most able advocates of her rights and liberties. He is indeed since his ascendancy to the presidency been incessantly assailed by his political opponents; but conscious of the rectitude of his own views, unimpeded by such obstacles, he continued to pursue with undeviating perseverance the great interests of his country; he stood as a rock of immovable stability against which the waves spent their fury in vain.—He will remember "that obliquity is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory; and that it was not only in the Roman customs, but in the nature of things; that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph," his eminent and substantial services to his country, will however live in the grateful memory of posterity when all the senseless jargon, vulgar abuse, and virulent personal invectives of party zealots, are sunk with their authors, into one common oblivion.

Although the republicans having implicit confidence in the uniform support of republican principles and tried patriotism of the venerable patriot, Samuel Ashe, Esq. did not nominate him as elector under a pledge to vote for any particular persons; yet as we think it most probable, should no unforeseen events occur that he will vote for Mr. Madison as President; and as it may reasonably be presumed, that as an efficient member of Mr. Jefferson's council he has participated in the formation of the plans as well as in the execution of the measures of the present administration, and that therefore should he be elected he will pursue a line of conduct guided by similar principles; we deemed it proper thus to have taken a general view of their nature tendency and effects.

The probability that Governor Ashe if elected will vote for Mr. Madison also renders it proper that some notice should be taken of a pamphlet written by a gentleman of distinguished talents and lately printed for distribution in this district; our observations upon it shall be confined to two points: one on the subject of certain two millions of dollars and a declaration said to have been made by Mr. Madison "that France wants money and we must give it her," and the other on the comparative qualifications of Mr. Madison and Mr. Pinckney for discharging the duties of the office of President of the United States.

Had this story about the two millions continued to be bandied about before the public under authority not more imposing than that of anonymous or hireling writers, any attention to it would have been deemed unneces-

sary; but ushered out of the press under the sanction of a name so truly respectable as that of the writer to which we allude, it becomes worthy of some attention. Divested of all the rhetorical paraphernalia in which it has been successfully enveloped, the whole transaction may thus be simply and familiarly explained:—Suppose A residing in Wilmington, should possess a piece of land wholly surrounded by the plantation of B in the country; B disliking his neighbors the persons which A puts on his land, and though his plantation should already be sufficiently extensive, yet wishing to make it more compact and clear of bad neighbors, he determines, if practicable, to make a purchase of A's land. C, his neighbor being about setting off for town, he commissions him to call on A and endeavor to effect the purchase for him, he directs C to give as high as 1000 Dollars, and if he succeeds he is to use 500 dollars of money placed in the hands of D in town to meet the payment of a note in the bank payable sometime hereafter—and to draw on him at sight for the other 500 computing that as it is by no means certain the bargain will be concluded, it would not be worth while to send the money to town with C, and if the money in the hands of D should be thus appropriated, he has sufficient time to replace it to meet the payment of his note.

Suppose further, that in the course of conversation with some of his neighbours, aware that A or F who had the command of A's purse, was much pressed for money, he should observe that now is my time to make this purchase—F wants money & I must give it; that is, as I am determined if practicable, to bargain for this land, I have now the best opportunity that may ever offer, and I must raise the money. But C on calling on A in town on the subject, found that F by some other means was relieved from his pressing want of funds; therefore A refused to sell. So the United States appropriated two millions of dollars for the purchase of the Florida; they had at the time in the hands of their agents in Holland, one million for the purpose of meeting payment of instalment of our debt due at a future period; being doubtful whether the purchase could be effected or not, it was considered impolitic to send the two millions of dollars at a considerable charge of insurance across the Atlantic; and as the one million could in due time be re-placed in Holland if used for this purpose, it was therefore determined that, in case the purchase could have been effected, the drafts should be made on our Treasury for one million, and that the other million in Holland might in case of purchase be thus applied.

All this appears very plain in the report of the secretary of the treasury, of December, 1806. The Floridas were not purchased, and as appears by the letter of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, not one cent of this two millions of dollars has been used; and the register's letter further shows that it now remains in the treasury and that not one cent of it was ever drawn therefrom.—Equally ill-grounded, we are persuaded, is the insinuation, that Mr. Madison should in any conversation with Mr. Randolph, or any other person, intend to be understood as conveying the sentiment, that we must give France money, to bully Spain nor to insult us." The general conversation, as we understand, in which it is very possible that some such expressions as those attributed to Mr. Madison, may have been used, was on the subject of the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. Well knowing that France unlimitedly contended the Spanish purse, an observation may possibly have been made to this effect: that as the obtaining of the Floridas was of importance to this country, and as France was now much pressed for money, an opportunity so favorable to make the purchase, might not hereafter occur; that therefore we must avail ourselves of this opportune season and give it—that is, to bargain and pay for the Floridas. That this provident scheme did not succeed, is in our view a matter of serious regret; and the more especially under the possibility, that a Bonaparte may become seated on the Spanish throne, and possessed of this territory. A mutilated representation of expressions used in the loose conversations of any man in his familiar intercourse with his friends, severed from the subject to which they relate, however proper in themselves, may by such mutilation, distortion and false colouring, be perverted to convey very improper meanings; So that even by like perversions, an atheist might prove from the scriptures, that there is no God, because it is there written, that "the fool hath said in his heart that there is no God."

This letter having already far exceeded the limits originally assigned it, we shall now close it with a few remarks on the comparative pretensions of Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Madison in point of qualification, to fill the presidency of the union. Not only to the people of this district, but to those of the whole United States, the talents and other qualifications of these two gentlemen, we should have presumed so notorious, as to render all observations on the subject unnecessary.—But, sir, conscious of the magic force of the eloquence of the writer of that pamphlet to which we have already alluded; its power to invest in dazzling splendor, every object he wishes to elevate; and equally at pleasure to envelope in shades of darkness and obscurity, such objects, however resplendent in themselves, as he wishes to depress; its fascinating effects in giving to arguments, in reality weak and trivial, a factitious weight & importance; has induced an opi-

nion of the propriety of making a few observations on such part of his address as treat upon the respective qualifications of these two candidates. Far from wishing to detract from the merits ascribed to Mr. Pinckney, we readily admit, as we believe, that he really possesses all the essential qualities of a worthy man and a patriotic citizen; but let it not from this admission be presumed that in all these we do not consider Mr. Madison his equal, and in point of talents infinitely his superior. There is no man whose private life is more pure, more free from the stains of any vices, more unflinched by any meanness, than that of James Madison.—We discover in it nothing of hypocrisy, complacental despotism or want of feeling for the sufferings of mankind.

Has his inflexible integrity, and his devotion to his country ever been doubted? Was he also not one of that band of worthies who formed the constitution? Has it ever in any one found a warmer or more able advocate and supporter than in James Madison? Has he not ably and faithfully with honor to himself, and advantage to his country discharged the duties of every station to which it has called him?

He is indeed admitted by the writer of the pamphlet to be learned with a mind naturally acute, of mild temper, pleasing deportment and personal integrity, but it is objected to him forsooth that he is deficient in firmness of nerves; in strong good natural sense, that he is more acquainted with the theories of political projectors than habituated to think for himself.

We would not without extreme reluctance question this gentleman's candour; but he was not exhibited one solitary fact in support of his allegations.

Having viewed the efficient agency of Mr. Madison in the formation of the constitution—his strong and manly resistance to plans of government of more monarchic features—the exertion of his exalted talents and influence in procuring its adoption by Virginia—having maturely surveyed the whole course of his conduct as secretary of state—in his dispatches to our ministers in England, embracing the various matters in discussion between the two governments, his correspondence with Mr. Rose, his reply to Mr. Erskine on the subject of the orders in council—we have been unable to discover one single circumstance that would justify the alleged charges of insufficiency; on the contrary we find him on all occasions in a tone of warm and ardent patriotism, displaying the utmost firmness, great depth of knowledge in the rights, and acquaintance with the true and solid interests of his country. Upon the whole, he is surpassed, we believe, by no man living, however endowed by nature, or accomplished by study, in the necessary qualifications for executing the high and arduous duties of President of the U. States.

The crisis is awfully important; it is pregnant with events of the utmost consequence to our future national welfare & prosperity; it well behoves every man who highly estimates, and wishes to transmit to his posterity the blessings of a free government administered on pure republican principles, to step forward on the present occasion, and as far as at least as his own influence extends, to contribute towards the ensurance of their security and permanency.

We remain with great respect,
Yours, &c.

A. F. MACNEILL,
THOMAS F. DAVIS,
WILLIAM GILES,
HINTON JAMES,
C. DUDLEY, Jun'r.

Committee appointed at a numerous meeting of the Republicans of Wilmington and its vicinity in February last to correspond on the subject of Election of Elector for this district.

LETTER.

From the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sep. 14.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d Aug. requesting to know whether any part of the two millions of dollars, appropriated by the act of the 18th February, 1806, for defraying any extraordinary expenses, attending the intercourse with foreign nations, had been drawn from the treasury—and, if thus drawn, to what purpose the money had been applied?

Official documents, already published by order of Congress, sufficiently shew that not a single cent of this money has ever been expended. The appropriation was made in order to enable the President to acquire Florida by treaty. Messrs. Armstrong and Bowdoin, who were entrusted with the negotiation, were accordingly authorized, if they should succeed in making the purchase, to draw for one million of dollars on the bankers of the U. States at Amsterdam, and for one million on the treasury; as was stated to Congress in the annual report on Finances of December, 1806. The negotiation did not succeed; Florida has not been purchased.—These gentlemen never drew for any part of the money; and the funds placed in the hands of the bankers at Amsterdam, part of which would have been applied to

the purchase, if it had taken place, have, according to their original destination, been solely applied to the payment of the Dutch debt; as appears by the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund of February, 1808.

The evidence of those facts being scattered among voluminous documents of no general circulation, I enclose a certificate from the Register of the Treasury; which will remove any doubt on that subject.

I have the honor to be,

With consideration, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

David Thomas, Esq. Treasury of the State of New-York, Albany.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register Office, 9th Sep. 1808.

I certify, that no part of the sum of Two millions of dollars, appropriated by an act entitled "an act making provisions for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations," passed the 18th February, 1806, has been drawn from the Treasury of the U. States; and that the whole appropriation remains full and entire in the said sum of Two Millions of Dollars, and will be passed in the Treasury Books to the credit of the surplus fund on the 31st December next, pursuant to the 15th section of the act passed on the 3d March, 1795, provided no part thereof shall hereafter be drawn from the Treasury before the end of the present year.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

To Rent,

And possession given 1st of January next. TH. Hoals, warehous, & wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Muter, now in possession of Mr. Foot.

ALSO, And possession given immediately. That convenient Brick Store & Warehouse adjoining, situated near the wharf in Market Street.

JOHN F. BURGWIN.

OR 11.

4W

PROPOSALS

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A TRANSLATION OF

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In English blank verse; an Epic Poem written originally in the German Language, by Mr. KLOPSTOCK.

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S. HALLING, A. M.
Rector of St. James's Church,
Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 13, 1808.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

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Received by the brig Virginia from Charleston.

36 bds. Molasses
3 do. prime Sugar
10 bags Green Coffee

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August 2.

For Sale,

ON board the schooner Eleanor, Tho.

Williams, master,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
16 do. train Oil,
10 boxes brown Soap,
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10 do. black Pepper,
4 bbls. Gin.

A few Potatoes and Beets, for particular apply to the master on board or to

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October 11.

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