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To the UNINFORMED.

I AM a citizen of the tenth district of this State, I have a little property, a little liberty, and a little family in it to protect. I have friends in it whom I love, and acquaintance whom I esteem, who all have property, liberty, and families to protect as well as myself, and for whose interest and happiness I feel concerned. My fellow citizens must, therefore, not be surprized if I declare myself interested in the election of our next representative to Congress. 'Tis seldom that ever I send my thoughts to the press; but at the present moment, when I behold the tremendous precipice upon which we are standing; the indescribable dangers that threaten us from this quarter, and the numberless evils we may possibly heap upon ourselves, by the imprudent and injudicious choice of a representative, my duty loudly calls on me to contribute my mite of information, to that part of my fellow citizens, whose opportunities of intelligence have not been equal to my own. If any there are among them so unfortunate as not yet to know, why Mr. Nathan Bryan the representative of this district, has been censured for voting against the appropriations necessary for carrying the treaty into effect, I hope the following detail of well substantiated facts will not only amply satisfy them, but induce them to believe, that I do not write from any other than the purest motives.

None can be so uninformed as not to know that the French and English have been for these seven years past, engaged in a most bloody and expensive war. And as it is the policy of nations, as well as of individuals who are involved in a contest, to acquire all possible aid, the French have long most anxiously desired to obtain the assistance of the United States. With this view a minister plenipotentiary, citizen Genet, was dispatched to America with instructions to exert every possible endeavour to effect this important purpose. Hogsheads of French crowns were put into his possession, to buy up the consciences of the pretended patriots of America, to bribe the leading characters of the union to a partiality for the French cause, and if possible, to plunge us into a war with Great-Britain. And it is a melancholy truth, that he play'd his part but too well! that he found numbers, but too willing to join the cause of the French, to barter the peace and happiness of their country, for gain, and to build their own fortunes, upon the ruin of their fellow citizens. Soon we beheld the Jacobinical clubs, and democratic societies (self-created and self-creating) rising in swarms, in all parts of the union, where the sound of French silver had been heard, sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and sounding the trumpets of sedition. Soon did the newspapers teem with the violent, and most slanderous imputations against the spotless and unsullied character of that man, who has so deservedly obtained the appellation of the "Saviour of his country." Their first grand object seemed to be, to destroy the confidence of the U States in his honor and integrity. This they attempted in every shape, that the most artful cunning could invent, or the vilest malignity suggest. They well knew, that as long as a Washington continued at the helm of government, all these schemes must prove abortive, all their attempts must fail. They well knew that his virtue was proof against the subtlest arts of corruption, and that his unshaken attachment to the interest of his country, would never suffer him to sacrifice the blessings of peace, for the calamities of a dangerous and expensive war, in which thousands of our valuable citizens must be lost, and which barely for the first necessary preparations must cost the U. States upwards of seventy two millions of dollars. His removal from office became then an important object of desire, and the first step

necessary for the accomplishment of their plan. And to remove him by force, or compel him to a resignation, with a view to elect a man more devoted to the French cause, of less virtue, and more open to the influence of bribery, was not undoubtedly their object. Happily for the U. States his unexampled vigilance united with a more than ordinary penetration, enabled him to ascertain the true motives of their conduct, and to check the progress of their daring conspiracy. No sooner had he dived into the accursed plot, and learned the real objects of this detestable band of conspirators, than he dispatched an envoy, Mr. John Jay, to the Court of Great-Britain, with instructions to negotiate a treaty of amity, as well evincive of the pacific disposition of the U. States, as preventive of a war. This salutary measure sounded a dreadful alarm to the French. Now it became necessary to redouble their exertions; now it became necessary to practice the arts of corruption with still greater industry, or lose for ever the opportunity of accomplishing their darling scheme. Accordingly a second minister, citizen Faucher, was sent over with orders similar to those which had been before given to citizen Genet, to feel the national pulse, to sound the disposition of the government, to rouse its indignation against the British, and by every possible endeavour to prepare the minds of the people, (if necessary, even by bribery and the vilest arts) to oppose any treaty, however advantageous to the United States, which Mr. Jay might negotiate.

Citizen Faucher, soon found that there were many pretended patriots in America, not altogether insensible to the charms of gold, who had already been wrought upon by citizen Genet, and whose base hearts, and ambitious views, rendered them fit for tools to effect his purpose. Soon did he pitch them another morsel of the golden sop, and soon did they re-enlist under the banners of the French. I might here unravel the scandalous plots of Faucher, and his accomplices; how his unbounded avarice, unsatisfied with the bribe he had already received, and ungenerously willing, even to bankrupt the bountiful citizen, hinted that a few thousand more, might be of service in executing their plans; how all their steps were taken under the specious pretext of purchasing flour for the French; and how all the rebellious commotion in the west of Pennsylvania, was framed upon the British, with no other view than to incense us against that nation, and of course involve us in a war. But their shameful overthrow, accomplished by the wisdom and firmness of the President, and the cause of this extraordinary measure of government, have been subjects of such universal conversation, that to enter largely into the corrupt views of this dark conspiracy, would only be to detail what every body already knows. Suffice it to say, that every body believed, that the mortal blow was struck. But how impossible it was to conquer the influence of French money, and how difficult entirely to extinguish the flames of rebellion, which had been kindled against the government, this is but too melancholly a proof. Scarcely had the arrival of Mr. Jay, and the treaty been announced, when this party again rose, like Anteus, vigorous from the fall. Clamorous and seditious meetings, without number, were convened in all parts of the union, deciding upon the merits of the treaty, even before they had read it; and pronouncing it a damnable instrument, whatever its contents might be. But when its contents came actually to be known, when another class of our citizens, vulgarly called debtors, found that the honest hearted Mr. Jay, had stipulated a payment of their just debts! damnation to Jay and the treaty, was the word. If I bury my country in everlasting ruin. Thus we behold the vile sto-

tives which influenced the members of the opposition, in the last session of Congress, to vote against the appropriations necessary to carry the treaty into effect. A few there were, however, (among which number, forry am I to say it, must be ranked the representative of the tenth district, of this state, Mr. Nathan Bryan) whose weakness rendered them the tools of party, and whose ignorance suffered them to believe any thing, however absurd, if told them by men, whose talkative talents, and political information, were superior to their own. They uniformly aided the object of this party, from a belief, that had been industriously instilled into them by the artful, and designing, that the debts of the private citizens of the union, were all to be paid out of the treasury of the United States, and that heavy taxes were to be laid upon our property, to raise the necessary sum, if the treaty were once put into effect, by the appropriations of the House of Representatives. Can any one suppose then, that men who can be guilty of such dangerous political blunders, who know so little of the interest of their country, and whose experience in the plots, and tricks of legislative chicanery, suffer'd them to be duped into the support of measures, which might have blasted forever, the prosperity of their country; nay, might have overwhelmed it in eternal ruin; I say, can any one be so regardless of his own interest, so devoid of concern for the interest of his friends, or the safety and happiness of his country, as to suppose, that such men are worthy a second time, to take their seats among the "counsellors of the land?"

Or rather is there any one, who reflects a moment upon the the conduct of the ignorant tools of this bribed, and interested junta, but must feel his bosom warmed with an honest indignation? Must execrate with the bitterest epithets of language, the dark and designing intentions of this Jacobinical party; and view with a mixture of pity and contempt, those illiterate creatures, who suffered themselves thus scandalously to be gull'd into an opposition to a treaty, the rejection of which, must have involved us in a war, which besides seventy two millions of dollars for its commencement, must afterwards have cost the government, the sum of forty odd millions more, per annum, and have injured our mercantile interest, as appears from the best calculations, annually, two hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling, besides occasioning to the treasury of the United States, an immediate and positive loss of more than two thirds of its impost.*

I hope the above remarks will have a tendency to open our eyes, to shew how narrowly we escaped the snare which had been set for us, and induce us to reflect upon the dreadful consequences, had we been unfortunately entrapped. I hope we may be prudent enough to learn from past experience, that we ought to be more cautious in our choice of members to represent us in the Federal Legislature, since the evils which may be brought upon us from the unexperience and ignorance of a representative, will always be to us the same, as if occasioned by the tricks of party, or the machinations of the dishonest or interested. Let us then in the name of all that is sacred and dear to us, our lives, liberty and property with one accord, use our common endeavours to prevent ourselves from being brought into the same alarming situation, by unanimously setting our faces against the man whose exertions during the last session of Congress, were uniformly directed against our happy conti-

* I hope this statement of expenses consequent upon a war will induce Mr. De Jorist, to believe, that this would have been putting one's hands into the pockets of their constituents with a vengeance too.