

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN,

OR

American Whig.

Chronicle

"The truth our guide—the public good our end."

VOLUME 1. WILMINGTON, (NORTH-CAROLINA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1869. NUMBER 23.

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WATSON & RAMSEY,
ON SECOND, NEAR MARKET-STREET, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,
OR THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR.

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDISE.	Quant.	From	To
	rated	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon,	Lb.	10	12
Butter,	—	15	18
Eggs—wax,	—	33	35
—	—	—	—
Barrel,	—	—	—
Brandy, (4th proof)	Gallon	2 50	2 75
Corn,	Bushel	62	75
Cotton, (upland)	Lb.	15	16
Coffee,	—	25	—
Flour,	Barrel	7 50	8
Flaxseed,	Cask	7 50	8
Gin, (American)	Gallon	75	—
Boards, (1 1/4 inch)	1000 ft.	10	12
Scantling,	—	10	—
Timber, (square pine)	—	3	4
Shingles (cypress)	1000	2	2 25
Staves, (w. o. hds)	—	28	30
— w. o. ditto	—	14	16
— w. o. bbls.	—	14	15
Headlog, (w. o. hhd.)	—	38	50
Lard,	Lb.	10	12
Molasses,	Gallon	44	50
Tar,	Barrel	2	2 25
Rosin,	—	3	—
Turpentine,	310 lbs.	3 75	4
Spirits Turpentine,	Gallon	37	40
Pork,	Barrel	13	14
Peas,	Bushel	62	70
Rum, (Jamaica, 4th pr.)	Gallon	1 20	—
— 3d proof	—	1 25	—
American ditto,	—	70	—
Rice,	100 lb.	2 75	3
Salt,	Bushel	75	—
— Liverpool,	do.	70	—
Sugar, (Muscovado)	100 lb.	11	12
— Loaf	Lb.	21	22
Tobacco,	100 lb.	8	—

WANTED.

As APPRENTICES to the Printing business,
Two active Boys, about 14 or 15 years
of age.—Apply at the Office of the True
Republican.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

TWO hundred ACRES, situated on the
North-East River, about six miles below
South Washington, and adjoining the lands of
James Smith and Thomas Bludworth; the
soil of which is equal, if not superior, to any
in the neighborhood. As no person will pur-
chase without first viewing the land, it is un-
necessary here to give a further description
of it. Any person wishing to purchase, can be
accommodated by applying to the subscriber
in Wilmington.

LEWIS BLUDWORTH.
May 16.—tf

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be
given to any person who will apprehend and
bring to the subscriber, or confine in any jail
within the state so that I get him, a certain
Negro Man by the name of JOHN. He is a-
bout forty years of age, upwards of 6 feet high,
speaks broken English, and is considerably
ruptured, which may be plainly perceived.
He was born and raised in the island of St.
Croix; is a tolerable good sailor, & expect
he will endeavor to get on board of a vessel,
by calling himself a free man. It is probable
he is lurking about Wilmington or Newbern,
or in the neighborhood of Mr. Edmond Hatch,
jun. on Trent river, in Jones county, as he has
a wife there. All captains of vessels, or other
persons, are forbidden from concealing or
harboring of the said Negro, under the pen-
alty of the law.

EDWARD WARD, jun.
Onslow county, May 11.—tf

MERCURY.

IS a beautiful chestnut coloured Horse,
well marked, fifteen hands and an half high,
capable movements, and of uncommon bottom.

PEDIGREE.

MERCURY was got by the imported horse
Driver, his dam by the imported horse *Belise*
the sire of the famous horse *Nantaka*, and o-
ther capital runners; his grand dam by the
famous horse *Union*, his great grand dam by
the imported old *Traveller*, out of old *Selma*,
by the Godolphin Arabian.

K-7 This above Horse stands at the Sub-
scribers' Stable, in Brunswick County, ten
miles from Wilmington, at twelve dollars and
half the season, and twenty dollars to ensure.
Excellent pasturage gratis, & every necessary
attention paid to mares during their confine-
ment with the Horse.—Such persons as wish
their mares fed with corn, can be accommo-
dated at the customary price.

WILLIAM WINGATE.
May 31.—tf

VINDICATION
OF THE MEASURES OF MR. JEFFERSON'S AD-
MINISTRATION.
No. 17.

Desirous of allaying the spirit of party,
which rankled and festered to a dangerous
degree, at the period of his installation to
the office of president of the United States,
Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural speech, at-
tempted to soothe and conciliate the angry
feelings which prevailed. In the genuine
language of his heart, he addressed his fel-
low citizens at large, when about to be sworn
into office, in the following manner:

"Let us, fellow-citizens, unite with one
heart and one mind, let us restore to social
intercourse that harmony and affection,
without which liberty, and even life itself,
are but dreary things. And let us reflect
that having banished from our land the re-
ligious intolerance, under which mankind
so long labored and suffered, we have vegetat-
ed little, if we countenance a political in-
tolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capa-
ble of as bitter and bloody persecutions.
During the throes and convulsions of the
ancient world, during the agonizing spasms
of infuriated man, seeking through blood
and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was
not wonderful that the agitation of the
billows should reach even this distant and
peaceful shore; that this should be more
felt and feared by some, and less by others,
and should divide opinions as to measures
of safety; but every difference of opinion
is not a difference of principle. We have
called by different names brethren of the
same principle. We are ALL Republicans.
—We are ALL Federalists."

*Jefferson's Inaugural Address,
of March 4, 1801.*

Such sentiments, uttered at such a time,
were eminently calculated to restore good
humor among the citizens of the republic,
if they had been received and accepted with
a correspondent temper on the part of the
opposition. But the federalists soon betray-
ed their design of fomenting dissatisfaction
among their adherents, and preventing the
restoration of harmony. Indeed, at the ve-
ry moment when the republic had gain-
ed the ascendancy, Alexander Hamilton,
Timothy Pickering, Robert Goodloe Har-
per, and those over whom they had influ-
ence, were preparing the engines of as bit-
ter and causeless an hostility to Mr. Jeff-
erson, as was ever manifested to any ruler in
any country. Before a single measure had
yet marked the features of the new admin-
istration, new presses were instituted, the ta-
lents of the opposition were rallied to the
assault, and all the battering rams of faction
were put in motion, not indeed to demolish,
but to prevent the building up a reputation
for our democratic governors.

Among the gazettes which made their
appearance about this time, and whose em-
mencement in different quarters, marked a
settled scheme of general reprobation of
whatever Mr. Jefferson might recommend
and a republican congress adopt, were the
New-York Evening Post, the Anti-Democrat
at Baltimore, & the Courier at Charleston;
at Boston and Philadelphia, the federal
party were already well supplied with
vehicles of defamation. The columns of these
newspapers teemed with false predictions,
misrepresentations, and feeble calculations,
for the purpose of showing the inevitable
dangers of the fiscal department under the
new order of things. The reader will
pardon me here for a small digression from
the main subject of my argument, to intro-
duce to his more particular acquaintance
Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper, the son in
law of Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Harper originally went into the national re-
presentative body as a democrat; but
holding the field of democracy at that time
a barren waste for those who sought for
pelf and office, he shifted his ground, and
to speak figuratively, exchanged the *benet
route* for the *red coat*, preferring the Brit-
ish lion to the French cock. With the
aid of a good pair of lungs, a plentiful stock
of verbiage, the assistance of his political
accoucheur Cobbett, and incessant puffing,
he made some noise in the legislative body.
When the democrats prevailed in electing
the country from the grasp of the ar-
istocratic cabal, Harper found it necessary
to lay the foundations of his fortune upon
a basis more durable than party spir-
it. He therefore hid away to his South-
Carolina friends, and migrated to Baltimore,
where by dint of perseverance, and a pro-
per display of that modest assurance for
which he is so remarkable, he succeeded in
forming a matrimonial connection, which
laid the ground work if not of fame, at least
of fortune. This man is notorious for that

*polite gentleness of manners towards young
men*, which was the great charm employed
by Cataline at Rome to win the youth of
that city to his abominable purposes. This
trick will forever succeed! When young,
gay, free spirited and unsuspecting, the hu-
man heart is too susceptible of impressions
from the designs of ambitious men. Even
republican youth, by the attentions and lib-
eral careless and sociable manner of Har-
per, have been seduced to vindicate him;
yet when examined to the core, you are at
a loss to account for the fascination; for he
surely has no high pretensions to virtue, to
delicacy of taste or to superior talents.

Settled down in Baltimore by marriage
Harper began to plan his own aggrandize-
ment by plotting the overthrow of the de-
mocratic party. In the measures which he
took for this purpose, he discovered no con-
temptible share of cunning. To render his
project effectual, it was necessary to engage
coadjutors in the interior of Maryland. At
that time there was at Baltimore, a young
man of much application and some promise
of talent; named Thomas, whose father was
a practising physician at Fredericktown,
in that state, and had been an inspector of
internal revenue, under the presidency of
Mr. Adams. This young man was a stu-
dent of Harper's, and was by him assidu-
ously courted and flattered. It is scarcely
necessary to say that he won him over to
his views, and engaged him as a writer in
the Anti-Democrat.—That paper was insti-
tuted by Harper. A very excellent printing
office, which cost the party about fifteen
hundred dollars, was purchased for the pur-
pose, and it is a very moderate calculation
to say, that from the commencement to the
decline and fall of the Anti-Democrat, it
cost those who contributed to its main-
tenance, three thousand dollars. Harper him-
self was the chief writer for the paper; and
he took for his first essays the finances, a
subject with which he was so little acquaint-
ed that general Hamilton laughed at him,
and it was said wrote to him to stop treat-
ing upon that topic, as it would only afford
an opportunity for Mr. Gallatin, who had
just then been appointed minister of the
Treasury Department, to excite public and
well grounded ridicule against the federal-
ists for want of talent. Mr. Thomas played
a second fiddle under Harper, and attempt-
ing satire, for which he is by no means
qualified, quoted Shakespeare till the ad-
mirer of the old bard of Avon groaned a-
gain. The repeal of internal taxes threw
the father of Thomas out of employ as in-
spector of revenue, which lessened the
yearly income of the old gentleman about
1,000 dollars; this was a fresh incentive for
the youth to persevere; and, by the persua-
sion of Harper, he interested himself with
his father, and the aristocracy of Frederick-
town, which was effected, and it now exists
there, in subservience to the views of the
federalists, and of Harper in particular.—
These facts are all within my own knowl-
edge; or are derived from the most au-
thentic and indisputable sources. I have
been the more minute in reciting the cir-
cumstances, because I was more intimately
acquainted with them than with the opera-
tions of the federal party in other quarters.
There is no doubt, however, but similar ef-
forts were made throughout the Union, for
the federal presses every where, immedi-
ately after Mr. Jefferson's inauguration,
seemed possessed with the very spirit of the
devil, raging in the most furious and frantic
manner. I may just be permitted to add of
Harper, that he has erected a press at Bal-
timore, called the North American, which
is ostensibly edited by a prudent person-
age, of the name of *Wolcott*; a man drilled
to federal subservience from boy, in the
department of States, and who I am satisfied
is nothing more than a mere veil for Har-
per, (principal scribbler in his own opinion)
whose chief object is to get into the Senate
of the United States, well knowing that he
is so odious to the majority of the people of
Maryland, that they would not elect him to
any office within their gift; so that his
only chance of promotion is through his ad-
herents in the legislature, who, under color
of federalism, are now hoping, may find
him into the place of general Smith, a na-
tive of the State and an old revolutionary
officer. Young Thomas is a delegate in the
legislature of Maryland, and has been labo-
riously employed while there in promoting
Harper's views of aggrandizement. In ad-
dition to the North American, there is a
Gazette published at Baltimore, called by the
curious and contradictory title (if it be
indeed a party title) of Federal Republic-
an. This is entirely devoted to Harper al-

so, and deals more in froth than Mr. Wag-
ner, doing the more dirty work of the party;
the North American being kept as a
kind of reserve, to act as circumstances
may require.

At this moment Robert Goodloe Har-
per, a South-Carolinian; Jacob Wagner, a
Pennsylvanian, and a stripling named Liv-
ermore, from some obscure village of N.
England, are engaged in urging the legisla-
ture of Maryland, now about to convene
to violate both the letter and spirit of the
state constitution, in order to thrust Har-
per force into the Senate of the U. States.
There is not a Marylander among the trio,
which, like certain birds that filch the habi-
tations of the more industrious of the
winged creation, have nested themselves,
in the emporium of Maryland, and ab-
solutely want to wrest from the natives
themselves the controul and regulation of
the state. In this worthy work Mr.
Hanson, a relation of Mr. Thomas's, is a
co-laborer, a young man remarkable for
nothing that I have heard of, except it be
for once alarming the good people of Fred-
erick by a scheme of his own invention for
consuming the Monocosity by fire; but,
when the alarm had subsided, it was ascer-
tained that the whole affair was owing to
an overheated head, his brains being kept
continually at boil and bubble. In the at-
tempt to elevate Harper, there is scarcely
a respectable old Maryland federalist en-
gaged. It is entirely a business of exotics.
If such a thing were attempted in Con-
necticut, the least the piousness of it could ex-
pect would be to be whipped out of the
state with a cat-o-nine-tails.

But a trace with Harper and his fellow-
laborers. I return to Mr. Jefferson, a sub-
ject more worthy of my pen. The cry of
national ruin and French influence was
kept up in capital style. A famous joke
occurred in this respect, and was counte-
nanced in the news-papers. A French squa-
dron, by stress of weather, or some such
cause, put into the Chesapeake Bay. Har-
per, or some of his runners, immediately
gave out that they had been dispatched for
the purpose of capturing the vessel, and that
being a weak-headed Frenchman, the cap-
tain was in great danger! In a short time
the ships departed, the affair was forgotten,
and the mischievous knaves laughed at
gross credulity of those who had been w-
enough to believe the suggestion.

The abolition of the taxes, the reduction
of the army and navy, afforded a fine oppor-
tunity for lamentable representations
dreadful and approaching ruin! The trea-
sury was to be empty, the national respo-
nsibility abroad was to be prostrated, & a
thousand conceits were engendered and pro-
pagated, touching the fatal folly of those
who had put plain democrats into power.
Mr. Bayard of Delaware, (unquestionably
a man of talents, and in that respect a great
honor to his country) dealt largely in prop-
hecies. Indeed, if the predictions made
by these men had been verified, there would
not have been a flourishing city or a church
in existence at the end of one year from
Mr. Jefferson's first inauguration. Never
did any chief magistrate pass through such
an ordeal as he did; his religion, (a thing
altogether between himself and his God)
his morals, even his clothes were scruti-
nized. The "wild cats" of his youth, the
color of his breeches, were not overlooked,
and in one instance a charge of dishonesty
was urged against him in the person of a
doting old man called Gabriel Jones. Mr.
Jefferson treated the whole of these pretences
as they merited, with silent indignation.
He had read the history of Rome, and he
knew the tricks of the demagogues.

Deeply skilled in the workings of the hu-
man head and heart, rightly appreciating
the voice of vulgar clamor, he pursued his
course, consulting the wishes of his consti-
tuents, and reforming the abuses of those
who had deceived his predecessor. Find-
ing at length that the ground which Jef-
ferson occupied was, and would be popular,
the federal party turned about and applau-
ded the repeal of the internal taxes, but pre-
tended to have found out that the repeal
was partial, against the poor and in favor
of the rich. This time they sang for a long
time; till detected, exposed and overthrown
in every part of the union, they gave up the
point, and amazed themselves by strugg-
ling for the fixture of a set of judges who
had been appointed in the darkness of the
night, but who were destined never to wit-
ness the cool-soothing day-light of a salary.
This question was also put to rest; the op-
position were compelled to smother their
schemes with one frivolous thing or another,
and had the mortification of daily witness-