

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN, OR American Whig.

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

WILMINGTON, (NORTH-CAROLINA,) TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1809.

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THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF IN ADVANCE,
OR THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR.

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

MEASUREMENT	UNIT	PRICE
Bacon	lb.	10 21
Beef	lb.	16 18
Boards (4th proof)	1000 ft.	33 55
Corn	Bushel	62 75
Cotton (upland)	lb.	16 16
Flour	Barrel	7 30 8
Flaxseed	Cask	7 50 8
Gib (American)	Gallon	75
Boards (1-4 inch)	1000 ft.	19 12
Scantling	—	19
Timber (square pine)	1000	2 23
Shingles (cypress)	—	23 39
Staves (w. o. hds)	—	14 16
— w. o. ditto	—	14 15
Heading (w. o. hds)	—	23 50
Lard	lb.	10 12
Molasses	Gallon	44 30
Tar	Barrel	2 23
Rosin	—	3
Turpentine	320 lbs.	3 75 4
Spirits Turpentine	Gallon	37 40
Forks	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 8
Tobacco	100 lb.	3

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Bay River, Craven County, North-Carolina, two Negro Fellows, named **BOB** and **LUKE**. Bob, who sometimes calls himself Jack, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is of a yellow complexion, stoops a little when walking and speaks tolerable good English; had on when he went off, a thick grey cloth jacket, without any buttons, but probably he may have shifted his dress.

LUKE is rather taller than Bob, alias Jack, and of a deeper black, has thick lips, and had on a thick grey cloth jacket; but as they had all their clothes with them, nothing is more likely than they may have shifted their out side dress; and perhaps they may endeavor to pass for free men.

Whoever will secure them in any jail and give the owner notice, so that he may get them again, shall have the above reward of 50 dollars, or 30 dollars for either of them. It is not unlikely they may make for some seaport town, and endeavor to get on board some vessel bound to sea; masters of vessels, therefore, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to take them on board, harbor or in any wise conceal them, under the penalty of the law.

RICHARD CRUTCH.

April 8—4w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. John Williams, in Wilmington, about the first of April, 1809, a negro woman named **JESSA**, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, slender made, and likely; dresses very genteely, and generally wears a blue handkerchief on her head, which comes down over her eyes, on account of their being very weak. She is light complexioned, was brought up in the family of Mr. Daniel Mallet, is a tolerable good seamstress, and is very well acquainted with house work.

Having purchase the above negro wench some time ago from Mr. J. Williams, I will give the above Reward for delivering her to me, or the Jailer of this place, or any other in the State.

If she will return to me in the course of two or three months from this time, I will give her the liberty of procuring another master, provided she does not wish to live with me, or hiring her own time.

THOMAS HUNTER.

May 30.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th of April last, an Apprentice Boy, about 18 years of age, named **THOMAS BELL**. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me in Wilmington.

BENJAMIN JACOB.

May 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.
SIR—The conduct of those amongst us, who attempt to rob the late administration of the well-earned fame acquired by the change in our foreign relations, affords a signal instance of ingratitude. Attempts are made to compliment the present administration at the expense of the last. Those who conduct our affairs will not I am sure, be flattered by such mischievous eulogiums. The present administration have acted and will continue to act in the same manner with that which preceded it. Animated with the same patriotism and devoted to the same principles, it will observe the same policy. Those who administer the government, are too firm to be driven from their measures by the most formidable exertions of their opponents, and too wise to be seduced by their carresses.—They were bred in the same political school with their predecessors in office, and indeed in different stations under the late administration, they assiduously laying the foundations of those systems of internal policy & external government, which it will now be their glory to mature. In acceding to the terms proposed by G. Britain, Mr. Madison did no more than agree, as president, to what had been explicitly offered to the British government, when he was secretary of state. Notwithstanding great ministerial evasions & tergiversations were played off on the occasion, and that coloring was endeavored to be given to the subject by the surreptitious publication of Mr. Canning's letter at Boston—yet, no well-informed man can doubt, that it was explicitly offered to the British Cabinet by our minister at London to take off the embargo on Great-Britain on the repeal of her orders in council as to the U. States. Those who entertain any doubt on this subject, are referred to the correspondence of our minister, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning, as carrying a conviction which the latter can neither obviate by his adroitness, nor by the free scope which is given to his sarcasms. There is no doubt that the British, if they had been influenced by a wish for an adjustment of differences might have succeeded in it when Mr. Rose was in this country. But instead of frankly communicating the reparation which was intended to be offered for the wrong done in the affair of the Chesapeake, he insisted on the unreasonable and insulting condition of the previous repeal of a measure of precaution growing out of the aggression of which we complained. Or in other words, he demanded as a preliminary, that we, the party confessedly injured and aggrieved, should take the first step and make the first concession. Such a proposition indicated either the existence of a very imperfect idea of what justice and honor required amongst states or individuals, or a predetermination to make demands so unreasonable or improper, as to preclude the possibility of an amicable adjustment.—The very tone of Mr. Canning's communications with our minister displayed an indisposition to a friendly arrangement. That tone was a very proper one to be assumed by a person, who wished to excite irritation, or to widen a difference which unhappily existed, but was highly unbecoming the representative of a great people, particularly when there was an alleged wish for an amity and reconciliation. It must be a source of just pride to an American to observe, that so able a statesman as Mr. Whitbread, has declared in the House of Commons that the style and manner of Mr. Canning's diplomatic communications suffer essentially by a comparison with the dignified & masterly state papers which have proceeded from the pen of Mr. Madison.

A recurrence to the correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney will, as has been observed, clearly demonstrate that the terms offered by our government to the British Cabinet are in effect the same on which an arrangement was finally accomplished. The United States consent to remove all measures of restriction or coercion as to Great-Britain, on the latter ceasing from the observance of a course destructive to our Commercial rights. In making an overture for an adjustment on these terms, Great-Britain very wisely and justly abandoned all idea of the inadmissible punctilio, of a preliminary repeal of the interdiction upon her vessels of war coming into our ports. The ground on which Mr. Erskine placed the favorable change in the views of the British Cabinet towards us, was, that the Non-Inter-course law was a measure of impartiality to the belligerents. It is very remarkable that the same measure which is hailed by the British government, as so propitious to a restoration of

harmony between the two Countries, was stigmatized by the opposition in Congress as an act of gross partiality to France and decided hostility to England. The same description has been more recently given of this measure, in an address of a British governor to a colonial legislature. The passage of the Non-intercourse was not known in England when Mr. Oakley embarked as the messenger of peace. But it is said that this act was anticipated by the British ministry. When Mr. Oakley left England, the British government had every reason to believe that the embargo would be continued. But without going too deeply into the causes which produced so favorable a change in our affairs, or too critical an examination of the motives which led to an alteration in the conduct of the British ministry towards us, let us admit that the Non-intercourse, that act so vilified and reprobated by all the opponents of government, was the true reason which led to an adjustment of our differences. This is alleged by the British minister and it may be said, that the rules of diplomatic courtesy require that we should credit the assertion. When was this measure adopted?—Certainly under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. To his wisdom and foresight then and to the intelligence of those with whom he acted, are we to attribute this event which is considered the source of so much benefit to this country. Will the enemies of the late administration deny that the adjustment with England was owing to the Non-intercourse? will they pretend to be wiser than the parties to the transaction?—To know more than those who were to feel the effects of the measure in question? If it is not to be attributed to the Non-intercourse, then they must consent to place it to the account of the Embargo and the measures which accompanied it, which would be very abhorrent to their minds, and what would make it doubly so would be, that the embargo is also a measure in which Mr. Jefferson participated. The truth is that the government during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's ministry pursued the same course. It maintained a dignified and impartial neutrality. It neither favored Britain nor France, but endeavored to maintain a friendly intercourse with both and to avoid an intimate political connection with either.—In the ardor of the conflict in which those nations were engaged, they have both been desirous to involve us in the vortex of their quarrels. The wisdom and circumspection of our government, preserved us from so disastrous a destiny. It has suited the interested views of certain political partisans to cast on our government the imputation of a commercial preference for France.—They have thus to gratify party feeling, endeavored to tarnish the reputation of their own country and to give currency to the malignant aspersions of its enemies. But the day of retribution has arrived.—The cause of justice and truth has prevailed.

The United States without embarking in the ruinous wars in which Europe is engaged, have preserved the resources of their people undiminished, and by the justice & energy of their measures have secured the respect and applause of mankind. Without any change in principle or policy on the part of our government, Great-Britain has solemnly acknowledged in the face of the world, that the councils of the United States have manifested an impartial spirit of resistance to encroachment, from whatever quarter it may have come. The conviction in Great-Britain of the existence of such a spirit in the American nation is favorable to the establishment of friendly intercourse on a solid basis. So true is it that no friendships are durable which are not founded on mutual respect.

As to our government, an adjustment founded on such principles and produced by such causes as have been described, will form one of the proudest and most lasting monuments of its glory.

PUBLIUS.

**VINDICATION
OF THE MEASURES OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.
No. II.**

I am not disposed to be tedious; but the subject of foreign influence is one of such importance, from which have sprung so many party feuds, disgusting animosities, and brutal reproaches, that I may be pardoned by men of sense for dwelling upon it somewhat longer than upon an ordinary topic. Whenever parties have entered into controversy upon the subject of our exterior relations, they have invariably reproached each other with the epithet of English or

French partisans; terms, the common use of which proves very conclusively, that England and France are the two nations which have more influence than any others in the political concerns of nations; and I am sorry to be compelled to add, establishes the melancholy truth, that we have, with too much facility, merged our own importance in the consideration which we give to these powers.

The charge of partiality for England has been so often made against the federalists, that many of their political opponents do firmly believe that it is true and well merited; whilst, on the other hand, the republicans have labored under the opprobrium of being servilely devoted to France. All parties have chiefs, or men whom they respect and honor more than other men; and it is against these generally that party writers direct the whole force of their intellectual exertions. As a chief of the republican party Mr. Jefferson has sustained the shock of a formidable, vigorous, and persevering opposition; and it was in the character of a republican chief that he has been charged with latent affection for France, and with being swayed in the administration of the government of the United States by her influence. A similar charge, with respect to England, was made by the republican party against Mr. Adams, and even by some democrats against Gen. Washington. Perhaps we have all gone too far in this kind of crimination. We have probably mistaken the froth and spume of passion, in the heat of elections, for the genuine sentiment of the head and the legitimate feeling of the heart. If this be the case, a little indulgence, a little examination; a little respect for each other, might allay this fervor. Mr. Jefferson was apprehensive of English influences; he was justly so; perhaps, from the awful warnings of history he may have carried the fear of its predominance to an improper extent, he may have carried it farther than a rational jealousy would strictly justify. Yet, as his motive must have been founded on considerations pertaining to the welfare of the republic, he is entitled to our applause. I confess I am not alarmed at the idea of French influence, because I believe it impossible it should exist: if men of different opinion, view in the terrible career of Bonaparte approaching danger to the U. States, and they are sincere in their sentiment, they ought, notwithstanding, to be valued by their country, because their anxiety for its safety develops their love for it. There may be, and I have no doubt there are, on both sides of the question, persons who deem it good policy, and perfectly consonant with every feeling of patriotism, to play off French influence against British influence. These last, however, do not reflect, or they certainly would not pursue such a course, that by the continual reiteration of the idea of English and French greatness; they put the United States in the second or third place, and cool down that *amor patriæ*, that ardent love of home, which is so necessary to bind the citizen to his country, to give that country a name among nations, and which requires continual exertion to keep it at the proper temperature.

I never blamed England for the jealousy she entertains of France, I commend her for it. It has been her salvation. Courage is a mental virtue, a spirit, acting through the medium of the body. Englishmen have often boasted that one of them was equal in battle to five Frenchmen. This had its effect. They learnt to treat the enemy as an inferior kind of being, and confident in their supposed superiority, they rushed like lions to battle. Many a British victory has been gained by this very kind of temper. To be successful, one great requisite is to believe we shall be successful; and in fighting, this is every thing. By continually instilling into the minds of its subjects the sentiment of contempt for Frenchmen, the British government has erected a rampart stronger than one of brass for the security of the kingdom. They have planted in the hearts of their people a valiant poison, which can never be eradicated without plucking out the heart itself. Bonaparte uses the same means with Frenchmen. In all his official declarations to his people; in his senatorial messages, his bulletins, and otherwise, he detests the English, & inculcates an opinion of their being a despicable race. Abundant as the thing appears, yet such is the strange nature of man, that the wisest of us all may eventually believe something of what originally was nothing but a political vagary of our own invention. I would have the Americans to imitate the example of Great-Britain and France in this respect. I would have them form to themselves a name, by resisting all foreign