

Mr. Tracy, the organ of federalism in the Senate in June 1798, made this memorable speech.

"For my own part I wish to take every advantage which our situation and our abilities can command. I wish to arm not only our vessels against the French republic, but I ardently wish to put arms into the hands of every man, every woman and of every child in America, against every man, every woman and every child in France. We are now in actual war with France, the declaration may or may not be made; but the war is begun; I hope we never shall have peace with that nation as long as the present power exists: but hope for a war of extinguishment. It is well known that their notorious baseness, their perfidy, their audacity and their want of all sense of religious or moral obligation, unless them for admission into any civilized society. Every act of ours which shall be founded on moral principles will be despised and condemned by such a set of people; for in one word they disregard every thing honourable. With the present government of France we can never be at peace, I never wish to see a peace with them. A cessation of hostilities perhaps we may have; but a peace we surely never ought to have. It would disgrace America to be in amity with such a race of tyrants."

You were then of opinion, that every honest man should respect and sustain the government.

Governor Gilman, the favourite child of federalism, says to the legislature of New-Hampshire, in a speech made in December '97.

"Perfection in human affairs is not to be expected; to satisfy every citizen is next to impossible; but if our system of national government is in general good; if it is free; if we have the choice, as frequently, as we wish of persons to administer it: if our fundamental and irreverable principle in a republican government, is that a majority shall govern, it is not proper to give a firm support to the laws and administration of such a government, and for every citizen duly to consider how far clamour and opposition thereto has injured or procured, or may injure or procure injuries from any foreign nations."

In June '93, Mr. Craik a federal representative from Maryland said,

"That he laid it down as incontrovertible that in the government, the moment the executive lost the confidence of the people, that moment the government is destroyed. He deemed the idea that the executive could have influence by means of its patronage a mere chimera."

This is strange doctrine! It is the climax of federal delusion, and is nothing short of absolute monarchy. It cannot therefore, be supposed to be quoted for its truth. It is quoted to show that federalism is condemned out of its own mouth. For if it is "incontrovertible that the moment the executive lose the confidence of the people, that moment the government is destroyed," then does it follow by inevitable inference, that every citizen, even though he should be a flaming federalist, once in search of office, but now unfortunately disappointed, who attempts to deprive the executive of the confidence of the people, at that very moment does all in his power to destroy the government, and is unequivocally a disorganizer and enemy to the constitution. The confession is a precious one, as it confirms beyond denial the strongest charge made by their opponents.

You were then in favor of confining all offices to men who coincided in opinion with the President.

You are now endeavouring to justify the character of the president for appointing but a few who agree in political opinion with him.

These constitute the standing topics of denunciation. It is asserted by the enemies of the administration that they have abandoned all principle and cease to deserve the public confidence; while they claim the exclusive enjoyment of it for themselves because they and they only have in every vicissitude preserved the same honest principles. In my next number I will point the arrogant and hollow assumption of patriotism to the test.

SYDNEY.

General Assembly.

Tuesday, November 18.

The following message was received from the Governor.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

I hasten respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the message with which you were pleased to honour me yesterday, and to thank you for the communications to which it alludes.

Were I to confine myself to a simple and concise detail of the executive business since your last session, I should, perhaps, on this occasion be thought to have digressed my duty.

The joyous and grateful sensations, however, which cannot fail to have place in the hearts of all our citizens, on seeing the Legislature of our immediate date to convene, and now again met to consult its interests and happiness, in the calm of an unobscured peace, and in the sunshine of growing prosperity, will, I trust, be held to supersede the necessity of apology, when I would, for something more to be said, and for blessing for inevitable, exact myself of the present opportunity of offering up the tribute of my humble

thanks to the Almighty Disposer and Giver of all Good; in the full persuasion and belief, that in these interesting and near regards, our hearts best unite, and that I shall be sincerely and devoutly joined in this meet, though poor and inadequate sentence, not only by every member of the General Assembly, but by every Citizen of the State likewise.

The peace and prosperity of our country prebent themselves in cheering and smiling succession; not only as subjects of congratulation; but as blessings which undoubtedly should be considered of a superior kind; and such as can neither fail to engage our gratitude, nor to point out the fostering care and protecting hand of a beneficent Providence; nor yet remind us, that it is to a due observance of our moral and religious duties, and a firm and ready support of the constitution, marked by a scrupulous adherence as well to the letter as to the spirit of that instrument, that we can rationally look forward to the continuance of the inestimable enjoyments we possess, and to which we have been accustomed in consequence of our enviable and happy lot, as a nation of the American people.

Soon after the close of the last Assembly, it was found, that several of the Bills passed by the Legislature, were not signed; on the report of the Clerks of the Assembly, I thought it my duty, and forwarded those bills to the Speakers of the respective Houses, in care of a confidential Messenger (Mr. W. Hill) they were returned signed, and accompanied by a letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is herewith laid before you marked with the letter A.

The five of letters marked B. I have the honor likewise herewith to present you, show the present state of the business with which the Executive was charged in regard to the boundary line between this State and the State of Tennessee. The five of letters marked C. show the issue and my want of success in the demand of Stokely Donaldson and William T.rell, made on the Executive of the State of Tennessee, and the Mississippi territory, pursuant to the direction of the last Assembly.

The five of letters marked D. show the measures taken in regard to the extension of the dividing line, between this State and the Indians.

I received no official intimation of the time when, nor in the manner in which this line would be run, and of course it was not in my power to expedite the business, nor would it have been proper in me to adopt any further or other measure in regard to it.

The file of letters marked E. with their inclosures, will call the attention of the Legislature to the important and interesting claims of the heirs and devisees of the late Earl Granville, a matter of great and serious concern to this State and its citizens, and one on which I assure myself the Legislature will bestow the attention and consideration its possible consequences merit.

The letter marked F. will inform the General Assembly, that a chief of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians, is on his way to attend them on the business laid before the last Assembly, but with other and enlarged powers from his nation.

The letter marked G. contains a proposal from Mr. George Weeler, of Virginia, to furnish this State with muskets, swords, and pistols. The known and acknowledged want of arms in North Carolina will probably induce the Legislature to treat with Mr. Weeler on the subject of this letter, or to adopt some other effectual means for procuring the necessary supply.

The file marked H. contains the Journal of the last Session of Congress, and such of the address and resolutions of our sister States, as have come to my hands in the course of the present year.

The file marked J. contains the letters of these Justices of the Peace and militia officers who have resigned their appointments since the last Assembly.

To the foregoing I would like leave to add, for the investigation and further information of the Legislature, the book containing the letters written to and by the Executive, together with the other business transacted by him in the course of the current year.

And I still hope, Gentleman, to be offered, yet longer to rest on your party, while I recommend that you take into consideration the facilitating our inland navigation; and the still greater importance of providing, through adequate and suitable means for a general diffusion of learning and science throughout the State. These appear to me objects of the first concern, and well worth the attention of a patriotic and enlightened Legislature. Thro' the accomplishment of the first, we shall add to the respectability, and increase the wealth of the State, as well as do away, in a great degree, that unpleasing and unbecoming state of things, which renders us at present necessarily dependent on our sister States for markets and for merchandize.

And in consequence of the attainment of the other, and far more eligible end, independent of other important and interesting considerations, we may reasonably indulge the fond and flattering hope, that our industry will be enabled, at all times and on all occasions duly to appreciate and properly to understand and defend their natural civil, and political rights, in favor of that, with enlightened minds, and the consequent love of freedom, they will never cease to be free.

B. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, November 13, 1802.

The above message was referred to joint committee.

The Speaker laid before the House the address of Joseph Graham, with the plan of a Military Academy, submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, which was referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Clarke, from the balloting committee for the remaining Engrolling Clerk, reported that Benj. Covington was elected.

Mr. Sade presented a written proposal of Mr. Baylan for printing the Laws and Journals of the present session; which being read, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the balloting for the Public Printer be postponed, and that a joint committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of this proposal, and make report on the expediency of having the public printing performed by contract.

Friday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Walker presented the memorial of John Stanly, praying that it may be recommended to his Excellency the Governor, to grant him a pardon on account of the fatal issue of his late duel with Gen. Spaight. This memorial was referred to a joint committee: The Senate members are, Messrs. Carney, Turner and Hight; In the Commons, Messrs. Walker, Cameron and C. Jones.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they disagreed to the proposal for the appointment of a joint committee to consider Mr. Baylan's proposition respecting the Public Printing, and proposed an immediate ballot for a Printer.

This proposition being agreed to, the ballot was immediately entered upon.

Mr. Walker, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for public printer, reported that 244 votes were for Joseph Gales, 18 for William Baylan, and 1 for Hodge and Baylan, and that therefore J. Gales was duly elected.

The following Message was received from his Excellency the Governor.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.

I have lately received, and have now the honor herewith to lay before you, a letter from Messrs. Henry Pickett and Jacob Doll, of the Borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, offering terms on which a supply of arms may be had by N. Carolina.

Under the impression that it is proper, I take this occasion to mention to the General Assembly, that on Saturday the 27th of the present month, the Executive powers with which I am vested, will constitutionally cease.

The feelings which necessarily grow out of my present situation, when on the eye of bidding adieu to a body of men, by whom I have been highly favored and distinguished, are more easily conceived than expressed. I have not language to describe them; but would beg you, however, Gentlemen, to be assured, that a grateful remembrance of your indulgence and support, and the warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness, shall not only be retained and cherished by me in private life, but shall be among the last sentiments which are with me.

B. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, November 19, 1802.

This message was referred to the same committee with the former.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

A message was received from the Senate, fixing up on this morning as the time for balloting for a Governor for the ensuing year, and nominating for that office, John Baptist Ashe, Joseph Taylor and William Polk, in which the House concurred.

A resolution was passed, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to consider whether or not any, what alterations in the Judiciary system of this State are necessary, and make report by bill or otherwise. Messrs. Walker, Matthews, Cameron, Harwell, J. Jones, Harris, Holmes and Troy, were named on the part of this House.

Friday next was fixed for the second reading of the Penitentiary Bill; and Monday the 24th for the second reading of the bill respecting the University.

Mr. Cameron moved that the following Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, which was agreed to, and sent to the Senate; in concurrence: To his Excellency Benj. Williams, Esq. Governor, &c.

SIX.

The General Assembly, at the close of the session, which has expired between them and yourself, during a period of three years, would not do justice to their own feelings, did they forbear to express the high sense which they entertain of your able, faithful, upright and impartial Administration.

To me who value the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, we believe no homage can be so acceptable, as the tribute of thank's rendered by the Representatives of a Free People; believing that your Excellency will duly appreciate such an offering, we pray you to accept it.

Grateful for the good wishes which your Excellency has been pleased to express for our prosperity, we beg leave to assure you, that we are on this occasion for your future welfare, and anxiously wish that in your retirement, you may, in addition to that satisfaction which will result from a consciousness of having well discharged a high and important trust, enjoy the highest portion of human felicity.

Mr. Strudwick, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for Governor, reported that the votes were 103 for John Baptist Ashe, 47 for William Polk, and 19 for Joseph Taylor, that therefore Colonel Ashe was duly elected.

Mr. Calvin Jones, moved a resolution for the appointment by the Speaker of each House of a joint committee to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Bank, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. Messrs. Calvin Jones, Allen, Cameron, Harrison, and Eaton, were named on the part of this House.

Received from the Senate, the resignation of Matthew McCullers, as Colonel of Wake county.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Fontaine and Tarbe, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All persons who have demands on the said concern, as well as against F. Fontaine & Co. are requested to exhibit them for settlement without delay; and those indebted to either firm, are solicited to make immediate payment.

F. FONTAINE.
P. A. TARBE.

Wilmington, Nov. 11, 1802.

Lands for Sale.

THAT Valuable Plantation, near South-Washington, containing one thousand acres of welltimbered land, on which there is a valuable Mill-Seat, is again offered for sale. The dwelling and out houses are almost new and in good repair—the situation is eligible for a tavern and store—the fencing round the plantation in tolerable good condition.

A L S O,

A tract of four hundred acres of tillable land, adjoining the above; & another tract of five hundred acres on Burgaw, very valuable for stock.

Those who are inclined to purchase the above described lands, will please apply in Duplin county to
BRYAN FARRIOR,
November 11th, 1802.

WILL BE SOLD.

On Thursday the second day of December next, at the Big Bridge.

THE perishable property of Benjamin Morgan, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, corn, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. &c. At the same time and place, will be hired out for one year, the negroes belonging to said estate.

JAMES BLUDWORTH, Exr.
November 18.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.

Sporting Intelligence.

The Wilmington Jockey Club Races commenced on Thursday last.

The first day

Col. Dekeyer's Sampson won the purse, having distanced Mr. James Blood worth's Foiston, and Mr. Baile's President the first heat, with great ease.

The second day

Mr. Lane's mare Eagle, Mr. Jones's horse Canderneck, Col. Walker's Medley and Mr. Jennings's fair steed, Eagle won the first and second heats, having distanced all but Medley the first heat.

The third day

Major Walker's horse D'nelly won the purse with ease against Mr. Lane's horse Pompey, and Mr. Ashford's Stringer.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated November 17.

"This day at 12 o'clock, our much respected friend gen. Samuel Smith, was chosen a Senator to represent this State, in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next."

The entry of Governor M'Kean, has produced the most salutary effects in Pennsylvania. Federalism in that State is now known only by its insignificance. Watch-Tower.

From the National Intelligencer.

THOMAS PAINE,

TO THE CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

Letter the first.

After an absence of almost fifteen years, I am again returned to the country in whose dangers I bore my share, and to whose gratitude I contributed my part.

When I sailed for Europe in the Spring of 1787 it was my intent on to return to America the next year, and enjoy in retirement, the esteem of my friends, and the repose I was entitled to I had stood out the storm of one revolution and had a wish to embark in another. But other scenes and circumstances than those of contemplated ease were allotted me. The French revolution was beginning to germinate when I arrived in France. The principles of it were good, they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honest. But the fury of faction soon extinguished the one, and sent the other to the scaffold. Of those who began that revolution I am almost the only survivor, and yet through a thousand dangers. I owe this not to the prayers of priests, nor to the piety of hypocrites, but to the continued protection of providence.

But while I beheld with pleasure the dawn of liberty rising in Europe, I saw, with regret, the lustre of it fading in America. In less than two years from the time of my departure, some distant syllables painfully suggested the idea that the principles of the revolution were expiring on the soil that produced them. I received, at that time, a letter from a female literary correspondent, and in my answer to her I expressed my fears on that head in the following pathetic language.

"You touch me on a very tender point when you say, that my friends on your side the water cannot be reconciled to the idea of my abandoning America, even for my native England. They are right. I had rather see my horse Burton eating the grass of his pasture on Montserrat than see all the pomp and show of Europe.

"A thousand years hence, for I must indulge a few thoughts, perhaps in vain, America may be what Europe now is. The genius of her character, that won the hearts of all nations in her first war, may found like a volcano, and her luminous ble virtues as if it had never been. The ruins of this liberty for which thousands shed may justly matter in for a village tale, or exist a high from public feribility; while the fabricable of that day, enveloped in dissipation, shall deride the principles, and deny the fact.

"When we contemplate the fall of empires, and the extinction of the nations of the ancient world we see but little more to excite our regret than the mangled remains of pompous palaces, magnificent monuments, lofty pyramids, and walls and towers of the most costly workmanship; but when the empire of America shall fall, the subject of contemplative sorrow will be infinitely greater than crumbling bricks or marble can inspire. It will not then be said here had a temple of antiquity, here rose a babel of invisible heights, or there a palace of sumptuous extravagance; but here a peaceful thought, the noblest work of human wisdom, the grandest scene of human glory, the fair case of freedom ROSE and FELL. Read this, and then ask if I forget America!"

I now know, from the information I obtain upon the spot, that the impressions that then distressed me, for I was proud of America, were but too well founded. She was moving her back on her glory, and making hilly strides in the wrong path of oblivion. But a spark from the altar of HUMANITY, extinguished and unextinguishable through the long night of error, is again lighting up, in every part of the union, the genuine flame of rational liberty.

As the French revolution succeeded it extended the attention of the world, and drew from the pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack. This book's influence more on the public theatre of politics and awakened the people, RIGHTS OF MAN. It had the greatest run of any work ever published in the English language. The number of copies copied in England, Scotland and Ireland, & sent into foreign languages, were between four and five hundred thousand.

The principles of that work were the same as those in C. MASON'S MAN, and the effect would have been the same in England, as it had been in America, could the vote of the nation been equally keen, or had equal opportunities of consulting or sitting existed. The only difference between the two works was, that the one was adopted to the local circumstances of England, and the other to those of America. As to myself, I acted in both cases alike; I exhorted to the people of England, as I had done to those of America, all profits from the work. My reward existed in the attention to do good, and in the independent happiness of my own mind.

As a fiction, written in disguise, was illegal in America, that had lost its first principles. They were beginning to be completely government as a profitable monopoly, and the people, as hereditary property. It is therefore no wonder that the Rights of Man was attacked by that faction, and its author