

Chronicle Office

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[NUMBER 616]

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1808.

[15TH YEAR.]

From the Universal Gazette, (being the weekly paper of the National Intelligencer.)

There is an important consideration, which it behoves the republicans of the state of New-York distinctly to understand. This is, that in the great conflict of parties now at issue, it is possible, that her electoral votes will be requisite, in addition to the other republican electoral votes, to give to the republican candidate a constitutional majority. We believe that the votes of Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania will be republican. Nor is there reason to despair of those of Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire. But it being barely possible that all these votes may be federal, in this case the votes of New-York will be necessary to insure the success of the republican candidate. To illustrate this, set down all the following votes as federal:

New-Hampshire	4
Massachusetts	19
Rhode-Island	4
Connecticut	9
Vermont	6
New-Jersey	9
Pennsylvania	30
Delaware	3

And allow further, as merely possible, that the following states give the federal votes carried out, viz.

Maryland	4
North-Carolina	4

And we have 84

The following republican votes are reckoned as absolutely certain, viz.

Maryland	7
Virginia	24
North-Carolina	10
South-Carolina	10
Georgia	6
Kentucky	8
Tennessee	5
Ohio	3

73

This result gives 86 federal, and 73 republican votes, independently of New-York. Eighty-nine constituting a majority of the whole votes, and being consequently requisite to the choice of a President; according to the above statement, the votes of New-York, if given to a federal candidate, will make him President, and if given to a republican candidate, will make him President.

New-York, October 5.

According to recent information from Kentucky, Gov. Clinton will have four votes in this state for President, Kentucky has eight votes.

If the Legislature of Vermont be republican, as is now probable, her electoral votes, we are assured, will be for Gov. Clinton for the Presidency.

The New-Jersey election commenced yesterday and will close this evening. The federal party in this as in the other states, where by force of the Washington caucus and the embargo it has succeeded, has made a most strenuous effort. What the issue will be, we cannot with confidence say, but it may now be acknowledged, without the apprehension of injury, that our republican friends in New-Jersey are not free from alarm. (Republican Watch-Tower.)

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

MR. GALLATIN.

While we observe with pride and pleasure the returning influence of correct principles upon a large portion of our fellow-citizens, we cannot avoid congratulating the friends of civil liberty and social order upon the recovery of some distinguished leaders of democracy from their visionary notions to the soundness of real republicanism. The secretary of the treasury is incontestably the most able man, of whom the party in administration could ever boast. His efforts, while in opposition, contributed essentially to render the federal party unpopular, and his conduct in that situation excited serious fears for the fate of our revenue system, when he was placed at the head of the treasury. But these fears have been agreeably disappointed. Instead of innovating upon the plans of his predecessors, he has thoroughly pursued them. It is well ascertained, that this gentleman is hostile to the anti-commercial spirit which now predominates in our cabinet, which threatens to destroy our revenue system and to dry up the fountains of our wealth. His financial abilities and knowledge render his opinion upon this subject deserving of high respect, especially as it is given against the party with whom he once acted. Another subject, upon which he differs with Mr. Jefferson and Madison, is our foreign concerns.

He is sensible of the dangerous ascendancy which France has obtained in our national councils, and can see nothing in this deleterious influence, but disgrace and ruin. The awful fate of his native country inspires him with a reasonable dread of the arts which this peridious nation practices to destroy her devoted victims. Geneva fell a prey to the treachery of France, assisted by the wickedness and credulity of their own citizens, and he reasonably fears that unless a total change of politics is effected, a similar fate will overwhelm the liberties of America.

MR. MONROE.

This gentleman furnishes another instance of the triumph of reason over prejudice and passion. In the early periods of the French revolution, he was so strongly contaminated by the infection of jacobinism, as to appear incurable. But a more intimate acquaintance with French politics has removed the obnoxious taint. The preponderating power of France is not now presented to his imagination in the alluring form of a people struggling for freedom. His senses are alarmed by the aspect of a furious and unrelenting despotism which threatens to banish liberty from the earth operation of a wholesome fear, his illusions have been dispelled, and he may now reasonably pretend to a rank among those statesmen, who pursue real and practical good in preference to unobtainable objects of fancied but uncertain advantage. His conduct in England was the result of real political wisdom combined with an honorable desire to advance the interests and secure the peace of his country. Yet for this conduct, he has been denounced by Mr. Jefferson, and discharged by his party. He has been denounced, because he would not enter into the pernicious views of our cabinet, in promoting the designs of Buonaparte, at the expense of America.

MR. RANDOLPH.

Perhaps no person who has figured in our political drama, has excited more general attention than this extraordinary character. By the fawning minions of administration, he has been denounced as a political apostate, a disappointed office-seeker—who has sacrificed his party upon the altar of his own selfish passions. The eulogiums of his eloquence have even been ridiculed as the ravings of insanity, by those very men who once extolled him as the accomplished statesman, the captivating orator, and virtuous patriot. But in the ebullitions of anger, we do not look for truth. The creatures of presidential favor have smarted under the lash of his bitter sarcasm, and have been humbled by the efforts of his superior mind. Unable to withstand the force of his arguments, they have endeavored to destroy their effect, by blasting his reputation.

Dispassionate men have been perplexed by the seeming contradictions in his character. While he advocates with ability and zeal the policy of federalism, he retains all his miserable prejudices and bitter rancour, engendered by former contests. Although opposed to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, yet he anxiously seeks to avoid the imputation of deserting his original principles, which he contends he has preserved inviolate.

Our opinion of this gentleman is, that his present conduct originates in pure motives. His political principles upon many subjects, we believe hostile to the good of our country; but as far as the foreign relations of the nation are concerned, he appears to be governed by correct maxims. His account of the origin of his opposition to Mr. Jefferson is very satisfactory. An indiscreet expression of Mr. Madison opened the eyes of Mr. Randolph, and deeply impressed upon his mind, that designs were entertained by the cabinet inimical to our liberty and independence. The measures which have been since pursued, have strengthened his conviction, that the administration, was wicked and weak; that they made professions of republicanism with a view to preserve their popularity, while in fact, they laboured to promote the interests of the decided enemy to liberty under every form.

The embargo will not be taken off by our present rulers, until they find that a continuation of it will endanger their power. It is reported that Mr. Gallatin has said "that the embargo must be taken off by the people;" and it is only from a change of men that we expect a change of measures.

(The Circular Letter of the Republican Committee, continued.)

But it seems the Federalists point out to no preliminary event as first necessarily to take place, before this restriction be removed, should they get into power.— Suppose then that to procure a partial, *precisely*, and very limited temporary relief, the independence, the permanent commercial interest of this great country, be absolutely relinquished for ourselves, and our posterity forever; the extent of a relief thus obtained at such an immense sacrifice, becomes a proper subject of enquiry.

As it respects captures at sea, the risk under the French & Spanish Decrees is not so great, but in that respect trade to a considerable amount in their contravention might be carried on; an evasion however of their supplemental decrees; as well as of the regulations of all the other European Continental Powers, (Sweden excepted,) as it respects a complete stoppage of all intercourse with England, has been proved on oath in the British House of commons, to have become totally impracticable. Thus then on the part of all the European Continental powers (except Sweden) wholly and effectually precluded from entering theirs from any British port; and as effectually precluded by the British Orders of Council from an entry to those continental ports by any other route whatever than through theirs; and as Britain, with her thousand vessels of war, is able efficiently to enforce her regulations, it evidently follows that our export trade to Europe, must be wholly confined to Great-Britain and Sweden; or to such ports as may hereafter become open to the British flag.—In other directions our trade to and between this country and the colonies of European powers in the West-Indies and America is left open, as well as such portion of that to the British Colonies as the Mother country may from time to time find it convenient to permit—neither are we cut off from a direct trade between this country and the East-Indies, China, and Africa.

Here we must remark that Mr. Key (of Maryland) undoubtedly more profoundly versed in the principles of law than of commerce, has in congress exultingly presented a sketch of the trade still open; predicating a calculation of its present value, by what it was before the operation of these orders, decrees and novel regulations of foreign powers.

Not aware that the several branches of our trade are so interwoven together and for their respective value so dependant on each other, that torn asunder the contexture of the whole is affected, and the respective importance of each where not wholly destroyed, becomes greatly depreciated. For us therefore to estimate the advantages of those branches of trade now left

open, by what the same heretofore were worth, would be precisely as incorrect as on a supposition that New-York were a distinct national government; and for the partial supply of this continent from Massachusetts to Louisiana with British manufactures, had been accustomed annually to import fifteen millions of dollars worth; but from certain causes all intercourse whatever between New-York and the rest of this continent, being effectually stopped; New-York should also interdict all direct communication between Britain and the ports of the Continent thus prohibiting intercourse with her; Great-Britain comforting herself under this restriction should say, that although excluded from all other ports from the Maine to Louisiana, yet we have still open an extensive export vent to our manufactures in the trade to New-York; to that port at least we can export fifteen millions of dollars; whereas in truth, New-York not herself consuming two hundred thousand dollars worth; her importation under the circumstances contemplated must be confined to that sum; or in whatever proportion it is exceeded, must the value of the commodities sink; and should a member in the British House of Commons deliberately rise in support of such a position and gravely refer to documents on the table shewing the exports to New-York usually to have averaged that amount, would it not excite a smile on the faces of those who had dipped rather deeper in their researches into the nature of trade, than would be evinced by such shallow arguments? The principle which we have suggested applies with full force, not only as it regards such branches of our export trade as are now left open; but also in diminution of the value of all our import trade, not excepting even that of British manufactures.

It is well known that of the amount of our former actual exports to Great-Britain, a very considerable portion was again re-exported; and that even the importation of very many articles, and to a large amount too, was permitted only on that express condition. A fundamental principle in the navigation laws of Great-Britain confines the importation of foreign products into that country, to British vessels; or the vessels of that country whose produce they carry. Some relaxations indeed of the strictness of this rule, by Great-Britain in times of war to suit her own conveniency have occasionally been made.

Our export vent of all articles of foreign growth being thus completely occluded; it follows that the amount of their importations must be confined to our home consumption, with some small amount to Sweden and the French colonies; rendering our trade to the East Indies and China which

(Continued on last page.)