

The most alarming jealousy; it was we say to have been presumed that such men would be careful not to swerve from the professions with which they had come into office. Could it be otherwise than supposed that all the evils they had deprecated, they would at least attempt to remedy, and that the good, which was to flow from their administration, would have been at all times indefatigably and zealously pursued? But what has experience shewn? That these reasonable presumptions were satisfied? No. On the contrary, there has not been one of their principles or professions, with the exception of that respecting aliens, which the authorities of the past twelve years have not violated and abandoned. This must be manifest to the people if they have given that attention to their public concerns which is the privilege of a free, and is expected from the character of an enlightened people.

The sedition law against which so many vials of wrath were poured out, being permitted to expire, left the prosecution of the offences against which it was directed, to be carried on under the English common law; an undefined chaos, as they at one time termed it, against which when it suited their purposes much of their spleen and satire were directed. Accordingly we have seen, in prosecutions subsequent to the year 1800, as in the case of Mr. Crosswell, of New York, that evidence of the truth of accusations was refused by the court to be admitted! Yet this is the boasted repeal of the sedition law; and such is the promised freedom of the press; further illustrated, too, by the destruction of property and murder of individuals at Baltimore!

We have seen the same men bringing forward a proposition in the legislature to suspend the privilege of Habeas Corpus; and we have beheld it actually suspended, and the military taking place of the civil authority in the instance of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout, at New Orleans. The officer, likewise, who was guilty of this daring and profligate stretch of power, for which in better times he would have been cashiered, has nevertheless been upheld by government and finally advanced to the rank of major general!

The privilege of speech, which in no instance was ever assailed under the federal government, has been by these pretended republicans beaten down and trodden under foot. In the persons of their representatives, the sacred right has been wrested from every man in the community; they no longer enjoy it as an unalienable immunity, but as an indulgence, held at the will and the mercy of an ignorant and organized majority of Congress. For proof of this we refer to the enforcement of the gag rule, & Mr. Randolph's eloquent appeal to his constituents. This then is the practical illustration of the doctrine of freedom of speech, as promulgated by the present rulers when they were on their knees before the people praying for favor and for office.

About the favorite plea of the necessity of rotation in office, it seems unnecessary to say much. Perhaps M. Gallatin, who has been at the head of the treasury for upwards of three presidential terms, and who has become from the fat of the office, bloated with wealth, could enlighten us a little on the subject. Or Mr. Madison, or Gen. Dearborn, or he who has retired to Monticello, could in all probability teach us something on the subject. They might tell us that rotation in office is only expedient where demagogues are seeking for offices, and when the chief authorities are not of the tribe of Judah—not subjects of the ancient dominion of Virginia. Never was there a more barefaced violation of profession than has been manifested on this head; for scarce an instance can be produced wherein one of the party has voluntarily laid down an office which he had by any means gotten into his grasp.

But the concerns of the country were going to ruin, and these were the gentlemen who were to save it; who were to restore its prosperity. Planters, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants; recall back to your imagination the period of federal authority? In what situation were your concerns in 88, and in what condition did the new year of 1801 find them? We will not suppose you capable of not feeling in its full force, this plain and palpable proof of the wisdom of federal measures; nor can we imagine you blind enough not to behold that instead of relieving you from ruin, the democratic administrations since 1801 have only been plunging you more and more into deeper difficulties, and pushing you farther and farther towards the most hopeless and forlorn prospect. Was your trade annihilated in federal times, or did you produce rot in your barns? Were your towns threatened with destruction or the outlets of your navigation blockaded by a supercilious enemy? Had you on your hands a war prosecuted for the shelter of a handful of worthless sailors, and schemes of conquest so poorly and feebly directed as to excite the ridicule of our foe and the contempt of the world. Save us from ruin indeed! Heaven preserve us from such saving; and from the tender mercies of such guardians of the public welfare.

As to the dilapidations of the federalists on the treasury, there is thus much to be said—they found it empty. When they went out of power it contained three millions of dollars. It was overflowing with these millions when Mr. Jefferson came into office. It does not now, we may say, contain a single cent. There was much prating about federal extravagance and waste, but we shall show from authentic statements, copied out of the treasury books, that the most gross and intentional misrepresentations were made on this subject.

During the twelve years of the federal administrations, there were ninety millions of dollars paid into the treasury. Of this were expended sixty four millions. In the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration, one hundred and thirteen millions and a half of dollars came into the treasury; and of this sum sixty five and a quarter millions were expended. Thus the expence of eight years of Mr. Jefferson's power, exceeded that of the twelve federal years by more than a million of dollars!

Again. For the first term of Mr. Madison's presidency, thirty eight millions of dollars have been derived from revenue; and the expences of government have exceeded thirty millions.

This too, is only up to the 30th day of September last; yet here we find in four years, an expenditure half as great as during the whole 12 years of Washington and Adams! The greatest sum expended in any one year by the federalists was seven millions and an half. Those of nine months of 1812 have amounted almost to twelve millions! And the expences of the present year are calculated to amount to forty millions.

We were, told that the federal armies and navy would involve the country in endless and unbounded expenditure? Well let us see what the statements of Mr. Gallatin exhibit on this head. During twelve years of the federal administrations, by which an Indian war was terminated and a dangerous insurrection quelled, the army maintained on a respectable footing, and a gallant fleet of frigates and other ships of war built and fitted out, the whole amount expended on the armies and navy was 25,908,160 dollars 70 cents, making an annual average expenditure of 2,150,725 dollars 6 cents. For the same objects, with out building a frigate or doing any thing either to the credit or interest of the country, the democratic administrations have squandered, in a like period of twelve years, 48,484,698 dollars and 56 cents; making an annual expenditure of about 4,040,391 dollars and 54 cents; an annual difference in favor of federal economy of more than a million and an half, and a total difference, in expenditure on military affairs, against the democratic administrations of twenty six millions six hundred and seventy five thousand, nine hundred and thirty seven dollars, eighty six cents.

Another fact will exemplify the comparative economy of our democratic rulers. We have heard much of the extravagance of Great Britain. Well during the year 1811, her revenue was sixty millions of pounds sterling, and her expenditures ninety millions; that is, one third more than her income. Now, our revenue, for 1813, will only amount to twelve millions of dollars while we shall expend forty!—that is, within a few millions of being four times the amount of our revenue!

The foregoing, we think, might suffice to illustrate and determine the very rigid economy of the democratic administrations but we cannot refrain from looking a little forward. Here we are assisted by the calculations of Mr. Gray a member from Virginia of the recent Congress. The following is copied from the Alexandria Gazette:

**THE COSTS OF THE WAR.**  
The hon. Mr. Gray, of Virginia, in his circular address to his constituents, has entered into some curious, but strictly correct calculations about the costs, &c. of the war. Amongst several others, we are forcibly struck with the following, which we earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of the Farmers.

"It (says Mr. Gray) the war should continue until the end of the year 1815, (of which there is every prospect) the increase of the public debt will amount to the enormous sum of one hundred and eight millions of dollars, which being added to the public debt at the commencement of the war (45 millions) amounts in all to upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars—rating seventeen dollars to a pound avoirdupois, it would make eight millions, eight hundred and twenty three thousand, five hundred and two and nine-tenths pounds weight of silver, would load four thousand five hundred Wagons, at 2000 pounds each, and being spread upon the surface of the earth, would cover fifty-seven acres, thirty-five square rods and seventy-two square feet!! Taking the amount of the expences of this present year at 38 millions (a low calculation) it is—for every day, one hundred and four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars, for every hour, four thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars, and for every minute of the year, seventy dollars!!"

Now let the man who is able and willing to pay his part of this enormous sum, for the accommodation of British Runaways, go to the poll and vote for War and Taxes.

What was said about the loans must be fresh in every intelligent man's recollection. On this the only comment that need be made, is that, under Mr. Madison, loans have been authorized and partly obtained to the amount of thirty nine millions of dollars.

The taxes of the federalists were made a subject of loud complaint. Of these the democrats repeated three, to wit: the loaf sugar, carriage and whiskey tax; the others were suffered to expire by the limitation of the laws.

But what poor man was benefited by taking the tax off whiskey, pleasure carriages and loaf sugar? Notwithstanding all this, however, congress, yes a democratic congress, have resolved to lay the following taxes, as the journals of Congress will shew:

A duty of twenty cents per bushel on imported salt.

An additional tonnage duty on American and foreign vessels.

Twenty-five per cent on the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of merchandize.

The additional taxes proposed and voted at the former session, are the following, viz:

On stills employed to distil spirits from domestic materials at any distillery, where the still or stills employed, are of greater capacity than one hundred and fifty gallons, fifty cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills.

On stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, seventy-five cents per gallon on the capacity of the stills.

On stills entirely employed in distilling fruit, five dollars on each still a year.

On every other still employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, fifteen dollars each still.

On retailers of spirits alone, twenty dollars.

On retailers of wine alone, twenty dollars.

On retailers of foreign merchandize in any town containing more than one hundred families, including wine and spirits, twenty-five dollars per year.

On retailers of domestic spirits alone, ten dollars.

On retailers of wines and spirits fifteen dollars.

On retailers of foreign merchandize, including wines and spirits in any other place than a town containing more than one hundred families, fifteen dollars per year.

On retailers of foreign merchandize other than wine and spirits, fifteen dollars.

On retailers of domestic spirits alone, fifteen dollars.

On retailers of foreign merchandize, and with out wine or spirits, fifteen dollars.

A duty on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and on sales of ships and vessels—for every hundred dollars twenty-five cents.

A duty of four cents per pound on all sugar refined in the United States.

On carriages for the conveyance of persons, from twenty-five dollars to three dollars per annum.

Stamp duties on all notes issued from any bank, at an average of one dollar for every hundred dollars with an option to pay in lieu thereof, two and a half per cent. on their dividends.

Stamp duties on all notes of hand and bills of exchange above fifty dollars with one or more indorsers, at an average of five cents for every hundred dollars.

A direct or land tax, of which the proportion of North Carolina will be about three hundred thousand dollars a year.

All the foregoing, taken with the loans and other revenue to be raised in support of the war, by the closest calculation which can be made, will give an annual tax upon every white male in the nation, 21 years of age and upwards, of thirty three dollars thirty three cents and eight mills. A pretty tolerable yearly contribution!

The federalists never had a body of 15,000 regulars; but the democrats, who deprecated the idea of all standing armies, have voted a standing army of upwards of fifty thousand men. They declared that navies were a curse and a gangrene entailed upon a nation; nay, we have heard the most conspicuous democratic member of congress from this state, declare that for his own part he would vote to give all the public vessels to any one who would take them; yet the same men are now voting to build 74's and frigates and smaller vessels without number.

Respecting the ability manifested in conducting your national government, by the men we have been speaking of, all of you must be competent to judge. As a small illustration, however, we could refer you to the measures of non importation, embargo, non exportation and non intercourse, which followed each other in feverish and fitful succession. Under Mr. Madison we have seen three secretaries turned out for want of talents; and three armies captured in disgraceful warfare.

It remains, then, only to behold that you are at war, to survey the origin and progress of the contest and the boon for which you are contending. The latter is, that your flag shall cover and protect at sea every enemy of the belligerent power, all malefactors that may fly from his justice, every citizen escaping from his country, and all the soldiers and sailors deserting from his armies and his ships! And is this a cause in maintenance of which we should risk our most essential interests, our common welfare, nay, the very answer that it is not. The enemy does not contend that she has a right to take any native born citizen of the United States; and have we a clear pretext for asking more? Great Britain has yielded considerably to maintain peace. Of four grounds of dispute she has given up three: her blockades, the Chesapeake affair, and the orders in council. One only remains, that of impressment.

We will say nothing of impartiality. That is exploded long ago. But it may not be amiss to remind you that within two months past, French ships have met at sea, and robbed or sunk three of our vessels. Yet we have no sign of indignation either from the government or their friends.

The subject has thus been touched upon, which you, the people, ought carefully and thoroughly to examine, in order to have "a view of the whole ground;" and such a view, we cannot but think, should guide you to a correct decision.

The last news from Gen. Harrison to the 23d ult.—He was then at Chillicothe, asking for more men.

The British are cutting down some of their line of battle ships, in order to meet the large American frigates. These new vessels are called razees.

**Espionage.** It is admitted that all letters, either to or from Great Britain by the flag of truce packets, are opened and inspected by agents of this government! The National Intelligencer defends this practice; but this does not require a note of admiration.

**OUR LAST HOPE.**

The Editors of the National Intelligencer acknowledge that the news from Gen. Harrison's Army which is considered as our last hope, is not satisfactory. But, that no blame may fasten on our mismanaging administration, a censure is indirectly cast on Gen. H. for traversing, (observe the insidiousness of the word) the state of Ohio. Why throw as from a covert an arrow to wound his reputation as a soldier or patriot? In order that the administration may have an anchor to windward in case of accident; that it may claw off, should defeat and capture be the fate of his Army, and to visit on his head the whole sin of the failure of an enterprise, which we fear is drawing fast to a disgraceful conclusion.

From the circumstance of the English, having received a reinforcement of 2200 men, it is much to be apprehended that OUR LAST HOPE may be given up as hopeless. Wilm. Gaz.

**NOTICE.**

Persons who have received their letters by the British packets with the seals broken, and those who have not received them at all are informed, that they are all broken open officially in the department of state; and except such as are reserved, perhaps for the vilest of purposes, they are resealed and put into the post office. From the quantity of letters and packages, which undergo the process, and only one clerk being devoted to this hopeful business, a great deal of time is consumed before a mail is gone through. Those therefore, who do not receive their letters in a week or two, are not to conclude they will not

come to hand, for it may arise merely from the circumstance of their turn not having come yet. Fed. Rep.

The National Intelligencer of March 29, says "various rumours were yesterday float in the prints, on the subject of an Armistice, said to be either in a train of negotiation or concluded. To prevent the rumour from gaining further currency, we think proper to state that we believe it to be entirely without foundation."

**BOSTON THREATENED.**

Dates of the 27th ult. say, that on that evening the inhabitants were alarmed by a tremendous firing of the Castle. A British fleet had appeared below. A lieut. Goff came up to the town to demand supplies for some of the ships, reported to be in distress. If the demand was not complied with a bombardment of the town was threatened by 12 o'clock the next day. [Disbelieved.]

**NOTICE.**

Treasury department, Feb. 28. 1813.

**ALIEN ENEMIES,** residing or being within fifty miles of Tide Water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the States or Territories in which they respectively are, for Passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from Tide Water, as may be designated by the Marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such Alien Enemies, not engaged in commerce, as were settled previously to the Declaration of War in their present abode, or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the Marshal of the District in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

**MARSHAL'S OFFICE,**

RALEIGH, MARCH 24, 1813.

I AM charged with the execution of the above Notice, so far as it concerns alien enemies residing or being within the district of North Carolina. I do therefore require all such alien enemies, who come within the purview of said notice, to conform immediately to the requisitions thereof, or they will be taken into custody, and conveyed to the places assigned to them, unless special circumstances require indulgence. Passports for their departure will be given at this office, or at Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, by my deputies stationed at those places; where also those not engaged in commerce will apply for permission to remain where they are, which will be granted when it satisfactorily appears that their intentions towards the U States are such as to justify a continuance of that hospitality they have already experienced from the United States.

Also, all those who have arrived within the prescribed limits from Tide Water, in this district, from a foreign place, since the Declaration of War, are required, without delay, to retire into the interior of the country, beyond the distance above mentioned.

The nature and importance of this measure, induces me to call upon those citizens who reside within that part of the district with Alien Enemies, to whom the above notice has special reference, to give me early information of those who may not be disposed to comply with the requisition thereof, that I may be enabled to discharge the duty imposed on me under such circumstances.

BEVERLY DANIEL,  
Marshal of the U. States for the district of North Carolina.

**State of North Carolina.**

By His Excellency William Hawkins, Esq. governor, or, Captain General and commander in Chief in and over the State of the said,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS I have this day been informed that the fourth Monday in May next has been fixed on for the meeting of the next Congress of the United States, an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for Representative should be held earlier than the times prescribed by law.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority in me vested by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act dividing the State into Districts for electing Representatives to Congress;" and to the end that the Freemen of this State may be represented in the next Congress at its first Session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the several Counties composing each District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections held for Representatives to the congress of the United States, on Friday the thirtieth (30th) day of April next, at the places established by law in their respective counties;—and further, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, on the Thursday next after said Elections, at the places prescribed by the above recited act of the General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this eleventh day March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the Thirty-seventh.

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JUNUS SNEED, P. Secretary.

**Notice.**

THE subscribers, having had letters of Administration granted him by the County Court of Rowan, at their session in February last, on the estate of the late Samuel S. Savage, esq. of Salisbury, requests all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment: Those who have demands against it will present them within the time specified by Act of Assembly, otherwise said Act will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
MILUS NISBET,  
March 22, 1813. 873 Administrator.