

Political.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL DEXTER.

To the Electors of Massachusetts.

The delicate propriety established by usage, in our country, forbids that a man, standing as a candidate for office, should address the Electors. If the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence.

This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissent from some favorite doctrines and measures of men high in influence and respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country.

Hopeless indeed would be an effort to acquire influence by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both the parties that convulse the nation.

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain.

The objections against the restrictive system, which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He believes,

- 1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.
2dly. That it is impossible to execute it.
3dly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering perjury familiar.
4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if executed.
5thly. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is bound to protect.
6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to depend on a meagre supply from internal taxation or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans, procured on hard terms, which government has no adequate funds to reimburse.
7thly. That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement.

If these objections be well founded, none will deny that they are sufficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory so ruinous and inadequate for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submission until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practise indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country and exaggerating those of Britain, to justify the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse, and thus diminish the chance for a speedy and honorable peace and endanger the union of the states.

tional honor, and consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the best mode of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war he has differed from the government, but surely they are competent to decide on these points, and private opinion, tho' it may be decently expressed, is bound to submit.

On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through nations the misery, crimes, and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of the benevolent man; but if he be also magnanimous and just, this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or repine at the arrangement of heaven.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from a participation in the burthens of war, by severing the Union, would not be the greatest calamity. Yet fierce would be the conflict of enraged partisans, embittered by personal animosity and rivalry, organised under different governments, about equal in number, and viewing each other as traitors.

In Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war, an overwhelming majority silenced opposition and prevented mutual havoc; but in other parts of the country, where parties are more nearly equal, neighbours often shot each other in their houses, or instantly hanged their prisoners. Divided as New-England now is, such would probably be its warfare.

If the question be asked, what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interest of a great part of the Union disregarded and sacrificed? the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong.

SAMUEL DEXTER.
Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.
From the Philadelphia Political Register.
ANOMALY IN GOVERNMENT.

It has been repeatedly asserted, and never denied, that a self created Committee had stated to Mr. Madison, that unless he placed a proposition for declaring war against Great Britain before Congress, they would not support his reelection to the Presidency—and that immediately subsequent to this menace, the message recommending a declaration of war, which has involved the United States in ruin and disgrace, was sent to Congress.

subversive of both official and individual independence, no man, who is himself independent, can doubt—And, from such subversion of principle and independence, evils still greater than those which afflict our country, must ensue.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL.

To his Excellency James Madison, President of the United States.

The memorial of the undersigned members of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, represents—

That a vacancy having lately occurred in the office of Postmaster for the city of Philadelphia, occasioned by the death of the late Robert Patton, a very great and general anxiety took place as to the person contemplated as his successor. The members of the Legislature felt, in common with the whole government and people of Pennsylvania, a deep concern in the event, from the importance and responsibility of so confidential an office and its connection with their individual and political interests, as well as from a rumor that a person was contemplated by the postmaster general to fill that office, who was equally odious to the people of Pennsylvania, to their representatives and public officers, though they could not credit the possibility of so gross an abuse of power on the part of an officer of the present administration of the United States, yet to leave no room for the most distant presumption of their acquiescence, all the executive officers of Pennsylvania, and a very great majority of the representatives of the people, placed their names to a recommendation of R. Bache, Esq. which was forwarded and presented to the postmaster general, long before the appointment was made.

In this appointment the undersigned can see nothing but the most deliberate and contemptuous insult upon the opinions and feelings of themselves and their constituents. They seek in vain for any thing that would, in the slightest degree, justify such conduct on the part of a public officer in a government, professing to be republican, and therefore bound to pay at least some respect to public sentiment.

The undersigned are aware that the postmaster general possessed by law the discretion to make this appointment without previous control; but they are likewise aware that for any abuses of power he is liable himself to the authority of a superior; and that superior they find in you.—Firmly convinced that the only course left, is the one they ask, and that no administration can continue to deserve or possess public confidence, which allows of such abuses; impressed with a most exalted opinion of your respect for the public will, and confident that you will not hesitate to apply the constitutional redress—The undersigned request your excellency to remove Gideon Granger, postmaster general of the U. States, from office.—They ask this, not only as a just retribution for an abuse of power, but as the only means now remaining of getting rid of the postmaster of Philadelphia, who, every hour that he is allowed to continue in office, is a source of unceasing irritation to the republicans of Pennsylvania, and of triumph to their enemies; and upon this occasion they conclude with observing that this late abuse of power on the part of the postmaster general, has served to confirm in them those suspicions, which his open and active hostility to the second election of the head of our present federal administration had previously excited.

- Robt Smith, Speaker, Philip Reed, George Marx, Jacob Krebs, R. James Law, John Crum, John Carter, Joseph Starne, Isaac Heston, Leonard Rupert, George Kremer, Samuel Bond, Daniel Stoy, Abraham Rinker, James Brooke, Benj. Reiff, John Reed, Joseph Clunn, Samuel Smith, Michael Fackenthal, Michael Bollinger, J. S. Mitchell, Joshua Dickerson, George Plumer, Peter Wallace, Henry Allhouse, Jona. Hudson, John Adams, Joseph S. Morrison, Henry Heaton, Wm. T. Hays, Wm. H. Rowland, David Furguson, Moses Watson, James Kerr, Samuel Hays, John Shreve, Jacob Herrington, Archd. S. Jordan, Wm. Marks,

Amos Blimaker, James Poe, Jona. Rothrock, Charles Shomaker, Jno. St. Clair, (Spkr.) Jacob Deebert, Jesse Bean, The preceding Memorial was transmitted to the President about ten days ago.

Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Directors of this bank having resolved to increase the Capital Stock interest, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Notice is hereby given that Books will be opened at the Bank in Wilmington for subscription for Five hundred Shares of New Stock under the superintendance of George Hogg, John Hogg, A. Lazarus, E. Bridge, junr and James Deacons, and at the Agency Office in the Town of Fayetteville for Five Hundred Shares on Monday the 9th day of May next, under the superintendance of John MacMillan, C. Chalmers, P. Perry, D. McLeran and J. Winslow.—The books to be open at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, and in case the Shares for which the books are respectively open shall not be subscribed on that day, they shall be kept open the same time from day to day, for the two succeeding days, at each place respectively, unless the books are authorised to be subscribed for are sooner taken up.

That the amount of the Share or Shares subscribed, shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers in Gold or Silver or in such money as this Bank usually receives in payment.—One fourth thereof at the time of subscribing shall be paid to the Commissioners—one fourth at sixty days—one fourth at one hundred and twenty days—and the remaining fourth on the first day of January 1815. The payments shall be made at the Bank or to the Agent at Fayetteville, and the subscriptions may have been made, but the holder of the stock thus created shall not be entitled to receive any dividend, or other divisions of the profits, until previous to said 1st January, 1815.

In the event of a general sale of Shares being subscribed for on said 9th of May next, either place where the books are open, the Commissioners shall proceed to subscribe for the amount of subscriptions, up to a certain number, and the aggregate of all the subscriptions being less than the number of shares authorized to be subscribed for, said subscriptions shall be taken up in the order in which they were made.

And if, by and after the operation of such subscription (as often as we same shall be necessary made and repeated) a greater number of Shares may be allowed to be subscribed, more than the number of shares authorized to be subscribed for, the number of shares authorized to be subscribed for shall be reduced to the number of shares actually subscribed for, and the balance of the authorized shares shall be void, and the person or persons, in whose favor the lot may thereupon fall, shall be deemed to all intent and purposes to be lawful subscribers and subscribers for such share or shares respectively.

Subscriptions may be made in person or by proxy, appointed by writing.

N. B.—Subscribers paying by anticipation will be allowed discount on the same at the rate of 5 per cent.

Published by Order of the Directors, 34-19M. R. BRADLEY Clerk.

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, January Term, 1814.

Robert Orr and William Merrill vs. John Witzel.

WHEREAS at the session aforesaid it was made appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Witzel, is an inhabitant of another State, it was thereupon ordered by the said Court, that publication should be made three weeks successively in the Minutes, that if the said defendant would fail to appear and make his defence at the next Court, to be held in and for said County at the Court House in Asheville on the first Monday in April next, that final Judgment would be then and there entered against him. Witness John Miller, Clerk of said Court at office the first Monday in January, 1814.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, January Term, 1814.

Benjamin Ellis to the use of William Husnuck, et. vs. William Lewis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Lewis the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in April next, (copy and plead to show Judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Minutes.

Wholesale Shoe and Leather Store.

JUST opened at No. 11, South Front, 6 doors below Market-street, where the subscribers offer for sale 20,000 pair fine quality men's coarse SHOES, 5,000 do. second do. do. do. do. do. do. 10,000 do. first do. do. lined & bound do. 2,000 do. second do. do. do. do. do. 2,000 do. first do. do. ball and seal do. 1,000 do. do. do. do. leather and pink lined do. 1,000 pair mens' laced ROOTS, 1,000 do. boys coarse an. fine SHOES, 1,000 do. do. faced BOOTS & JEFFERSONS, 10,000 do. womens' SHOES, well assorted.

ALSO, A handsome assortment of LEATHER, which they will dispose of on such terms as are calculated to invite dealers in the above articles. ALEXANDER CLAY & Co. Philadelphia, March 1. 36-2m.

Playing Cards. Of the very best quality, for sale at the Mechanics Office. Feb. 18. 23-21.