



"Ours are the Plans of fair & delightful Peace,  
"Unwar'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

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FOR THE REGISTER.

WHEN our newspapers are constantly teeming with pieces of scurrility against the reputation of the fairest characters amongst us; when the aspersions are the productions of the firm supporters of the Sedition Law, and, added to this, that they are so often induced by *personal motives*, the people have but little reason to wonder at the extreme confusion which threatens our country. It is only the turbulent and disaffected, those very gentry who feel such strong inclinations to defame and vilify the reputation of others, who are conscious of the necessity of curbing the press; their own strong propensity to reproach, and the great depravity they are conscious human nature is capable of, combine to teach them, that it is possible, or even probable, other men may be as they are. The fly insinuations made by correspondents in the *Minerva*, that Colonel Taylor had avoided the payment of a just debt, under the statute of limitation, are of the most malignant kind. But the public ought to be informed, that the action was brought upon an open account; that Colonel Taylor, before the bringing of the suit, tendered the amount of the debt, according to the original stipulation, of which he had legal proof, and which was that no interest should be paid; that after the suit was determined, he again offered to pay the principal; and we go further, and state, that he is now ready and willing to pay it. What mind possessed of a single spark of reason and candour, can impute this to Colonel Taylor as a fault? Who the authors of those insinuations may be, I am equally ignorant and indifferent; but I will venture to say, that let them avow themselves, and suffer their own private characters to undergo the scrutiny of the public eye, and great doubt exists whether they can acquit themselves with that credit which Colonel Taylor, for many years, has uniformly supported. The man of talents, who would lurk in ambush to stab the reputation of an upright person, is to be detested as the malevolent and unfeeling assassin; but *he who has neither talents or reputation*, can only be rescued from obscurity by attacking some person in public esteem. Colonel Taylor is a native, was a friend to the Revolution, a friend to our Independence, and to this hour remains a friend to his country. No man can upbraid him for withholding his due. He is respected by his friends, and obedient to his God.

There is one consideration arising from the attack made upon Colonel Taylor, which demands the serious attention of the Freemen of America. It has long been the practice of the British agents in this country, by the most mean and detestable artifices, to endeavour to blast the fair reputation of those who have resisted their unjust pretensions, and discountenanced their monopolies. The free Citizens of America, ought to be informed of the British commercial combination in this country, and aware of the fetters it is forging for them. British agents, trading upon British capital, under the appellation of *naturalized American merchants*, crowd our sea-ports, and direct the politics of a great portion of our country traders, on condition of the credit they give. No wonder then that we should hear so much about French parties, Jacobins, &c. No wonder that the Federal presses in the sea-ports are devoted to those agents, who are the principal advertisers, and advertisements the chief support of those presses. No wonder we should be continually alarmed about French depredations, and that so much lying should be observed respecting British depredations on our commerce. The plain matter of

fact rests here. The French were originally only imitators of the British in capturing American ships, when the British had commenced a villainous scene of unprovoked aggression, which they have ever since, to a certain extent, continued. But there is a distinction to be made in the nature of the captured property, which those Federal presses are careful to conceal. The property captured by British cruizers is bona fide American; It is calculated that the property captured by French cruizers, is two-thirds of it absolutely British, covered by naturalized agents, and which, according to the British maritime laws, ought to be condemned without hesitation by any of their enemy's capturing the same. My assertion with respect to British capital, is fully corroborated by an official report of Lord Hawkesbury, President of the Board of Trade and Plantations in England. The Citizens of the United States ought to rouse themselves from the lethargy into which they have been lulled by the partizans of Britain! Too long have the well-concerted schemes of British traders, buried the American manufacturer in obscurity, or covered his rising attempts with distress and ruin. Too long have the British merchants drained our cash, depressed and monopolized our export trade, and by carrying our staple productions through London, engrossed the profits of the European market. Too long have we beheld the transportation of our funded securities, upon which we must in future pay the interest in England. Too long have we blindly approached that period which threatens to place us in subjection to a foreign aristocracy of mercantile adventurers, who must inevitably, under the present system of things, soon establish themselves as Lords of the Soil, and reduce the independent Sons of America, to the abject state of Tenants at Will. It is high time for the Citizens of the United States to hold in merited contempt the libellers of Republicans and Republicanism, and to start from that insolent domination with which they are threatened. They ought to learn wisdom from their oppressors. They ought to reflect, that it is only by restraining the abuses of a nation, its prosperity can be secured. Great-Britain never could have ranked with the first nations of Europe, if she had not uniformly practised upon the maxim, That nothing ought to issue from the country, which does not command at least an equivalent return. Whenever the order of this practice becomes distorted, the heavy burdens the sustains will rush upon her wide system of commerce, and her over-stretched system of government; introduce bankruptcy into every department of the former, and inevitably destroy every semblance of the latter. This mart of nations, owes her prosperity originally to a very simple experiment, and such a one as we ought to adopt. She discouraged, and in some instances prohibited, foreign manufactures, and encouraged manufactories at home. Soon her *subjects* became equally proficient with their neighbours; and soon would the citizens of America, if properly encouraged, establish manufactories of the principal articles of consumption, which would need no auxiliary. Then would foreign nations cease their intrigues with our official servants; and never till then will our Independence be complete, or our Liberty secure. I am the more justified in adding these remarks on the present occasion, as they are such as ought most strongly to recommend to the Citizens of this District, at the ensuing election, Colonel TAYLOR, the Friend of JEFFERSON.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.  
*Wake County, October, 1800.*

P. S. Rumours have been propagated, respecting a misrepresentation, said to have been made by Col. Taylor, regarding the numerous appointments and removals of John Quincy Adams. The opposers of Col. T. would have done well to have instanced the dates at which Mr. J. Q. Adams was appointed to different stations, rather than have attempted to charge the whole of this patronage to General Washington.

TO THE  
Editor of the Raleigh Register.

SIR,  
You are requested to call the attention of your Fellow-Citizens to the interesting subject below, and oblige one of your Readers,

A FEDERALIST.

TO THE  
Federalists of Wake County.

The following publication, which, it seems, had its origin in Philadelphia, has found its way Southward, and is considered by the Friends of Mr. Jefferson, to be perfectly correct. Instead of continuing to repeat the exploded stories respecting French parties, Jacobins, Infidels, &c. let every Federalist come to the Election ground, prepared with arguments in refutation of those assertions, which, if true, are calculated to make so strong an impression upon the public mind.

"AN Election Committee in the City of Philadelphia has made the following eloquent and pathetic Address to the People of that State. It is seriously recommended to every Man in the Union.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"THIS is an important crisis in the affairs of our country: The present moment is big with your fate, and on its successful employment depends every thing dear to man. Survey the precipice to which you are brought: it presents an awful and an alarming view—a government, framed to preserve your freedom and promote your happiness, has been prostituted to the purposes of wretchedness and oppression. In this boasted land of liberty, we behold citizens immured in prisons, and, like slaves, permitted only to breathe through the lattice, for exercising the faculties of their minds, and questioning the measures of a public servant! We have seen citizens, fathers of families, treated like ruffians by the military under Federal authority; the laws trampled upon by pretended supporters; outrages committed without redress; a portion of the community denounced, and in personal danger; and even a Representative of the People publicly outraged for daring to exercise his constitutional privilege. We have seen a Judge display the malevolence of an inquisitor, enter the lists with a prisoner, with the most shameless and unprecedented effrontery pre-judge cases, indecently dispute with the common

courtesies of life, abuse the privileges of citizens, and absent himself from his duty for electioneering purposes, when his presence was indispensable to the furtherance of the proceedings of the Courts. We have seen the people of Pennsylvania robbed of an essential right, the right to a voice in the choice of Electors, and the State thereby deprived of its vote, and its importance in the Union, by the intrigues and cabals of Federalists. We have seen the people of another State filched of the same right, and this right usurped by a Legislature, to ensure an election of a President who is obnoxious to the people. We have seen an army of mercenaries fattening upon the labour of the community, without any other apparent object for their hire, than a depression of a part of the Commonwealth. We have seen enormous loans made at an exorbitant interest, while the nation was at peace; oppressive taxes and imposts imposed to support measures of extravagance; public men subsisting and fattening upon the plunder of the public treasury; and the treasury of the nation employed by speculators in office, whilst the people are groaning beneath the weight of impositions. We have beheld the most daring attempts to plunge us into war for party purposes, and to give to the ambitious and avaricious, opportunities of domination and plunder. We have seen the principles of monarchy openly avowed and defended, by the friends of the administration; republican government, and the sovereignty of the people, derided, and liberty and equality held up to scorn as contemptible and childish baubles; and to cap the climax of oppression, we have beheld an attempt made to supersede the Constitution of the United States, by a law of the Legislature, by which the most estimable right of the people was to be transferred to the Chief Justice, of executive creation, and a secret committee, organized by intrigue, and acting without responsibility. All these things, nay more have we beheld, fellow-citizens: Should we not then be wanting to ourselves, wanting to you, did we neglect to warn you of the present moment, as a crisis which has involved in it your future destinies? To your posts, then, on the day of election—encounter your enemy with constitutional

weapons—let no punctilio or private avocation detach you from the scene—unite in a common cause—act as becomes freemen, and liberty and happiness will be your reward."

FOR THE REGISTER.

ON JEFFERSON.

AN EXTRACT.

"IF in discussing public characters, it be fair to carry you to scenes of private life, here it will be found the breath of calumny has never penetrated. The whisper of incumbrances vanished at the disclosure of his resources: he is proved more than sufficiently rich for the head of a plain republican people, where great riches or extreme poverty are little known—of a government too wise to make wealth a qualification for office, and where the doors of her legislature are thrown equally open to the rich and the poor. On that theatre, talents alone decide the difference between man and man—there the attributes of nature triumph over the gifts of fortune—there, hereditary opulence, unsupported by talents, serves but as a foil to distinguish ability. It was on this theatre Jefferson first rose; and his mind, like a rich soil, has from that time continued to improve by cultivation. It has now attained an extent of experience and information too valuable for private life, and it is the treasure of a mind like this that we wish to see devoted to the usefulness of a public one.

"How happy are you, my countrymen, in having an opportunity to place so distinguished a man as this, in the chair of your government. If in a few years he gave such distinction to your foreign concerns, judge what must be the consequence of placing him where his authority is to extend over every part, and where it will be so much in his power to give dignity and consequence to the whole. Fear not that he is destitute of Religion. I trust these doubts are all removed. The unfounded tale, that would *dive to the grave* for the testimony of a man who can never again be questioned, or at this late hour carry you far proofs to Tuscany, must have equally excited your resentment and disdain. While it relied on your credulity, it insulted your understandings; it has disgraced the sacerdotal robes; the author is an electioneering priest, and he ought to have recollected, that it would take but a few such priests to wound any religion, and bring it into disrepute. It is fortunate, however, that the attack is made; his religion now stands as high as his talents; it not unequalled, his bitterest enemy must confess they are at least unparpassed.

"There are circumstances in his political situation, which seem to give him a peculiar claim to this appointment; he is one of the original founders of your revolution, and among the few who has retained, unaltered, the political opinions of 1776. The maxims of that day, are his maxims now. The state he belonged to, first projected the independence of our country, and his hand drew the instrument that immortalized it.

"It is not to be expected that any election for a President can take place without opposition. But it is wished the present could have been conducted with more moderation. There are no doubt many who oppose Mr. Jefferson on principle, and many from personal

\* "Mr. Mazzei, who is said to have told Dr. Smith the tale about Religion, is in Tuscany, and Smith is dead, and of course no examination can take place."