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From the Palladium.

REMARKS,

On Mr Wolcott's Address to the People of the United States.

NO. IV.

THE report of the Committee, which is the occasion of this address, next proceeds to state, that "amongst the subordinate agents to whom monies have been advanced, for miscellaneous objects of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquent, and some not to have rendered their accounts, as will be seen by a reference to the document, marked (D) herewith reported."

This document marked (D), to which the committee refer, has not been published with the other documents connected with the printed report. A circumstance strongly indicative of the dishonorable views with which this report was fabricated and sent out into the world; a gross artifice; a flagrant abuse of power; whereby, under the pretence of furnishing, with official sanction, authentic statements to the public, such portion of the evidence is suppressed as will counteract the malignity of the report, and such only produced as will give to the public eye a medium suited to the designs of the party. Delinquency is one of the great charges which those now in power are anxious to fix upon their predecessors. They who acknowledge no other obligation, cannot resist the duty of attempting to give colour to the calumnies their partisans had circulated, and which were the principal means of their elevation. But mark the event. They publish the charge. But they withhold the evidence. They say—some of the subordinate agents are delinquents and some have not rendered their accounts. But the document (D) which would alone support the allegation, is kept back from public examination. "The nature of the abuses, the names of the delinquents, and whether there are not good reasons why the accounts are not fully rendered, are the only interesting facts, which the committee should have investigated, and all these are left in a state of total uncertainty."

But Mr. Wolcott declares it is in his power to supply the deficiencies of a Committee. And what will be the surprize of the public to learn, under his authority, that these pretended delinquents, who are denominated, artfully, subordinate agents, so as to lead the public into the belief that they are mere agents of the executive departments, are in fact none other than "the Marshals of Districts; officers of high rank and great responsibility; whose duties are, indeed attended with much risk of their estates, but who give bonds to indemnify the public and individuals." Mr. Wolcott proceeds:

"The monies which the Marshals receive out of the funds appropriated for the Civil List, are chiefly for the compensations of jurors and witnesses, the contingent expenses of Courts and the custody of prisoners. These expenditures are made in small donations to a great number of individuals, in proportion to their amount, they perhaps comprise a more tedious detail than any other accounts. It is a fact, which I well know and which cannot be disputed, that this class of accounts has in general been rendered with punctuality. In a few instances monies have been paid under special circumstances, chiefly for expenses occasioned by insurrections, and to jurors and witnesses, which the officers of the Treasury have not considered themselves authorized to allow. One case, at least, of this description is well known to the Legislature. The questions,

which have arisen in respect to sums of inconsiderable amount, and they are only evidence of a diversity of opinion, which, in all human affairs, is unavoidable. I am certain that if every real question, in relation to the expenses of the Civil List, shall be decided against the claimants and if they, and their sureties, prove insolvent, suppositions which can never be realized, that the public loss, on the score of civil list expenses, can never exceed a few thousand dollars. I have examined statements and am unable to discover, and therefore do not believe, that, in the payment of the compensations and salaries of the members of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of every grade, from the establishment of the government, the public have sustained a loss of a single dollar. It, in particular instances, any of the Marshals, are found to be delinquent, the cases ought to be specified, the penalties of the law ought to pursue the offenders. I do not mean to be the advocate of delinquency; but merely to dispel the obscurity, with which the report of the committee has surrounded transactions which have been conducted with fidelity, regularity and success."

Under the next head of inquiry made by the Committee they state that the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations were, "till lately, paid to the Secretary of State, who used to disburse the same." From Mr. Gallatin's letter it appears "that the Secretary of State no longer receives any money;" that the sums "required for this part of the public service, are paid immediately at the Treasury to the agents of other individuals to whom they were formerly advanced by him, and these are at once charged and made accountable to the Treasury." That "those agents are principally the purveyors of public supplies at Philadelphia, and bankers in England and Holland." Upon which statements Mr. Wolcott remarks:

"An obvious question arises.—What consequences are expected from this deviation from a practice commenced when Mr. Jefferson was Secretary of State, and continued to the era of the present administration? The only answer, which can be given, involves a dilemma which cannot recommend the new practice. Either the requisitions of the Secretary of State are imperative, or they are not. If they are imperative, if the Secretary of State can designate the agent, who is to be the receiver, and the sum to be advanced; if he is, moreover, competent to direct the mode of applying the money after the advance has been made; if the Treasury, as formerly, are merely to judge whether there exists an appropriation by law, and afterwards to adjust the accounts of the Secretary of State; then the new practice is a mere change of form without any real object or effect, except that of obliging the officers of the Treasury, to perform the duty of Clerks of the Department of State. On the other hand, if the Secretary of the Treasury is to designate the agents, judge of the expediency of making advances, or, in any manner, to direct the subsequent application of the money, so as to exempt the Secretary of State from responsibility, then the Secretary of the Treasury has indeed, acquired a new and solid addition of power and influence in the government, at the expense of a co-ordinate Department. Under either supposition, it may be doubted, whether the innovation does not tend to confound authorities, between which there ought to be preserved a clear and visible distinction."

Whichever of the consequences, involved in this dilemma, the friends of the present administration may choose to adopt, it ought to occasion

many and important reflections in the minds of an intelligent people. If it be true that this alteration springs from a mere disposition to innovate, without any valuable object, or effect, they will naturally consider, whether the important, long-settled custom of the great departments of state ought to be changed from the whim or caprice of an individual?—Whether the adoption of a new practice does not necessarily imply a change in the limits of responsibility? And whether making these distinct, or variant, at the breath of every innovator, does not tend directly to diminish the known check upon abuses and malversations in office. But if the true object of this innovation be to give "a new and solid addition of power and influence," in the government, to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of a co-ordinate department," then, indeed, it becomes the people of the United States to satisfy themselves that power can be deposited with more safety in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, than in those of the Secretary of State. That Mr. Gallatin, a foreigner, without the natural ties of a citizen; whose path has been marked in this country, with discontent, calumny and insurrection, is more confidential than Mr. Madison, a native citizen, the best, and the purest of those, who have condescended to be the tools of the present administration.—It is the project of this foreigner, doubtless, to draw all power to himself, and as he is effectually at the head of our nation, by open, gradual innovations, and secret intrigues, to entrench himself as strongly in his present influence as the nature of our people, and the genius of the constitution will permit. But, thank God, while these remain in their present vigour and purity, the reign of a foreigner cannot be long in the United States.

MORE CHARITY.

When the secret by which Mr. Jefferson obtained the presidency of the United States was first divulged by Callender, namely that he paid for the publication of the most outrageous falsehoods against his predecessors and his competitor, the ministerial prints began a defence of their Idols, by denying the fact that he ever paid money to Callender. This they soon found was too impudent—they retracted a little and declared that it was mere charity, an overflowing of that milk of human kindness of which it seems, Mr. Jefferson is so full as to be in danger of bursting. This position they found also was too ridiculous to be long maintained, and they now inform us that they have hit upon the mystery of the whole affair.—It is this—Callender wrote to Mr. Jefferson for a loan of Money, and the kind hearted Vice President lent it him—Here follows Mr. Callender's reply.

FROM THE RECORDER.

It is not true that, at any time of my life, I ever wrote to Mr. Jefferson soliciting a loan. In the summer of 1797, the vice-president called at the office in Philadelphia, where I was then printing the *History of 1796*. He gave me a joc. He said that I might expect the same sum from him upon every succeeding publication. He paid various compliments upon the singular, the forcible and correct point of view, in which I had, as he said, placed a multiplicity of public transactions. He spoke of my writings as of national importance. He expressed his hopes that I would persist in printing. A few months after this past, which was in June, or thereby, the city was visited by the yellow fever. There ensued a scene of alarm and desolation, that no strength of fancy can conceive, and that no pen can fully describe.

It was from such a dungeon of distress, that, in the fall of 1797, a letter was addressed to Mr. Jefferson. He was respectfully reminded of his promise to pay sixteen dollars for the

succeeding volume. He was informed that the book was partly ready for the press; but that the pestilence had suspended all sorts of business. Thus I solicited the anticipation of the performance of a voluntary promise. If the reader chuses to call this the asking of a loan, he is welcome. Mr. Jefferson sent twenty dollars; so that he exceeded his promise by the amount of four dollars. In February following, when the book was printed, he paid twenty five dollars more. But this latter money was both unsolicited and unexpected by me. I do not, in any part of this transaction, perceive an extensive field for the exercise of gratitude. Mr. Jefferson considered that the books would be of service to the republican cause. He knew that, if this cause was ultimately successful, he would be the greatest gainer by it. He, therefore, advanced these and other small sums of money, upon the same principles as he would have paid them for a share in the James River canal.

From the N. YORK EVENING POST.

A full exposition of the Clintonian faction and the society of the COLUMBIAN ILLUMINATI, &c. by JOHN WOOD.

The contents of this pamphlet are in strict conformity with the title page. Wood has redeemed the pledge he gave to the public, and fully exposed the artful machinations of ambitious men, who, in order to accomplish their inordinate projects of aggrandisement, and their designs against the freedom of the country, and to collect every ray of power, weight and influence in the state into the foul focus of their own private views, have had recourse to practices, such as in strict justice ought to disfranchise any citizen who used them; and to expedients, such as in the sense of strict honor, must forever degrade and discredit them. It appears they have not scrupled to enlist under their banners, all whom misrepresentation & open falsehood, calumny, and preposterous promises, operating upon unwary ignorance, could make factious, turbulent and malcontent at home, as well as all the flagitious fugitives, whom murder, rape, robbery and rebellion have driven from distant countries to take sanctuary here from the dungeon or the gibbet—a herd of incendiaries whom the regular justice of the laws and the wild justice of the mobs of Europe have concurred to chase away from her shores.

After having in a perspicuous manner, and with a spirit of firmness which does him credit, successfully elucidated those vile proceedings, Mr. Wood adverts to a subject which is duly revolved, and examined in all its bearings, its fundamental principles, its original causes, and its probable consequences, will be found of more awful import, more alarming magnitude, and more dangerous tendency, than (since the revolution) it has fallen to the share of this country to encounter.—A subject pregnant with practical mischief and conceived in as pure unmixed abstract wickedness, vice and impiety as ever emanated from the arch spirit of evil himself in his bitterest malignity to mankind—"The schemes of a society denominated by themselves, in a sort of curiously Theists, by Mr. Wood, *Columbian Illuminati*, but by plain truth, *Disfidents*."

It cannot be too frequently repeated to the people of this country, that the stupendous mass of mischiefs, which under the name of Jacobinism, has within the last twelve years desolated civilized Europe, had its roots in infidelity, called (in our opinion very profanely) *Deism* or *Theism*. It set out with the denial of Christ and