

in a respectable state of preparation to repel hostility from any quarter, are reversed.—The germs of the small army and navy, created by their predecessors, are mutilated.—The foundations laid for securing a revenue above the reach of casualties, are broken up. A death blow has been given to the boasted independence of the Judiciary of the United States, which all parties were bound by the strongest obligations of patriotism and duty, to have approached with awe, and to have treated with veneration as the only safe asylum for the citizens, in the violent contentions of party, to which republics are peculiarly exposed.

The administration is almost avowedly a party government. None but those of the dominant sect are admitted to any share in public affairs. To be of that sect is the only road to employment and trust, however unworthy the character, or inferior the talents of the claimants. On the other hand, those who are out of the pale of that sect, however elevated by character and by services, are rigorously excluded from admission to the public employments. Thus is pursued a policy calculated to keep alive party spirit and violent animosities in the community: whilst every liberal and conciliatory sentiment is forgotten.—The constitution itself is threatened with great alterations, tending to restrict the powers of the national government, at the expense of the smaller, and for the aggrandisement of the larger States.

What may be the issue of those measures, is not perhaps, in human wisdom to foresee. It is not my duty to alarm your minds with the apprehensions which disquiet mine.

An unavailing resistance has been made by the members of Congress who had long been accustomed to act on the principles which guided the illustrious Statesmen who formed the constitution, and administered it for a five years with so much glory and advantage to the nation. But every effort which has been treated with scorn, or rejected with contempt. Nor do I see any prospect that any material change will take place, during the present administration.—Under these circumstances, I do not feel it incumbent on me to remain a reluctant witness of the steps by which the narrow views of a party administration may render the government imbecile at home and degraded abroad.

Permit me, however, before I take my leave of you, to advise you, as you value the welfare of your country and the felicity of your own families, to cherish your attachment to the constitution, as the grand cement which binds together these United States, and which alone can preserve them from ruin, through all the troubles which foreign hostility, or domestic rage and folly may bring upon them. Let the continuity and the union be the great objects of our affections and of our efforts, under all changes of party, and under the most adverse circumstances, and we shall still be a great, prosperous and happy people, in spite of the misconduct of temporary administrations, the malice of party spirit, and the bold interposition of foreign intrigues and arms.

That our apprehensions may be dissipated, that our fondest hopes of the public welfare may be realized, and that you, my friends, may partake largely of the public felicity, is the sincere prayer of your obliged friend, and obedient servant,

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

University of N. C.

THE Trustees of the University of North Carolina pressed on the one hand by the scantiness of their Funds, and urged on the other by a wish faithfully and satisfactorily to acquit themselves of the interesting and important public duties with which they are charged, have from time to time endeavoured to reduce the annual Expenditure of that Institution within the compass of its means.—In this endeavour they have, at length, in a degree succeeded, by sacrificing convenience to economy, and by adopting sundry temporary measures, which such a state of things alone can justify; while those of a more permanent nature, and such as would far better comport with the purposes and intention of this Institution as well as with the honor and dignity of the State, are for the present necessarily given up or postponed. To effect this unpleasant arrangement, the Trustees have found themselves reduced to the necessity of severely holding the exposed and roofless walls of the principal Building, and the almost naked shelves of the Library; as, without Money, they can neither effectually provide for the protection of the former from the weather, nor for the replenishing the latter with the necessary Books.—Thus disagreeably situated, the Board at their last meeting appointed one of their body for each District, viz. Robert Montgomery, for the district of Edenton, Calvin Jones, for the district of Newbern, Joshua G.

Wright, for the district of Wilmington, Charles W. Harris, for the district of Halifax, Duncan Cameron, for the district of Hillsborough, Nathaniel Alexander, for the district of Salisbury, William B. Grove, for the district of Fayetteville, and Wallace Alexander, for the district of Morgan, and directed that, through them, application shall be made to the Citizens of the State at large; in the hope and expectation that the supply of Books at present indispensably necessary, might thereby and through voluntary contribution be had.

To the liberal and enlightened mind, no persuasion nor argument whatever can be necessary to ensure success to this application:—To the Patriot none can be needed, as he will not fail to remember, that no country can long remain free, unless its religious, civil and political rights are duly understood and appreciated by the mass of its Citizens: a knowledge not to be acquired, but through study and the aid of instruction.

I will therefore decline remarking on the self-approbation and innate satisfaction which cannot fail to result, in a Government like ours, from the fatherly and patriotic deed of contributing even one single volume towards the formation and improvement of the minds of those Youths who are shortly to succeed us on the stage of life as men, and on whom the character and fate of our country must consequently devolve; the religious, the scientific and the patriotic, must all feel an anxious solicitude on this head; and I will only add, that notwithstanding its many difficulties, the University of North-Carolina has not at any period since its establishment, furnished such abundant and flattering proofs, that it will rise superior to its embarrassments, and ultimately fully meet the wishes and high expectations of our country as at present, if we judge either from the regularity of its discipline, its growing character, or the increased and increasing number of the Students placed at it, not to mention their orderly and industrious habits & rapid progress in their studies.

WILLIAM POLK, President,
Board of Trustees.

Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1803.

Editors of Newspapers within the State, who may feel disposed to promote the views of the Trustees as contemplated in the foregoing publication, will be pleased to give it a place in their papers as often as they may find it convenient.

LOST,

ABOUT the 15th inst., on the road between Nash court House and Smithfield, N. C. a small imported HOUND BITCH. She is a black tan, is with whelp and answers to the name of FAIR MAID. She was lately from Smithfield, in Virginia, and will probably make that way. The finder by leaving her with Col. Arrington at Nash court house, Mr. Connelly at Halifax, or to the subscriber at Smithfield, N. C. or giving information where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN STEVENS, jun.

January 27, 1803.

THE subscriber intending to leave this country in April next, offers for sale in the town of Sneedborough, a valuable ACRE LOTT on the corner of Broad and Market Streets, fronting Mr. H. Pearson's Dwelling-house; on which is a two-story Dwelling-house, 36 feet by 20, with a Store and Counting room below and four rooms above, besides a good Garret, a Warehouse 30 by 20 feet, Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other convenient out Houses, well calculated either for a private family or public business. The Houses are all new and in good repair, for terms apply to

JOSEPH B. CABRALL.

Sneedborough January
20, 1803.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of Hillsborough Academy respectfully inform the public, that it will be again opened on the first Monday in January for the reception of youth of both sexes, under the direction of George Johnston, A. M. lately from Edinburgh, who will teach the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, with the plainer branches of the Mathematics, natural and moral Philosophy, Arithmetic and Writing. The price of Tuition the same as the last year. Board may be had upon cheap terms in respectable private families.

The Trustees pledge themselves to cause the greatest attention to be paid to the morals and the improvements of such as may be sent to the Academy.

WALTER ALVES,
WILLIAM KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM WHITTED,
WILLIAM CAIN,
DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, Jan. 1, 1803.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST. NEW-ORLEANS & LOUISIANA! No. II.

This paper will consist chiefly of extracts from the memorial mentioned in my last.

"Will the States go to War? And have we (the French) any reason to dread hostilities? Can they not be easily diverted or intimidated from open violence? Or should pacifying measures fail of success, are they not susceptible of deeper wounds than they are able to inflict? Let us predict their future conduct from their past.

"This is a nation of pedlars and shopkeepers. Money engrosses all their passions and pursuits. For this they brave all the dangers of land and water; they will scour the remotest seas, and penetrate the rudest nations. Their ruling passions being money, no sense of personal or national dignity must stand in the way of its gratification. These are an easy sacrifice to the lust of gain, and the insults and oppressions of foreigners are cheerfully borne, provided they get a recompense of a pecuniary nature. Injuries and insults that affect not the purse, affect no state that they possess; and such is the seemingly inconsistent influence of the mercenary passion, that the pillage of their property, while it produces infinite discontent and clamor, urges them to no revenge. The dictates of a generous nature, which prefers honor to riches, and will hazard property and life itself, in the assertion of its own or its country's wrongs, are strangers to their breasts. When the counsel is war, they prudently reckon the expense, and determine rather to keep what is left them, than to risk it in endeavoring to regain that, of which they have been robbed."

"Such is their history since they have grown to a sufficient size to attract historical attention."

[Here the memorialist states the conduct of the Americans in the war with the French and Indians, which was concluded by the peace of 1763, and the revolutionary war, which procured independence, and then proceeds]

"Since this period, (Independence) they have grown in wealth and numbers, and have been busily employed in bringing their disjointed members into some sort of combination; in building up and pulling down their separate constitutions; in quelling tumults excited by attempts to levy taxes on a liquid poison called Whiskey; in supplicating France and England, that they would be good enough to repay the value of the plunder committed by these nations on their commerce, and Spain, that she would be pleased to let them pass up and down the Mississippi; and in the most unwise and disgraceful animosities of party, fomented by the two great rivals in Europe, and convertible at will into more successful engines of conquest than armies and fleets. Instead of providing for their own defence, against foreign or domestic foes, by armed ships and disciplined troops; they have relied on the power of intreaty, and on a rabble of militia. Instead of asserting their natural claims to the continent of North America, they have left all their southern districts, and the mouth of their most useful river in the hands of a nation, despotic and defenceless, who are grown ringleaders and radically influenced by themselves; but formidable & fatal when transferred to others.

"What topics, likely to produce conviction, can be urged by the advocates for hostile measures? The future occupation of the western world, by a race congenial to themselves; the extension of their name and language over so large a part of the earth; the future acquisitions of the riches of Mexico; are splendid images which might fascinate the sage in his closet, or the despotic prince whose private will is the law of his people, and whose private case would not be impaired by the incidents of War, but are idle and ineffectual dreams in the view of the farmer, trader, or Artizan. These classes could provide immediate bread for their children, and comfort and respect for their old age. Chimerical and distant goods would hardly extort from them a petty contribution to the public; or tempt them to march a hundred miles from home, with a musket on their shoulder; or to risk the rotting of the corn in their granaries for want of a market; the loss of customers to their shop; and the inaction of their ships for want of freights. The rulers of America are either Farmers or Merchants themselves, or they hold their powers at the caprice of plowmen and helmsmen. Among such there is rarely an understanding to conceive, much less any disposition to deny themselves their customary pleasures for the sake, of national glory, or the benefit of distant generations.

"We may, as long as we please, avoid encroaching on their borders, or even disturbing them in the pursuit of their own ad-

"Let them go on," said Mr. Gallatin in the House of Representatives of the U. S. speaking of French Spoils: "let them go on, it will be cheaper to submit, than go to war," and all the people said, Amen!

vantage. They have solemnly acknowledged the right of Spain to the western slope of the great valley, and to the mouths of the river. These rights will be transferred entire to us. We shall not create unnecessary difficulties by exerting too soon our rights over the passage of this river. This is all that they have hitherto demanded. This is all that their convenience will for some time demand; and this we shall readily concede to them.

"The prosperity of our colony will indeed demand the exclusive possession of the river. This possession our Station at the mouth of it, will give us the right and the power to assume, but a short time may be allowed to elapse before we claim it. We must first make sure our footing; and yet it would be strange if ten thousand veterans in a colony that is still French, did not make sure this footing, after one day's military occupation of the province.

"Should we bar up this passage immediately, or levy custom on the passengers, what will be the consequence? They will send Ambassadors to France to explain their rights, to solicit redress for the wrong. Etiquette will make a thousand delays. The common forms of diplomatic discussion, will create a thousand more. New turns may be given to the controversy; new ambassadors and new powers will follow the old; and the distance of the parties will put to as great a distance the appeal to arms;—And the work that can ensue, will be the necessity of warring with an undisciplined and faithless rabble."

No. III

[Extracts continued in succession from the last number.]

"A careless observer may imagine that in a contest between the American States and France, the disadvantage must be wholly on our side; but this is a strange opinion; for in the first place the States are vulnerable in every way and at every point. They have extensive commerce, which is undefended by a navy. They have a long line of sea coast, on which all their great towns are situated, and which hostile armaments will find every where accessible.—The greater part of their national revenue flows from their foreign commerce. To molest or despoil that, therefore, is to aim at the source of all their strength. To pillage or destroy their great towns, is to inflict wounds equally mortal. Their inland frontier is a waste, destitute of all defence against invasion, and unfitted for the maintenance, or march of armies into an hostile territory.

"But the great weakness of these States arises from their form of government, and the condition and habits of the people.—Their form of government, and the state of the country, is an hot-bed for fiction and sedition. The utmost force of all the wisdom they possess, is exerted in keeping the hostile parts together. These parts are unlike each other, and each one has the individualizing prejudices of a separate State; all the petty jealousies of the greatness of others; all the petty animosities which make neighbours quarrel with each other without cause. How slight an additional infusion is requisite to set this heterogeneous mass into commotion? to make the different parts incline different ways, on the great question of war?

"The matter of the Mississippi will be placed so as to control, in the most effectual manner, these internal waves. It is acknowledged that he holds in his hand the bread of all the settlements west of the hills. He may dispense, or withhold at his pleasure. See we not the mighty influence that this power will give us over the councils of the States?

"Nature has divided this nation, by the hills that turn the great waters opposite ways. The interests of those who shall occupy the two slopes of the great valley are the same. Mountains separate mankind; rivers draw them together. The maritime and the fluvial States are combined by accident. The constant tendency is to part, while the tendency is no less strong in the States divided by the river, to coalesce.—These different tendencies, is the easy province of France, in her new colony, to manage so as to make their enmity a rivalship harmless to us.

"The peculiar colour of their factions is, also, extremely favourable to the designs of a powerful and artful neighbour. They quarrel about forms of government. These forms are not subtle threads, and scarcely visible, drawn from the bowels of their own invention, but are the gross and clumsy models taken from European examples. The rivalship between France and England has extended to the speculations of this people, and by natural consequence, a prejudice is thus created, which makes one faction friendly to France, and the other to England.

* All the revenues of the United States now flow from foreign commerce, since the repeal of the laws for collecting Internal Taxes. Thanks to popularity!!!