

disposed to lay themselves out for the carrying business may make their calculations on a full view of all circumstances."

In my next number, I shall publish an extract respecting the navy, from Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, which will shew his disposition to be equally friendly and judicious on both subjects.

No. II.

In my last I proved, that Mr. Jefferson was one of the warmest friends to our carrying trade—I will now quote his own sanguine observations in favor of a navy. (See Notes on Virginia, query 22d.)

"The sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy. On that element it is necessary we should possess power. Providence has obliged their most precious commerce to pass, as it were, in review before us. To protect this, a small part only of their naval force will ever be risked across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are two well known, and the greater dangers to which they would be exposed at home, were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only. Even a smaller force than they may detach, will be rendered equal, if not superior by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late.

"Suppose the million of dollars which Virginia (in the year 1782) could annually spare, to be applied to the creation of a navy, a single year's contribution would build, equip, man and send to sea, a force with 300 guns. The rest of the States, in the same manner, might make up the number to 1800 guns, say 30 ships, viz. 18 of the line, and 12 frigates; in the whole, 30 sail could thus be built annually, from monies that could be spared. This (continues Mr. Jefferson) would make us invulnerable to Europe!"

Our author previously says, "the actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce: they will exercise it, and wars must sometimes be our lot." He does not say how long we are to continue our ship building at this rate of 18 ships of the line and 12 frigates per annum, but merely long enough to make us invulnerable to all Europe. It may, however, be supposed, that before this time we should have had enough, as 18 years (since 1782) would give five hundred and forty ships of the line and frigates; which, at our distance from Europe, would perhaps be more than Mr. Jefferson, or any other person, would recommend, on account of the expence for their maintenance, &c.

No. III.

In my former numbers I produced a defence of Mr. Jefferson from the charges of opposition to a navy and the carrying trade; I will now prove that he is no more a friend to emigrant patriots than his federal accusers.

Extract from the Notes on Virginia—(Query the eighth)—"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importation of foreigners as possible." "If such are able to throw off the principles of the government they leave, it will be in exchange for and unbounded licentiousness, passing as usual from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles they will transmit to their children, THEY WILL SHARE WITH US THE LEGISLATION, infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it an heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass!" As the foregoing sentiments were sufficient, I have no doubt if they did not give rise to, they served at least to carry the alien and sedition laws thro' the house of representatives

No. IV.

Mr. Jefferson has been repeatedly represented as a friend to the French revolution! and to anarchy, both in Europe and America.—The charge cannot be true.—See notes on Virginia, page 125. Suppose (says the author) that twenty millions of republicans were thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom?—IT WOULD BE MORE TURBULENT, LESS HAPPY, AND LESS STRONG!—And we may believe, that the addition of half a million foreigners to our present numbers, would produce a similar effect here," &c. &c.

In short, on reading the whole of his answer to the Eighth Query, it is evident, that Mr. Jefferson was not only opposed to the French Revolution, but also to any changes of politics or of government either for France or for the United States, and particularly to all interference by emigrant foreigners in the affairs of either country.

FAIR PLAY.

From the (Boston) Columbian Centinel.

The opposers of our Federal Constitution now affect to declare their firm approbation of it, and to consider their opposition to the government as dictated by pure constitutional principles. We will test their professions by their conduct. Two years ago when French outrage had contemptibly impelled us to arm in our defence, what was the conduct of the false patriots then? Public indignation compelled them to join in execrating French aggression, but their patriotism forbid them to co operate in the measures necessary to repel it. The arming of our ships, the equipment of a navy to protect our extensive but defenceless commerce, was in their

view extreme prodigality. The financial arrangements for its support, they represented burthenome to be borne, and by appeals to the avarice, they endeavored to stifle the patriotism of their fellow-citizens.—With the fascinating cant, "Peace, Peace is the wisest policy of America," they oppose those measures of our government which were best calculated to pronounce peace—and now when the salutary operation of those measures bids fair to produce it, they openly arraign the policy of our administration. They endeavor to impose on the good sense of their fellow citizens, by suggesting that the defensive system of our administration was foolish and unnecessary, and the public expenditures which it required an useless burthen upon the people. They say, had we treated France as we ought, and been sincere in our pacific overtures, she would have cordially embraced us! &c.

Were people who hold such language capable of a blush, a recurrence to facts would confound them. The disdainful treatment our Envoys received from the French Directory, added to the loss of millions of dollars from French captures even while at Paris we were supplicating Peace;—the infamous overtures of X. Y. and Z.—the insidious attempts of the arch Tallyrand to induce Mr. Gerry to abandon his colleagues, and enter upon a counter part of the disgraceful negotiations at Rastadt;—these facts and each of them prove that the French Directory were not disposed to peace unless they could prescribe the terms. Nor did they vouchsafe to intimate through our Minister at the Hague their disposition to meet us upon equal ground, until they found us able and resolved to protect our commerce from their rapacity, and until this conviction was produced by the absolute recall of Mr. Gerry, and corresponding energetic measures on our part.

Diffident and indirect as was the French intimation, the President pursued the wise policy of his virtuous predecessor, which ever consisted in preserving peace when consistent with our national independence. When the enemies of France were triumphant on all sides; when her situation was more humiliating than it had been during the whole course of the war, the President wisely resolved to listen to their pacific proposals. At the same time, that he might not be duped by their treachery, he seriously recommended the support and continuance of our defensive system. It appears from the declaration of Buonaparte himself that the French Directory were not sincere, that they held out to us false colours;—that they meant to distract our councils, to divide our citizens, but not to make peace with us. Indeed he has publicly declared to the world. That the French Directory, who caused the suggestion to be made to Mr. Murray of their pacific sentiments, were incapable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity with any Nation upon earth.

It appears then that the revolution in France, and the foresight of our executive, has alone prevented our being once more deceived by French politics. But a storm appears gathering from another quarter. The British, we are told, offended with the prospect of a reconciliation between us and France, will treat us in a hostile manner. The interest of Great Britain dictates a different policy. Should, however, the insatiation seize her to break with us, have not we abundant reason to rejoice in the policy of our national government, that has placed us in a situation to resist with more effect, the aggression of any foreign nation whatever.

If the foregoing sketch is a real, though faint picture of the situation of our country, and the party within it, what True American can withhold his support from our enlightened PRESIDENT? What real Patriot can wish to see him superseded by Mr. JEFFERSON? What friend to his country can promote a change so much to be depreciated, and neglect, in the ensuing election, to give their support to the friends of WASHINGTON and ADAMS.

Boston, May 6. A REAL AMERICAN.

RALEIGH, JUNE 3, 1800.

The Circuit Court of the United States was opened yesterday by the Hon. Judge Sitgreaves.—The Circuit Judge, the Hon. Alfred Moore, not having arrived—the Court after the panel of the Jury was called, adjourned to this day.

A melancholy event took place at the removal of Mr. John Haywoods house, on Thursday last—a Negro man the property of Mr. Brewer, the elder, was killed by a piece of timber that fell as the house gave a cant.

John Taylor Junr. Esq. is appointed Clerk of the County Court of Orange, vice Morgan Hart, Esq'r. resigned.

His Excellency the President of the United States, has pardoned Fries, Hainey and Gettman, lately convicted of Treason.

On the 9th ult. the body of a female was picked up in the harbour of newport, tied up in a bag. We never heard of a murder which discovered such barbarity in the murderer as in this instance; the legs and arms of the female were cut off, her body ripped open, and these limbs deposited therein. Her head was cut in a shocking manner, her face being entirely destroyed, &c. We hope that the perpetrator of this horrid act may soon be brought to justice. [N. Y. paper.]

The following is an Extract of a letter from one Callender, Editor of a paper in Richmond, called the Examiner, well known for its abuse against the government, to Duane, editor of the Aurora in Philadelphia: Was it not our duty to contradict falsities, so far as respects North-Carolina, the public would not be troubled with the sentiments of so contemptible a being—Yet him and his correspondent are the warmest advocates for Mr. Jefferson's election.

"The States south of the Potomac, chuse fifty-two electors for President; and I am satisfied that Jefferson will have at least fifty of them. These, with five in Maryland, and your fifteen in Pennsylvania, will make seventy, and carry off a majority of the whole votes, even upon the supposition that New-York and New-Jersey were unanimous against us. But farther we count upon a majority both in New-York and Jersey; and if these States should not vote at all, even then our victory will be still certain and complete. At the last election, North-Carolina gave Jefferson eleven votes, and Adams one.† The gentleman who gave that vote has pledged himself, if chosen again, as he expects to be, that he will vote for Jefferson! ‡ This is an absolute and important fact. I give it from the highest and best authority. The six per cent people built much upon their intrigues in North-Carolina; but I can assure you that the clouds of Aristocracy have been rapidly dissipated; and the decisive example of Virginia will be as powerful to the southward as that of your great State will be to the eastward, I mean in New-York and Jersey.

"Print the above, that it may fly as far as the four winds can carry it; and fan the flame of patriotism that glows in every republican breast. Let us, by one grand effort, snatch our country from that bottomless vortex of corruption and perdition which yawn before us. The more violence, the more persecutions from the treaty, so much the better. Those of yourself and Cooper will be of service. You know the old ecclesiastical observation, that the blood of the Martyrs was the seed of the church." J. T. C.

* "Our victory" mark that. This fellow, who seems to think himself already snugly fixed with a secure appointment under his friend Jefferson, was ordered out of Congress Hall, when taking down the Congressional debates, in consequence of being discovered l—sy. This may, however be considered an act of humanity by this great republican, for instance:

No herds that range my body free,
To slaughter I condemn;
Taught by that power that pities me,
I learn to pity them."

† So far from Mr. Jefferson's getting all the votes in North-Carolina, we should not be surprised if it went as much against him the ensuing as the last election did in his favour. We think however, that the friends of government may count with certainty on NINE votes out of twelve in favour of Mr. Adams. Such a reformation in the dispositions of the citizens of North-Carolina, cannot but be gratifying to the friends of religion and the present administration throughout the union.

‡ We think proper to mention for the information of those at a distance, who may have given currency to a part of Callender's assertions, that Mr. Martin of Fayetteville district, the only elector who voted for Mr. Adams at the last election, offers (without opposition) again this year, and has given assurances that he will, if elected, vote for Mr. Adams.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

Clerk and Master's Office, May 17, 1800.

A Report having been circulated by some means or other, unknown to me, that the business of a Matter in Equity for the district aforesaid cannot be lawfully done, and that my powers are suspended in that respect, which may prove very detrimental to the suitors of this Court, and productive of consequences pernicious to my own interests: I therefore think it my duty to inform all persons concerned, that the report is not true; and that they take notice, that my office is open, and proper attention given for the dispatch of all business relative to the same as usual.

16 tt. ROBERT BELL, Clk. & M. E.

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Iredell's REVISAL of the Laws of North Carolina, with a Supplement containing the public acts of the General Assembly, from the year 1790 until the present time; and an Index to the Supplement—all neatly bound in one Volume.

ALSO, REPORTS of CASES adjudged in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of the State of NORTH-CAROLINA, by JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

The above are for sale at the store of Mr. Albert Torrence in Salisbury, at Mr. Shober's in Salem, at Mr. Falkner's in Warrenton, at Mr. Schenck's in Tarborough, at Mr. T. Webber's in Newbern, at Mr. H. Wills' in Edenton, and at the printing-offices in Raleigh and Halifax.—The subscribers to Haywood's Reports are requested to apply for their copies at the above places.