

To the people of the United States.

THE second proposition which I am to establish is — If Mr. Jefferson should be elected President, the constitution will inevitably fall a sacrifice to Jacobinism. If I have succeeded in proving that Mr. Jefferson, and his party, wish to destroy the constitution; I presume nothing more is necessary to support the present point, than to shew, that in case of his election to the Presidency, he will possess the means of destroying the constitution. After some preliminary observations, I shall bring into view some of the means which he will possess. Whether they will probably prove effectual for the purpose, or not, is for you to determine.

In order to silence the voices, and allay the fears, of the Federalists, relative to the election of Mr. Jefferson, immediately upon the appearance of success dawning upon them this season, the democrats began to say, that if Mr. Jefferson should be elected the government would not be subverted; but, that he would pursue the same general system which his predecessors had followed. That is, the democrats, for many years past, have filled the newspapers with falsehood and calumny, against every Federal man, and Federal measure; denounced one after another, all the friends of the administration, as traitors, monarchists, aristocrats, British agents, &c. &c. merely to give Mr. Jefferson and his party, opportunity to do exactly what General Washington, and the Federal party have done before. Strange and absurd as declarations of this sort are, they are perpetually made by the Jacobins, in order to pacify the minds of those, who feel alarmed for the safety of the constitution, and the existence of the nation. But, can any man of common sense, believe such an assertion — can it be credited for a moment, that Mr. Jefferson, when he assumes the reins of government, will admire the funding system, the system of neutrality, the navy, the annulling of the French treaty, &c. &c. If he is capable of such hypocrisy, such base dissimulation, and falsehood, will not every honest mind at once declare, that such a man, instead of being entrusted with the execution of the government, is delinquent of common integrity, and worthy of nothing but obloquy and contempt?

My countrymen the people who make these declarations, do not believe them. They know they are untrue, and calculate them only to deceive. If they did believe them they would with one voice, denounce Mr. Jefferson, and hunt his character into the same wilds of infamy, where they have endeavoured to destroy those of honest and virtuous men. If Mr. Jefferson should pursue Federal measures, where is the reward of his partizans, whose appetites are now preparing for the feast of office? Are Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Burr, Mr. Giles, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Livingston, &c. &c. to reap no benefit from their labors? These gentlemen are not very greatly distinguished for their disinterestedness; and some of them, at least, are not accustomed to object against pecuniary aid, whenever it offers. Will they be contented with merely seeing Mr. Jefferson at the head of government, and hearing him commend all those measures, which have been the subject of their clamor, and the objects of their hatred, while they stand quietly by, without office, without emolument, without power? This may happen; and when it does, however miraculous it shall seem, must still be acknowledged to exist. At present, it is out of the reach of my credulity.

Another artifice which the Democrats are now playing off, to effect the same purpose, is this — The country, they say, is divided into parties those parties are violent, the country suffers by reason of this violence. Mr. Jefferson is a moderate man, if he is President he will soften and unite the parties, and every thing will go on peacefully and cleverly. When democrats deal in general propositions, they ought to be strongly distrusted. For, by advancing abstract truths, they mean to obtain concessions, which in detail they will turn against their opponents. No honest man exists, who does not deprecate the party spirit which reigns in our nation. The evils of it are severely felt; and there is a strong reason to fear that our government will fall a sacrifice to it. So far we can agree with them; the point of difference will be, in seeking for the remedy.

The Antifederalists from the time of the establishment of the Government, to the present moment, have held the same language. But, in lamenting the evils of party spirit, whom do they accuse? Their own party? By no means. If we are to believe them, the whole burden lies at the door of the Federalists. The Federalists lay taxes, enact laws, build navies &c. This is true. The Federalists have generally been the majority; the majority always enact laws in a representative government; and the minority as invariably are the opposition. The very term Opposition implies party. This is sometimes more and sometimes less violent. But the opposition are ever (if their own assertions are to be taken for evidence) the friends of the people. They rail at taxes, to induce the people to believe, that if they had the management of government, there should be no taxes. But, is a Government to be carried on without taxes? Will Mr. Jefferson, with all his moderation, and patriotism, be able to devise a scheme to support our Government, and pay our debts, without the revenue? It is absurd to suppose it. When the Democrats promise this, let every man remember it is a false pretence, and only calculated to deceive the people.

The Democrats talk much of uniting parties, and

of accommodation; and pretend that Mr. Jefferson's moderation will accomplish this desirable end. Thus goes on the idea that there is something wrong on both sides, which ought to be given up. Let me enquire, if any man ever knew an instance, in which the Jacobin party ever gave up a hair's breadth of their ground? I venture to assert, no such instance ever happened. The fact already mentioned, viz. that they have forever opposed, and never proposed, measures, is a proof of my assertion. Besides, if the Federalists are to give up, is it not giving up right measures, to obtain wrong. What is to be gained? The Democrats have done nothing but oppose. We can then gain nothing but opposition. The truth is, the idea of accommodation with them, is to make a bargain all on one side. We trust Federalism is just, that its measures are right; the Government has hitherto stood upon them, and the country flourishes under their influence. Mixing with Jacobinism, is like scattering poison into the aliments of life. The whole mass becomes impure, and if swallowed, proves the certain cause of destruction and death.

The main subject of the proposition will be pursued in my next. **BURLEIGH.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Officers of the late 6th Federal Regiment of Infantry, are hereby informed, that I am prepared to pay them their arrears of pay, &c. — and that I shall attend at Raleigh for that purpose, giving necessary time to effect the same. The Commanders of Companies are particularly instructed to attend personally. **C. WALKER, Pay Master,**  
6th Regiment of Infantry.

August 19. 3

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

TREASURY OFFICE, August 1800.

THE Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, are hereby reminded, that by law they are bound to settle and close their respective accounts on or before the first day of October annually. It is hoped there is no necessity for calling the attention of any to this essential and indispensable part of their duty; Should it however, prove otherwise, those who neglect to appear and pay up in due time, will have themselves only to blame for the consequences. Hillsborough Superior Court commences on the 6th day of October next, at which time and place judgments will be had against all who fail to balance their accounts for the present year agreeably to law.

**JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.**

ALL Lands entered in the year 1798, which shall not be paid for on or before the tenth day of October next, will on that day again become vacant and such entries be deemed lapsed. All Lands entered in 1799, must be paid for in 1800, or the entries will be lost. **J. H.**

The Printers in North-Carolina will please give this notice a place in their papers during the month of September next.

**COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,**

Wake County, August 15.

I Shall attend at Sander's Old Store in Raleigh, on the second and third days of next September Court, in order to receive Entries of Carriages, &c. **HENRY JONES, Collector of Revenue.**

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

WILL be sold at Wake Court-House in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 11th day of September next, and if not sold on that day, the sale to continue from day to day until all are sold, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1799, to wit:

- 320 acres said to be the property of Samuel Guthrie, lying on the waters of Crab Tree creek.
- 142 acres listed by James Ward, on the waters of the Ledge of Rocks creek.
- 124 acres listed by Elias Lunsford, joining the lands which formerly belonged to Thomas Cheaves.
- 300 acres said to be the property of Hight's heirs, lying on the waters of Crab Tree Creek.
- 200 acres said to belong to Benjamin Bradford, lying on the waters of the Beaver Dam Creek.
- 130 acres said to be the property of Drury Palliam, lying on the south side of Neuse River.

Also, the following lots in the City of Raleigh, viz. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 91, 92, 93, 96, 98, 99, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 144, one third of lot 145, 151, 152, 153, 158, 159, 164, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173, 176, 180, 182, 184, 185, 186, 188, 189, 192, 196, 202, 203, 205, 208, 209, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 226, 228, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 269, 271, 273, 276.

**LEWIS BLEDSOE, Sheriff.**

Wake county, August 1, 1800.

N. B. The taxes due on the above lands and lots to be paid to Thomas Jones, Deputy Sheriff.

**POCKET BOOK LOST.**

LOST on the 10th inst. a Pocket-Book containing sundry papers, viz. a Note on Thomas Price for fifty-six pounds 3/7. a Receipt of Collin Harp's for thirty pounds and upwards; an Account against Abner Travick for four pounds 5/6. and many other papers that I cannot at present recollect. I forward all persons from trading for said papers. **August 15. EZEKIEL PRICE.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

WILL be sold, on the 26th day of September next, at the Court House in Brunswick county, the following Lands, for the payment of Taxes due thereon, viz.

8,470 acres including seventeen different tracts, situate on Town Creek, Mill Creek, Rogers's Creek and Sturgeon Creek, belonging to the estate or widow of the late Honorable James Hasell.

3610 acres in eight different tracts, seven of them situate on Town Creek and Mill Creek, including and adjoining Bell Grange Plantation, and one of 300 acres on the North side of Town Creek, on the North West Road, the property of Mr. Walker.

18,760 acres, situate and adjoining the Green Swamp, on the East side, near or including the head of Livingston Creek, supposed to be the property of David Ross.

640 acres, more or less situate on Dutchman's Creek, taken up by William Goodman.

400 acres, more or less, situate on Cape Fear river, supposed to be taken up by Joseph Sherburn.

41,600 acres (or part thereof) taken up by David Allison, adjoining the waters of Lockwood's foily River, Mill Creek, Orton Creek, White Springs and Elizabeth River.

1400 acres situate on Town Creek, and the waters thereof, the property of John Hogg.

400 acres situate on Town Creek, the property of Colonel Owens. The above Lands to be sold to pay the taxes due thereon, for the year 1799.

N. B. None of the above Lands were entered in for taxation according to Law.

**JOHN C. BAKER, Dep. Sheriff.**

Brunswick county, August 12 1800.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 10, 1800.

THE Clerks of the several Superior and County Courts within the State aforesaid, and the Masters in Chancery, who have hitherto failed to forward to this Office, their Returns or Accounts of Tax Fees, and Fines, for the year 1799, are hereby informed, that expresses will be dispatched after all such as shall be found wanting on the first day of October next, agreeably to law, in which case the Clerks will bear in mind, that the expence of the expresses must be defrayed by them. **JOHN CRAVEN, Comptroller.**

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,**

HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY, APRIL TERM, 1800.

William Littlejohn & George Alton, Surviving Partners of Young, Miller & Co.

vs.

Thomas Critcher and others.

IN this cause the Court ordered that publication be made three weeks successively in the North-Carolina Minerva, That unless James Critcher, Thomas Critcher and Nathaniel Rochester file their answers within the three first days of next term, the bill as against them shall be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly. **ROBERT BELL, C. M. E.**

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**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

ON the 20th day of September next, at the Court House in Kinston, will be sold for the taxes due thereon, for the year 1799, the following Town Lots, being part of the town of Kinston, in the county of Lenoir:

- Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 67, 75, and half of 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 115, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.

Also 128 acres of land, the property of John Lowry, lying on the South side of Neuse river, on Joshua's creek. The above lots and lands has not been given in for the year aforesaid.

**WILLIAM GOODMAN, Sheriff.**

Lenoir county, August 10, 1800.