

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

LET us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our Federal and Republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government.

JEFFERSON'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1810.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CRAVEN

A few strong considerations modestly submitted in support of Mr. VINE ALLEN'S pretensions to be their Representative.

1st. He is most fit to represent your interests in the Legislature, because having no planting interest's himself to demand his care, he will be the more likely to bestow all his care and attention upon yours.

2d. He is qualified and entitled in a special manner from his being a Northern and particularly a Connecticut man, born, raised, and educated, to manage your Legislative concerns, for being free from that narrow local attachment, which men born among you must feel, his conduct will not be shackled by any false sympathies or a contracted view of what measures are most agreeable to you or most conducive to your good, but he will endeavour to serve the cause of mankind in general, and his own individual cause in particular.

3rd. He is entitled to be your representative, because you cannot find throughout your County after John Shadrach Nelson, a farmer who is at all fit to go the Assembly.

4th. You are bound to adopt him as your Representative, because he is a Lawyer—and Lawyers for their supereminent talents have a Constitutional right confirmed by inprescriptible usage to a seat in the Legislature in preference to farmers or any other description of men.

5th. His residence in Town very strongly recommends his claims upon your support;—it is true that this has been deemed by the Constitution a circumstance of so much importance, as to disqualify him from giving a vote to a County Member; but though he is not worthy to vote with you, it does not follow, (unless it be by implication) that he cannot represent you.

Though he cannot be called one of the Constituents of the County Members, because his interests are distinct from the interests which it is their duty to cherish, yet this is no solid reason against his being intrusted with these interests; he shall not have the comparatively insignificant privilege of a vote in the election of your Members, but the more important one, the right to be your Representative you dare not dispute, in concordance with the maxim, Omne majus continet in se minus, that is though it is dangerous to give him a vote, it is perfectly safe to make him a Member. To place it beyond doubt would any one pretend to question the propriety or right of one resident in the Country to represent the town?

6th. The Constitution provides that "Each member of the House of Commons shall have resided one year in the County for which he is chosen, and possessed and continue to possess in the same County 100 Acres of Land in fee or for life—no Attorney General shall have a seat in the House of Commons and no person shall have more than one lucrative Office at one time, provided that no Militia appointment or Justice of the Peace be considered as a lucrative office," and it is said, that Mr. Allen resides in Town, which does not mean County, that he is not such Freeholder—that he holds the office of States Attorney in two or more Counties in the State, which comes under the meaning if not the description of Attorney General, as has been always understood with regard to the Solicitor General, when the State was divided into two ridings, and with regard to State Attornies of the Superiour Courts under the present System, and that as Justices and Militia Offices only are excepted, his is a lucrative office—but all these objections if they are true in point of fact and correct in law, (neither of which is admitted,) are easily gotten over & must be made to bend to the paramount will of the people, when their welfare so imperiously demands it,—what is law? nay, what the Constitution? the people made and they can unmake it, at pleasure, and why should they be limited in their choice of a representative? especially when the effect of such limitation is to deprive them of the right of calling into their service, abilities, friendship and zeal so transcendent as Mr. Allens.

7th. Mr. Allen has a most itching desire to be a member of the North-Carolina Legislature, and he ought to be gratified, and unless you lend him your aid, his prospects are hopeless, for in Town where they know him best, where not one of the objections hitherto stated against him can apply. In town, which he is constitutionally qualified to represent, so insensible are they to his merits, they will not elect him—he cannot succeed by stratagem or force, by an open appeal to a fair canvass of votes or by laying in ambush and stealing a march upon

the people by surprise, for proof of this, you are referred to last years election—Mr. G—— the Town Member for several successive years, for months before the day of election, had given the usual public notice of his readiness to serve the Town, his sickness obliged him to go a distant journey, not a whisper was heard of opposition, pains were taken by his former opponents to quiet suspicion by the assurance that there should be none. On the day of election. General Allens troops stole slyly out of the Paunch of the Wooden Horse, one by one, and handed up their insidious well concealed ballots. Treachery like murder will out—the plot was soon blown and its author and abettors were defeated with disgrace.—Never was a scheme better planned to ensure its end, it was to be sure sneeringly called a master piece of Yankee policy. It was afterwards maintained in a Publication in the Newbern paper ascribed to Mr. Allen, that a man might fairly use any stratagem to secure an election and by the use of a minority cheat the majority out of their rights.—A candid examination therefore of this transaction throughout, will satisfy you, 1st That Mr. Allen's fellow townsmen, the slaves of prejudice will not promote his views:—2d. That he is a man of profound cunning, of Machiavilian, or if it please you better, of Yankee wiles and policy, and 3d. That unless you foster these talents and bring them into light and action, he is a

"A flower born to bluish unseen, And wast his sweetness on the desert air."

8th. I hold it to be the true policy of our State to give unlimited encouragement to the emigration of talents from our sister states, especially Connecticut, who "stands among the rest proudly eminent"—& more especially still to profit ourselves from the overflowings of her hive of Lawyers, and how can this be so effectually done as by taking legislators of them and giving them our offices in the various branches of the government; thus we shall all be at liberty to pursue to advantage the plough and the sail and all our private concerns, to which our moderate talents are adequate, while New-England shall afford us our Law-Makers, our Judges and our Governors and do all the drudgery of office for us.—It is true a policy so liberal has not hitherto governed us; when Mr. Badger, a man holding the first station in the ranks of genius, ability and uprightness, of tried knowledge and integrity, presumed to ask to represent us, we down'd with him, with the single anathema, he is a Yankee! away with him!—But a more liberal and enlightened spirit has succeeded, taught us perhaps by her churlishness of late to commit any more of her bright sons to our ingratitude; for amongst the foremost to advocate Mr. Allen at this day, we have the pleasure to count those who on the former day would have been ready to cry, "crucify him, crucify him!" And it ought not to be forgotten under this head, that Mr. Allen unites in himself all the excellencies without the defects of the Connecticut character, as it has hitherto been displayed to us, he is superior to all the prejudices of the religious and political education of his state, "steady habits" he dislikes, Federalism, he abhors, all the political maxims by which his forefathers grew to greatness and respect he calls foolishness—he has no veneration for their example or their precepts, to profess republicanism is his only road to distinction—and he is a flaming Republican! a rare assemblage of virtue and talents! a Connecticut Democrat!

9th. And lastly, you must elect him because he is the chosen one of Mr. Blackledge—whom you all adore, he knows Mr. Allen's merits, if you are strange to them; and shall he not judge for you?—he has in Caucus decreed it, as convenient to promote his own election and you must at any sacrifice obey. Least these reasons powerfull as they are may not be effectual to convince you, we shall at our leisure, lay before you, several additional ones not of inferior weight.

SWIFTS-CREEK.

COMMUNICATION.—For the information of the friends and relations of the following persons who were enlisted in North-Carolina, and arrived at New-Orleans under the command of Captain John McClelland, the Printer of the Wilmington paper is requested to publish as follows:

DIED, in May, Samuel Tildsley, of Lenoir county.

In July, John Baizin, of Duplin county.

In October—William Kerr, of New Hanover—George Earnest, of Rowan—Solomon Knowles, of Duplin—Larry Royals, of Sampson—Walter Dyson, of Bladen.

In November—Isham Ammony, of Cumberland—Elisha Blunt, of Duplin—John Grimes, of Bladen—Lazarus Crawford, of Wayne—James Carrol, of Sampson—Wm. Hatton, of Greene.

In December—William Harvell, of New-Hanover—William Holland, of Sampson—John Collins, of Rowan—Wm. Eaves, of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

There are others of the company who have died, but not of the vicinity of Wilmington, and I deem it unnecessary to publish their names.—Wilmington Gaz.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Important.—The letter from which the following extract is made, was brought from Liverpool to Philadelphia, in the brig Caesar, and forwarded immediately to this city; but the gentleman to whom it was directed being in the country, it was not opened until yesterday.—If the information contained in the extract be true, Napoleon has not only made war against us, but have actually declared it.

(Communicated for the Evening Post.) Extract of a letter from a commercial House of the first respectability, dated LIVERPOOL, May 25, 1810.

"We are informed that Mr. Pinkney is at length in possession of the French Decree, by which all American property is sequestrated as likewise the imperative order for all citizens of the United States to quit the French territories without delay, under pain of imprisonment. This Decree was passed as far back as the 23d of March, but not published until the 8th of May. It is transmitted to all the Northern Powers for their adoption."

BATTLE IN PORTUGAL.

Capt. Brooks, of the schooner Sally, arrived at Charleston on Saturday, from Madeira, informs us that the day before he sailed a British gun-brig arrived at that place in 6 days from Lisbon, with the intelligence that a great battle had been fought on the confines of Portugal, between the combined British and Portuguese army and the French; that the fighting continued for three days, and that the French were completely defeated, with great loss. It was also stated, that the French troops taken prisoners were many of them so completely worn out with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to proceed on their march. It was likewise asserted that the French had been compelled to evacuate Madrid, for the want of provisions, and that the Patriots had taken possession of that city. A reinforcement of 9000 men that had arrived at Lisbon from England, remained on board the transports, the Portuguese assuring the commander, that the British troops then in the country, together with the Portuguese troops, were fully competent to defend the kingdom. The Portuguese are represented to be in the highest spirits imaginable, and to entertain the most sanguine hopes of preserving their country from French tyranny. Great rejoicings had taken place at Madeira in consequence of this victory over the French.

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION!

The Aurora of Saturday, speaking of the British brig of war below, says, "Indeed if he should think it fit to come up to Philadelphia, and levy contribution, there is nothing that we are aware of competent to interrupt his passage."

This is monstrous. The editor of the Aurora as a Lieut. Col. of the United States army has long had the military command of this district in which Fort Mifflin is situated, and having received a very handsome yearly compensation for his services, it was to have been expected that he would have had the Fort fortified in the best manner; and we well know that when so fortified a fleet could not pass it. But oh most inattentive and miserable officer! he now tells us that a brig of 18 guns cannot be prevented from passing it and laying the city under contribution! If such is really the case, and we have the public declaration of Col. Duane that it is so, what has become of the immense sums of money appropriated by Congress to repair Fort Mifflin, or of what benefit to country has been the boasted military knowledge and talents of Lieut. Col Duane? Did he receive the pay and rations of a Colonel, merely to sport a pair of Epaullets, ride down to the Fort and then ride back again!



For the Carolina Federal Republican.

TO THE "LOCAL EPIC" POET.

THE Bards whose names you have recorded, Are willing that you be rewarded, For having generously bombarded, Their tender feelings; Because, say they, you have discarded, All open dealings. But how to do the thing generally, Is matter (and they say it freely) Of serious thought; They're anxious to perform Sir, really, The thing they ought. The world has in its haughty spirit, Decided on your epic merit And has decreed: "You do not "Homer's" fire inherit, No, no, indeed!" From this decision, we dissent; (Because it seems malevolent, To spoil your trade,) In place of which, we now present, (And hope 'twill meet your full assent) Aumping jade!

PROXY.

TO THE EDITORS,

"Poor Tom's a Cold." "Somebody must have used him very ill to make him call so many hard names."—Fish women of Billings-gate, St. Giles Orator's, Dublin Porters and Oyster Wenches, might enrich their vocabularies from the elegant phrases and chaste terms which glitter through his pure sentences. Polite reader? "ecce signum!" "Upstart," "Blackguard," "Jack-ass," "Fellows," and by way of anti-climax "presumptuous and coxcomical author." Your patic struck Correspondent absolutely stood aghast at the bursting of this unlooked for thunder-storm over his harmless head. Surely when Thomas Watson so far forgot himself, as to assume the airs of a Public Censor and Literary Critic, when with terrific scowl, he almost petrified the ill starred Dow Sin with that solemn and reproachful exclamation, "O shame where is thy blush," it was not an unparadiseable sin to feel a little sympathy for Dow Sin, and to consider the li-

tle burlesque Critic a fit object for the Critic's lash. It was vainly hoped that a little disciplining might prove salutary to his reformation and prove a caution to him to study that necessary knowledge, the knowledge of himself. "Let the shoe-maker stick to his last," is a maxim, the practical application of which this silly creature will find of the first necessity to save himself from becoming always ridiculous; yet for presuming only to administer to him such wholesome admonitions has your unfortunate Correspondent been so inhumanely and profusely belaboured and bespattered. But as "a worm will turn when trod upon" so must I, however unequal the conflict, make the best of my case. Jack-asses bray, Tom! they dont brawl; and Bedlamites "rave" not fellows. How do you spell presumptuous? you are without excuse for bad orthography, because you set your own types. But, perhaps you found the blunder in the copy furnished you by your friend. When Watson tells us, "I did not mean to convert the letters, D. S. B. R. into L. D. H." can he or any one for him complain or be surprised that we should set him down as a most "solemn dunce." But mark how dexterously he extricates himself from his unlucky bull, he says, "but the letters L. D. H. I still (as if he had contended so before), contend are the initials of the name to whom the plagiarism has been attributed." Now a respect for myself will not permit me the impoliteness to say this paragraph contains a wilful lie, and whether it does or not any body may satisfy himself by turning to Watson's original paragraph. Critic Thomas, you should either write "the initials of the name to which," or "the initials of the name of the person to whom" and not the name to whom the plagiarism has been attributed. I fear this enigmatist is in fresh difficulties, when he would have it understood, that any transposition of the letters composing the signature Dow Sin Benregha Reiyol will form the name of any person in Newbern; he is challenged to an exemplification for, for the body, blood, and soul of your Correspondent, he cannot out of these materials make a name, a whole name and nothing but a name. Mr. Watson is invited therefore explicitly to state the name and at the same time to state if the above choice selection of epithets is intended to be applied to the person whose name shall be exhibited, or to your anonymous Correspondent. Poor Watson! sick and weary, of the warfare in which he finds he has too incautiously engaged, and fearful that he has now expended his stock of filth upon your Correspondents devoted head, piteously complains that weightier cares and business of high consequence will forbid his further notice of me, and he comforts himself poor soul! with the self congratulation that, however else he may stand exposed, his character is invulnerable: your Correspondent is willing to consider these, as appeals to the generosity of his nature, and not being of an unforgiving disposition is half inclined not further to harrow up his quiet and to leave him to indulge in this agreeable delirium; yet this officious and irrelevant obtrusion of his character upon us provokes the remark, that there is a species of character of that groveing and reptile kind, that is safe from exposure, only from its insignificance and anonymity; the height of the merit of which can only be, that its owners have never aspired to the honours of the pillory or whipping post.—Should however a scribbling itch again seize me, I shall not be backward to avail myself of the "full liberty," which Editor Watson has magnanimously given me to retail the production of my aspiring genius. My favourite appellation, "Wolfish," he has designed to call into his aid. Its singularity may require explanation. Lavater and other great Physiognomists have discovered, or fancied they had discovered striking resemblances of feature, conformation of the head and expression of countenance, between man and various others of the animal tribe, and having been struck with the remark, that the lineaments and expression of the countenance of my angry assailant had a strong affinity to the lupine class, I was, perhaps improperly, tempted to the allusion. I have no doubt that the Correspondents friends think that he would have given better proof of his sagacity had he discovered in time how nearly the Editor of the True Republican was allied in his properties to the Pale-Cat, like that noxious and contemptible animal, though he cannot maintain a noble and generous contest, he still is not without his weapon of defence, he can at least scatter his filthy ordure so the annoyance of the king of beasts.

CORRESPONDENT.

To the Freeholders of Craven County. GENTLEMEN,

I OFFER myself to represent you in the SENATE of the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HAVING at no time solicited an Office for its profits, or the promotion of my private interests;—indulging the belief that on the occasions in which I have served you my conduct has corresponded with your interests and wishes, and trusting that an upright deportment in the undistinguished but necessary employment of a FARMER, have not lessened my claims to confidence; I venture again to hope your support; assuring you, that if honored with your choice, my best judgment shall be employed to advance our common interests.

HENRY TILLMAN.

July 17th, 1810.

To the Freeman of the County of Craven. GENTLEMEN,

ENTERTAINING the opinion, that it is more compatible with the spirit of our Constitution and Laws, as well as with the interests of the people and past usage, that County representatives should be selected from the Country, rather than from the Town; and from among those who compose the farming interest, rather than from any other class or profession of men; and having had an opportunity to be convinced that a like sentiment prevails very generally at this time through this county; I have, under the influence of these considerations, aided by the solicitation of Friends, and the backwardness of others who ought to be more acceptable, been induced to offer myself a Candidate to represent you in the House of Commons. Should this offer prove acceptable, my best abilities shall be actively and faithfully exercised to discharge the high trust.

I am Gentlemen respectfully,

Your humble Servt. BENAJAH WHITE.

July 17th, 1810.