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ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED
AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A SQUARE THE
FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDISE.	quan. rated.	from D. C.	to D. C.
Bacon, - - -	lb.	8	10
Beef, - - -	Barrel	8	8 50
Butter, - - -	lb.	20	25
Bees-Wax, - - -		20	
Brandy, French	gallon	3	
do. Apple		62	62
do. Peach		1	25
Corn, - - -	bushel	55	60
Meal, - - -		60	70
Cotton, - - -	lb.	9	11
Coffee, - - -		15	18
Cordage, - - -		18	20
Flour, - - -	barrel	8 40	8 50
Flaxseed, - - -	bushel	80	1
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 75	2
do. Country		1	
Iron, - - -	lb.	6	7
Pine Scantling,	M	6	8
Plank, - - -		10	12
Square Timber,		20	24
Shingles, 22 inch.		1 40	1 50
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15	18
do. R. O. do.		9	10
do. W. O. bbl.		8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20	22
Lard, - - -	lb.	10	12
Molasses, - - -	gallon	60	75
Nails, at the factory	lb.	15	18
Tar, - - -	barrel	1 40	1 50
Pitch, - - -		2	7
Rosin, - - -		1 75	2
Turpentine, - - -		1 40	1 50
do. Spirits,	gallon	20	25
Pork, - - -	barrel	12	13
Rice, - - -	bushel	2	40
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gallon	1	80
do. W. I.		1	15
do. American,		65	80
Salt Alum, per 100	bushels	70	
do. Fine, - - -	de	55	
Sugar, - - -	cwt.	12	13
Tobacco, - - -		3	

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 20.

I begin to entertain, more and more, fears that although we may not have the form, we shall, as Mr. Jefferson said to Mazzei, have the substance of the British government imposed on us by democrats, at least so far as relates to every species of corruption.

Would you believe it impossible that men who years ago, inveighed with so much zeal against having secrets in governments, would now readily vote to put into the hands of the Executive ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for SECRET SERVICE money, to be used for purposes of corruption, of how deep a die they probably will never know? This day by ayes and noes, 83 to 17, this great sum has been voted to be put under the control of the Executive—and the house are never to know to what purposes it is to be used.

Mr. Bacon (whose countenance declares him a democrat against his judgement, I am somewhat of a Lavaterian you know) referred the house to the present critical state of the nation, which would probably call for a part at least of this money.—But how? Mr. Burwell, for one item (if I understand him rightly) hinted that some part of it would be employed in settling difficulties with respect to Florida. But how? I ask again. Is it to bribe Spanish commanders? Is any of it to go to Canada? Let us consider. Perhaps, \$50,000 would by eight or ten influential Canadians, who might hold the fate of their country in their hands? What a noble example. Let no more of our democrats complain of British guineas—even if were a fact that they traitorously circulated them.

But, Mr. Bacon stated that no secret service money (contingent foreign intercourse fund, I believe it is nicknamed) was appropriated last year, on account of an oversight or carelessness—and services had been performed which the government are bound in justice to reward.

Mr. Goldborough asked him if any contract had been made.

Not absolutely contracts, the Chancellor replied, but remuneration is expected. No money had been paid for last year's services (of the government's spies and agents at home and abroad) but the servi-

ces have been rendered with the expectation if not the promise of remuneration.

I am not certain, Mr. Relf, but that some of the secret service money goes to the purchase of certain federalists. They are sometimes bought up with promise of office, witness—, and—, and—, and—, and—, and a great many more—so many indeed that I trust almost all roguery and sin is now out of the body of federalism. But there are some to whom it would be improper to give an office, or who need it not, who may yet be bought to do much for the party by their activity or scribbling at least. I would not have you suppose I have any idea of such a character as the sage of Quincy. Yet the man who could treat Mr. Pickering as he was treated—or who could trample with revengeful ferocity on the ashes of a Hamilton must—want but a price—for any thing Adams triumphing over Hamilton?

"I see a dwarf who dares his foot to rest,
On a recumbent Giant's ample chest,
And lifting his pert form to public sight,
Boast, like a child, his own superior height."

If there be, (and perhaps there yet are) any more rogues among the federalists, [mark my prediction] the appropriation of \$100,000 will not all be expended before some of the "seeming pure" will go over to the side of the goats. Some of these will be under conviction, visited by the grace of God—in dollars.

A pretty little bill was ordered to a third reading to day. It authorises the borrowing of a trifling sum to commence the beginning of hostilities. It is expected that Billy Gray, of Salem, will devote the profits of a voyage of one of his East India traders to the services of government, and that he will exemplify his patriotism by taking a small portion of his stock in trade by converting it to cash, and loaning it to his country. The bill only mentions Eleven Millions. I hope Mr. Gray will do it. It will be setting a noble example to other rich patriots. As we shall probably want four or five hundred millions before the war is over, others, seeing his good works may come forward and loan, some thirty and some fifty millions; all which can easily be repaid a dozen years hence, from the sale of the land we shall steal in Canada—Or, if we should not even pay, the losers will hardly miss it: certainly they will not sensibly feel the loss.

Yes, I heard a man say to day, that probably Billy Gray and his friends could raise the money—Why, last fall, the whole state of Massachusetts could hardly raise \$600,000, the first instalment for their new bank.

The bill provides that the money shall not be reimbursable under twelve years. Perhaps when the war is over, government will sell the Canada lands and speculate with the money; shave at 3 percent a month.

The Constitution has brought dispatches from Barlow; but either two insignificant or inauspicious for the public eye. It is impossible however that the president may communicate something to the house to-morrow; some more of Bonaparte's love of the Americans.

The *Hornet* will "be along" some time in May, and we shall adjourn about the 4th of July. An auspicious day that would be for an adjournment.

Philadelphia Gazette.

INTERESTING REMARKS.

On the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JANUARY 4.

Our paper of this day contains a document from America, by far the most important in its general contents, and the most warlike in its denunciations against this country, of any that have been hitherto received. It should seem, it truth, so warm is its temperament, to be immediately introductory to a declaration of hostilities. It is the report of the committee to whose consideration that part of the president's message was referred which related to foreign affairs. We think it our duty to make a few observations upon this production, in that spirit of impartiality (as will be seen by those who attend to us throughout) in conformity to the dictates of which we have hitherto always conducted our discussions upon public affairs.

The committee begin by stating, that they have given the subject referred to them a "full and dispassionate consideration." We should apprehend that this latter word was silly introduced by some wicked dissident of the party, with a view to ironize and boax one of the most heated effusions of the human mind that ever yet appeared in the shape of a political document. If the committee gave the

subject, as they say, a dispassionate consideration, it is incomprehensibly singular that they could not find expressions too, somewhat more dispassionate than the following, and many others—"If we have not rushed to the field of battle, like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or by the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity."—Now, in the first instance to say, in less turgid language, that they have only been prevented from going to war by their love of justice; or in other words, that they have only not gone to war because they had no just cause to go to war about, is not saying much in favor of their humanity; and, in the next, our court may be corrupt enough; but that corruption is at least, if nothing else is, the result of municipal regulations among ourselves; and therefore, forms no part of a dispassionate enquiry upon foreign affairs by a committee of the American congress.

Upon the allegation that the French edicts are a justification of our retaliatory orders, the committee thus reasons—"As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which, if engrafted into our municipal code, would excuse the crime of *one* robber, upon the sole plea, that the unfortunate object of his rapacity was also a victim to the injustice of another." We will here ask of any, we will not say impartial person, but even of any well informed one, though of principles hostile to our interests, whether this is, by similitude, a just opposite description of our plea? Whether it is not, in truth, wholly the reverse? and whether the language in which it is conveyed is not highly irritable and inflammatory, rather than calm and "dispassionate?" Do we claim the right to rob America, because France has robbed her? Is it not, on the contrary, the sole foundation of all our retaliatory orders that France should not be able to injure us through America? With the robbery or plunder to which the United States have been subjected by Bonaparte we have no concern; it is only to prevent his warring upon Great-Britain in a way hitherto prohibited by the law of nations that we have issued and enforced our obnoxious edicts. America is as it were, a neutral house between two hostile neighbors. If any antagonist enters and pillages the peaceful mansion, and then retires, we lament the wrong inflicted and sustained; but not being the direct sufferers, we do no more it is only when he seeks, through the immediate premises, to reach and ruin our domain, that we step forth, as we have a right, and endeavor to drive him from the contiguous building—with some injury, certainly to neutral owners; but from which we are, clearly, no gainer.

We come now to the most important point of this document, as it relates to future discussions, and one upon which we cannot help feeling afraid that Great Britain may carry her pretensions too far. It is said in the document before us, "that we have insisted through "our accredited Minister, Mr. Foster, that the repeal of "the orders in council must be preceded, "not only by the practical abandonment of "the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far "as they infringe the neutral rights of "the United States; but by a renuncia- "tion on the part of France of the whole "of her system of commercial warfare a- "gainst Great Britain; of which those "decrees originally formed a part." We have, in addition to the preceding, learned elsewhere, and more especially, from a letter with some appearance of authority, originally inserted in this paper, that our cabinet wishes America to insist upon Bonaparte's receiving colonial produce into France, when it has by purchase or barter become the property of American citizens, and that the penalty of America's failure in obtaining this concession from France, will be, at least, the continuance of our orders in council, even should the Berlin and Milan decrees be actually withdrawn; and, perhaps, some measure of a more severe nature. We suspect we shall not be justified either in exacting such condition, or in inflicting such a punishment on the refusal of it. It appears to us, that any independent nation has, either in peace or war, a full right, in the way of municipal regulation, to close its ports, in part, or wholly, against the produce of any quarter of the globe. Bonaparte has a right to refuse the native productions of America, if he pleases; and much more, those which are only imported into the United States.—He may decline accepting her cottons, for the sake of encouraging the growth of that article in the South of France; and on the same plea (or, indeed, without any plea whatever) he may

prohibit the admission of sugars, being disposed to encourage the extraction of them from beet-root. Neither has a procedure of this nature ever hitherto been considered as an act of hostility; because it is notorious, that when nations who have long been at war have concluded their differences by a treaty of peace, yet commercial relations between them are not formerly resumed till a second treaty to that effect—a commercial treaty,—has taken place. And why? Because each nation still retains in its hands, even after it has laid down the musket, the power of excluding the commodities of its late adversary; and of bargaining, or refusing to bargain, for their admission by a countervailing emission of its own. The refusal, therefore, of foreign commodities may be unfriendly; but it nevertheless results from a natural power vested in every sovereignty, for the internal government of its own affairs. It may be punished by other kingdoms with reciprocal and similar restrictions; but can never, in the first instance, be made the just grounds of war.

But, say, those who maintain the doctrine which we are refuting, "the sugars for which you would procure admission on the Continent, are really and bona fide American sugars.—they may have been sold through an hundred hands." Be it so; our argument reaches this case. And if they are American sugars, what have we to do with them? Why should we force America to open channels for the export of her own property? What right have we to say to her, "you shall sell your colonial produce to France, or we will punish you?" Had Bonaparte prohibited America from using our sugars in her provinces, and she acquiesced; then, indeed, we might have chastised her acquiescence, by some such measure as that which has been recommended. We might have said, "if at his bidding you refuse our colonial exports, you at our bidding shall decline accepting his wines." But the case now under consideration is wholly different.

With the measures that may be pursued by our ministers upon this point, we have certainly no official information; but we cannot help entertaining suspicions, which we shall be glad to find unfounded, that their intentions are to pursue that course of which we are impugning the legality; or we should otherwise not have bestowed so many words upon the subject. Through out these long disputes, we think that England has hitherto adopted councils at once suggested by expediency, and consonant with justice. We shall be sorry to see her now deviate from the direct line. That there is great difficulty attending the management of these concerns is obvious; for Bonaparte himself, after the experience of so many years, has now at last prescribed a regulation wholly different from all preceding ones. There can be no question, but that, if he had been able to discern the effect and quality of his own acts, he would have proceeded by the way of municipal arrangement more than four years ago, when he promulgated the Berlin decree. As we endeavoured to abate the injurious efficacy of that, and his other edicts, by fair and honorable methods, to such only would we have recourse in the present instance; for the greatest triumph that he can obtain over us, would be to prove us in any degree like himself—unjust and tyrannical.

It appears, there has been a squabble and a fight between the American seamen, at Savannah, and the crews of some French privateers lying there; but as this is no national occurrence, we do not esteem it worthy of more notice.

The *Hornet* sloop of war, which was the bearer of despatches just received from America, is arrived at Cowes, with Mr. Taylor and Lieut. Biddle who are the bearers of despatches to the American ministers in France and England. Despatches were also received by the *Hornet*, from Mr. Foster.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The fast sailing brig Catherine-Augusta, captain Center, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 44 days from Plymouth and brings London papers to the evening of the 14th January (three days the latest) Lloyd's List of the same date, a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. The intelligence they contain is of little importance to the American reader. No alteration had taken place in the policy of the English government