

The 3d item of saving, is the sum of Dollars 8,339,886—paid towards the discharge of public debt, this is a laudable application of the money—but if paying money to purposes authorized by law, be saving it. Mr. Adams deserves the credit of having all he ever received, for not a cent was ever used but according to law—(we shall presently see whether Mr. Jefferson's friends can say as much in his favour.)

The 4th item of saving, is 522,000 dollars, by reducing what the writer calls, the Standing Army—He should have added that this Standing Army still continues: the reduction being only of about one fourth or less. When Mr. Secretary Dearborn stated a large sum as the probable reduction of expence of the military department, he cunningly added "most or left"—this "more or left" sheltered him from the charge of falsehood, nothing could have the author of such a report from ridicule. In this item, our pamphleteer is incorrect—from the accounts of the war department the difference of expenditure in 1801, when the establishment left by Mr. Adams still continued, and the year 1802, under Mr. Jefferson's reduced system; the difference I say is little more than half the sum stated above, and if the writer ever looked into an appropriation law, or the accounts of the War department, he will know that is what is called the military establishment, and in which this saving is stated to be made, are included the expences of building forts and supporting Indian Wars, &c. and the sum of expence reduced is in a great degree owing to the several objects having been completed.

The 5th item of saving, 200,000 Dollars, on the Navy, is made by appropriating this sum less than before, for the purchase of ship timber and improving our navy yards and docks—On this subject it was wisely said in the House of Representatives, by an intelligent man who knew and loved the interests of his country (Mr. Gilwell) "upon this principle we may reduce the expence of the Navy to a cent,—we may give up the Navy altogether—we may burn our ships or deliver them over as a present to our sister republic (France)." It is easy to reduce expence in this mode.

The Pamphleteer took care not to inform us, that at the last Session of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was under the necessity of asking for 180,000 dollars to make up the deficiencies of that saving of appropriation of the year before.

The 6th item, is a saving, of 30,000 Dollars, by repealing the Judiciary. It is true this sum, (less than half a cent a man) is saved—and for this the Constitution has been violated! the most costly of its features destroyed! an independent Judiciary gone! May those who have done this work, receive the reward they merit!

The 7th item, is a saving, on the marine corps, stated at 39,000 dollars—this is doubted, notwithstanding at hand enables me to ascertain exactly the fact, and therefore I cannot assert positively, but it is generally understood that some marines were discharged, but the Tripolitan war requiring more, they were re-issued, with new bounties, and clothes, which are stated to have cost the U. S. ten thousand dollars.

The 8th item, is a saving of dollars 161,695, by annihilating offices, and officers, dependant on executive will: this is denied, no list of such can be made out to near this sum: by vacating our Embassies to Lisbon, and the Hague, about dollars 35,000 may be saved; but by sending new ministers to France, and Spain, with outfits in addition to their salaries, upwards of dollars 20,000 were expended.

The 9th item, of dollars 17,000, saved by reducing the compensation of Collectors, is a guess only, not certain, but depending on accident. If the Commissions and Fees of any Collector should exceed dollars 5,000 he is now bound to pay the surplus into the Treasury; this may happen to be the case, but it also may never happen.

The 10th item of saving, is the money on hand the 1st October, 1802, dollars 4,539,675, but when you estimate the merit of having this sum on hand, remember at the same time, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, he has received in money, from taxes, and sales of public property, upwards of Thirty millions of dollars, five sixths of which, you see he has expended.

The object of the pamphlet under examination, could be no other than by falsifying the character of Mr. Adams, and exalting that of Mr. Jefferson, to cast reproach on the characters of the friends of Mr. Adams: it is lawful, yet honorable to defend ourselves. We do this, by showing that the charges against Mr. Adams are false, and the praises bestowed on Mr. Jefferson unmerited. And this necessity, must excuse us for scrutinizing a little the character of Mr. Jefferson; but as a public Agent only. We sink not into the filth of private vices.

A political writer, like an honest witness should tell "the whole Truth" we will then barely hint at some workings and misapplications of money by Mr. Jefferson, the Catalogue may possibly be extended when necessary.

11. The French ship Bercan a prize to an American frigate, was sold at Boston, a purchase was made for the U. S. the order of purchase dated 19th Dec. 1800 contains this direction "make no repairs." On the 20th March 1801, before the treaty with Buonaparte had been fully ratified by him, by which public ships captured were to be restored, an order was issued under Mr. Jefferson's administration, to deliver the Bercan to the Agent of the French Government; after the order so delivered her up, and when she had ceased to be an American vessel, dollars 22,000 were expended in repairing her, and furnishing the Cabin for the officers. In what volume and page of the Laws of the U. States shall we find the authority to expend this money? There was none.

12. Mr. Dawson a favorite of Mr. Jefferson's was sent to France to carry a treaty which after being ratified, was returned by a private hand, and consequently might have been sent in that way, this cost us dollars 30,000.

13. James T. Callender, a Scotchman, who wrote a book called "Prospect before us" containing the gravest charges against Washington and Adams, in which Washington was called "murderer and traitor," was indicted at Richmond, fined dollars 200 and imprisoned, upon the verdict of 12 good men, that he was guilty of writing and publishing "a false, scandalous, and malicious libel." His fine was paid before Mr. Jefferson came into office, yet by his order the fine was repaid. Read the Constitution "Sec. 9 of Art. 1," no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and make your own comments. Callender has since published Mr. Jefferson's letters, and they are left in a public office at Richmond for general examination, in which he expressed his approbation of the book "the Prospect before us," and sends him at two payments one hundred dollars in return for parts of the work sent by him as printed off.

14. The United States possessed when Mr. Jefferson came into office 2,220 Shares of Bank Stock of 100 dollars each, these Mr. Gallatin has sold, the current value at the time of the sale, was 30 per cent advance, they were then worth Dollars 1,332,000

They were sold at 45 per cent advance—amount of sales	1,287,600
Loss by selling at less than market price	Dollars 45,400
There was due to us from the Bank at the time of the sale, a dividend which was given in to the purchaser of	33,530
The purchaser was to pay nothing, until the 1st January 1803, at which day a second dividend would be due, estimated by the produce the year preceding it; at	39,960

Lost to the U. S. ates by this sale	120,890
Besides losing the annual profits of	Dollars 73,000

There can be no excuse for this sale—it was made when the Treasury was full; but Mr. Jefferson wanted to boast of having plenty of ready money, and therefore, chose to sell active property producing 75,000 a year, to pay debts at the very time that we had 4,500,000 lying dead and unproductive in the Treasury; does this bespeak the able politician, or does it betray the character of a man gaping for every whiff of popular applause.

This examination has been drawn to greater length than was expected, we will close it with this advice to the friends of Mr. Jefferson that they will not call unnecessarily the attention of the public to his character "which only rots if undisturbed, but falls to pieces if agitated." July 25, 1803. A PLAIN MAN.

Foreign News.

LONDON, May 28.

We have to congratulate our Country on the temper and spirit which seemed to actuate all parties in the proceedings which took place last night in the House of Commons. Mr. Fox's promised motion was made respecting the mediation of Russia, and the explanation which followed showed, that Ministers had already been following that line of conduct which it was the object of his motion to make them adopt. It was creditable both to Mr. Fox and ministers, that in a point of so much magnitude, there had been a coincidence of opinion; and we never saw the Members of all parties so ardent in their congratulations as on this occasion when a real unanimity and an almost unexampled cordiality appeared.

What may be the issue no one can possibly foresee. But that no relaxation in the means we have already resorted to for our own security ought to take place, seems to be the general opinion.

After Mr. Fox withdrew his motion yesterday in the House of Commons, he went over to the Treasury Bench, and shook hands with Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkesbury.

An order from Government was received on Tuesday by M. Coquebert de Monbert, the French Commercial Commissioner, to leave London within twenty four hours, and quit the kingdom with all possible dispatch. He accordingly set out on his return to Paris last Wednesday.

The embargo has been ordered to be taken off all vessels that are bound to Russia.

Yesterday the following ships were ordered into commission, and the Captains, whose names are affixed, were appointed to command them.

Spencer, 74 guns, Capt. Stafford; Ruby, 64 Gardner; Wasp, (sloop) 18 Aylmer; Flover, (do.) 18 Hancock.

A great alteration is said to have taken place in the political system of his Prussian Majesty, who appears inclined to act in concert with Russia and Germany. The Prussian troops are on their march to the Electorate of Hanover, but although their object is stated to be the protection of that territory, we have little doubt that the measure has been occasioned by the apprehension of the Cabinet of Berlin, lest France should anticipate their entrance, and obtain possession of the Electorate.

An attempt has been made by Gen. Branc, the French Ambassador, at Constantinople, to have the ports of Turkey shut against our shipping. The Porte continues firm to its true interests, and all his exertions and intrigues have proved fruitless.

May 30.

Price of Stocks this day, at 12 o'clock.
5 per Cent. Consols, three—Ditto for Aco. 54-1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced 33—Omnium—
According to the last letter received from Con.

Antinople it appears that the Arabian rebel, Abdul Wachab, is making great progress, and that he has actually made himself master of the city of Mecca.

The first act of the war on the part of the First Consul has been not to meet us manfully at sea, nor to carry on hostilities in the way adopted between civilized nations; but to make an attack upon the persons and liberty of those whom he was bound by all the laws of hospitality to respect—He has seized and imprisoned all our countrymen and women in France!!!

The mails between the two nations having been stopped, a packet failed on Friday from Dover as a flag of truce. When she arrived at Calais, she found that two of the English packet boats had been seized, and the men imprisoned. She was informed also, that the First Consul had issued a decree to the following effect:

"That every British subject of an age not under 18 nor exceeding 60, or bearing a commission under his Britannic Majesty, who is at present in France, shall immediately be considered prisoners of war, to answer for such citizens of the French Republic as shall have been detained and made prisoners by the vessels and subjects of his Britannic Majesty."

In consequence of the above decree, Mr. Talbot, the secretary to the British legation, who had arrived at Calais on his return to this country, was not allowed to embark. The Earl of Yarmouth, Sir James Crawford, Mr. Cobour, and 100 other Englishmen, are also detained at Calais. We have not heard whether they have been sent to prison or not. The captain of the Auckland packet, which returned on Saturday afternoon from Calais, brought over dispatches from Mr. Talbot, informing his majesty's ministers of his detention.

At Paris, it is said by some, that the English gentlemen have been sent to the Temple, the Conciergerie, and other prisons, and the ladies to Fontainebleau. Other accounts state, that both men and women have been ordered to repair to Fontainebleau. At Dunkirk, all the English we understand have been put in prison.

Nor has this tyrannical measure been confined to France. The Dutch government have been compelled by the Consul, who boasts of fighting for the independence of nations, to execute in Holland the decree issued at Paris, and to arrest and imprison our countrymen with great severity. Mr. Liffon, our ambassador has been made a prisoner of war, and has actually, it is said, been thrown into the Brillé prison! One of our messengers, Mr. East, has experienced the same fate. He and Mr. Wagstaff, the messenger, left the Hague together, for England, but receiving an intimation that their sailing from Helvoetsluys might be opposed, they resolved that Mr. East should proceed to Helvoetsluys, that Mr. Wagstaff should remain behind with the dispatches, and should the latter find that the former had been detained, he might adopt the best method he could for leaving the country. When Mr. East reached Helvoetsluys, he found that the two English packets, which had been waiting there for some time, had been detained, and the captains and crews made prisoners. As soon as it was known that he was an English messenger, he was also sent to the Brillé prison. Mr. Wagstaff, who was apprised of what passed, made the best of his way to Scheveling, where he got an open boat, and arrived safe with his dispatches in England.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

ANNIVERSARY.

July the fourth, one thousand, eight hundred and three, the morning being clear, the day was celebrated at DEMOCRATIC TOWN in a truly joyous and democratic manner. At sun rise was raised a war-whoop from several persons stationed the preceding evening on the surrounding hills, and dressed after the manner of the natives of America. At noon, about 123 democrats moved in procession to a barn where the declaration of independence was read from a Dutch fan, in a very emphatic manner, and a superb oration was delivered from a hay mow. To do justice to the merits of the oration would require the eloquent tongue of the orator himself.

—He took a retrospective view of the perils from Great Britain—the late awful danger of the introduction of monarchy by the federalists—lashed standing armies and oppressive taxes—then, turning to the bright side of the prospect, he launched out into a beautiful description of the present state of things. The compliments which he paid to Ambrose Spencer, and to Gibson Granger, were allowed to be very fine; but when he came to speak of Mr. Jefferson, language seemed to fail him. After ravishing all ears, and delighting all eyes, the audience were shook as with a tempest, when he exclaimed, "THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE."

Between three and four, the company sat down to a democratic dinner, in a democratic manner. The dinner was spread on the grass; some of the company sat on the ground, and some on stools or blocks; they ate off trenchers, drank out of noggin, and they had no knives and forks. The dinner consisted of a large red drum, muscles fried in hogs lard, the side of an old bull, tripe and blood puddings, ground hogs, and several geese which had just left their nests. After dinner the following toasts were drunk, not with the discharge of cannon, (the company disclaiming all military apparatus) but with the halloo of the persons who raised the war whoop in the morning. Several songs were also sung.

1. The day—Eternal curses light upon the British and the Tories! 9 halloos.—Song Grenawall.
2. Thomas Jefferson—Who unites the profundity of Locke with the classic taste of Addison.

3. The Indians in, and on the borders of the United States—the Hottentots—the inhabitants of the islands of the South sea—and all free nations on the earth.
4. William Duane James Chaceham, John Barber, Ambrose Spencer, and Gibson Granger—A group of worthies to whom this country ought to erect statues of gold.
5. An office for every democrat and every democrat for an office, 3 cheers.
6. The memorable Council of appointment in the year of the christian era, 1801—May their successors imitate their glorious spirit! 9 cheers, and as many halloos.
7. May the dark cloud of federalism never appear again on the horizon; but the sun of democracy continue to cheer us.
8. Thomas Paine, Elihu Palmer, D. Duff-cock, and all the enlightened patriots who have so nobly contended for the rights of conscience, 6 cheers.
9. The Constitution of the United States—May it become more democratic, so that every man may be left to "Manage his own affairs in his own way." 9 halloos.
10. Albert Gallatin—May the man who says that he does not understand finance have a hot poker run into his—

11. The "Dry Dock"—In the "full tide of experiment." 3 cheers.
12. The right of suffrage—May it be extended to every man, woman and child, 9 halloos.
13. An equal division of property, and the abolition of all taxes and salaries, 23 halloos.
14. Freedom to Sal and Tom. Song, Black Job.

15. Adam Comstock, the veteran Legislator of New York.
16. The memories of Robespierre, Marat, & Condorcet.
17. The fair sex—May they always prefer democrats, and then be federally included.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Orator of the day—May he in time equal the celebrated Pierpont Edwards, Esq. of New Haven.
Moulded bread, putrid beef, and chestnut burrs to the federalists.

The shoemakers—May a bill in their favour be taken under due consideration at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Aaron Burr—A gallows to him as high as Haman's—May his body be torn asunder by wild horses—his head sent to the seat of government, and a quarter to each of the principal Clintons.

An honourable office with a comfortable income be the reward of every good democrat.

That part of the company which left the ground, retired at an early hour, sober and thoughtful; but a part remained on the grass all night, in wakeful hours, picking the bones of the feast, and some of them singing the praises of democracy.—No accident happened except to two men: one of whom got a fish bone in his throat, and the other was nearly choked with a piece of bull-beef.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining on hand at the Post-Office, Fayetteville, 1st of July, 1803, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters, unless called for previous to the 1st of October next.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (B) JOHN Buckingham, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Thomas Byrne, Ditto, | 1 |
| Josiah Bentzen, Do, | 3 |
| Lewis Brown, Do, | 1 |
| Duncan Black, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Donald Blue, Do, | 1 |
| Gilbert Buie, Moore County, | 1 |
| (C) John Cole, Cumberland County, | 2 |
| John Clark, Sen. Do, | 1 |
| (D) Archibald Davis, Esq. Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Thomas Davis, Do, | 1 |
| Richard Deekensacker, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| (F) Hurlbert Farrington, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| (G) Widow Graham, Little Rockfish, | 1 |
| John Graham, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Fostle Galbreath, Do, | 1 |
| (H) Jason Hart, Fayetteville, | 2 |
| Ambrose Hatchess, Do, | 1 |
| William Huntington, Do, | 1 |
| Samuel Henderson, Do, | 5 |
| (J) John Scott Jordan, Fayetteville, | 2 |
| Eliakim S. Jones, Do, | 1 |
| Rev. James Jenkyn, Do, | 1 |
| William Jones, Do, | 1 |
| The Hon. Judge of Fayetteville, | 1 |
| (A) Michael Kenan, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| (L) Margaret Leonard, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Alexander Leach, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| (M) Daniel MacPhail, Robeson County, | 1 |
| Alexander MacLeod, Richmond County, | 1 |
| John MacPherson, Constable, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Donald Munroe, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Nehi MacInnish, Do, | 1 |
| Donald MacArthur, Do, | 1 |
| Thomas Memory, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| James Marsh, Do, | 2 |
| Archibald MacIntagard, Do, | 1 |
| John Murphy, care of K. Campbell, Do, | 1 |
| John MacAllister, near Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Nicol-M'Intyre, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Archibald M'Millan, Richmond County, | 1 |
| Margaret M'Ray, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Duncan M'Millan, Robeson County, | 1 |
| John M'Comack, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| Nell M'Alpin, Robeson County, | 1 |
| Donald M'Lean, care of Duncan M'Farlane, | 1 |
| Duncan M'Farlane, Laurel Hill, | 1 |
| (N) James Naughton, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| (O) Col. Thomas Owen, Bladen, | 1 |
| Francis Owen, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| (P) Doct. John H. Pearce, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Alexander Paterson, near Do, | 2 |
| Hugh Porter, (Preacher) Do, | 1 |
| John Pharis, near Do, | 1 |
| (S) Sheriff of Cumberland County, | 1 |
| John Shaw, Do, | 1 |
| (T) Frederick Tourville, Fayetteville, | 1 |
| James Toney, Cumberland County, | 2 |
| William Trappell, Do, | 1 |
| (W) Scill Wilkinson, Cumberland County, | 1 |
| John Wilks, near Fayetteville, | 1 |
| Lattiberry Wilson, Fayetteville Jail, | 1 |

DUNCAN M'BAE, P. M.