

NEW PAMPHLET.

The following extract from a new pamphlet, lately published at New-York, in vindication of Mr. Burr, the vice-President of the United States, taken from the Herald, will serve to show in what estimation Mr. Jefferson was held, previous to his election to the Presidency, by one of the most intelligent of the democratic party, Governor Clinton. The gentleman to whom reference is made for the truth of this matter, puts the thing beyond doubt. We hope hereafter to hear no more of democratic gamblings against federalists for speaking the truth respecting Mr. Jefferson. Governor Clinton has always been a man of high standing with the democratic party; he is as competent a judge of Mr. Jefferson's qualifications as any man on that side of the question, and if he, one of the "brethren of the same principle," thinks so respectfully of him, and expresses himself with such decided contempt, both of his abilities and integrity, surely there is some ground of justification for similar sentiments in his political opponents. On the approach of the late presidential election at New-York, Governor Clinton, according to this pamphlet, made the following declarations respecting Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr:

"Governor Clinton explicitly declared that he had long entertained an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson's talents as a statesman and his firmness as a republican. That he conceived him an avaricious trumper, who would change with times and bend to circumstances for the purpose of personal promotion. Impressed with these sentiments, he could not, with propriety, he said, acquiesce in the elevation of a man destitute of the qualifications essential to the good administration of the government; and added other expressions too vulgar to be here repeated. But, said he, with energy, if Mr. Burr were elected for the presidential chair, I would derive pleasure and with vigor."

This very extraordinary fact might stagger belief were it not supported by the names of gentlemen whose veracity we presume no one will dare question. In the following paragraph the writer fearlessly appeals to them:

It is so notorious that these were Governor Clinton's sentiments, that it is scarcely necessary to produce authority to prove it. To remove however every doubt from the reader's mind, I will refer him to Mr. David Gellon, Mr. John Mills, Mr. J. Swartwout, or Mr. M.A. Davis, in whose presence these sentiments, and many others more disreputable, if possible, were uttered. It was at the house of Mr. Burr, who anticipating the evil consequences that at that critical moment would result from such conduct in Governor Clinton, insisted before he left the house, that he should promise his friends to desist from using such language, previous to or during the election. This was very reluctantly complied with on the part of Mr. Clinton.

"Notwithstanding this, they were continually reiterated by his son, who publicly and loudly animadverted upon the character of Mr. Jefferson, with the most vulgar severity. Similar sentiments were certainly entertained by all Governor Clinton's connections, as their conduct during the election clearly evinced. Mr. De Witt Clinton through the whole contest never appeared at the poll, but observed the most shameful indifference and inactivity."

Thus then the public are at length informed that Mr. Jefferson was held in as little estimation by Governor Clinton and his party, as they in turn have assured us he was held by Mr. Burr & his party. This now is a view of the whole ground with a witness.

Herald.

Mr. JEFFERSON to be made KING!

A bill was lately introduced into Congress to enable the President to take possession of Louisiana, which declares that "all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the executive government of the same, shall be vested in such person & persons, & shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct."

The investing of the president with such extraordinary and unlimited powers, was strongly opposed by the federal members in the House of Representatives. They declared it to be incompatible with the principles of the American government, and cloaking him with authority too great for the safety of the state—it was, in fact, they said, making him absolute in power over the newly acquired territory, and establishing a precedent very dangerous to the liberties of the country—But our wise democrats could see nothing of this nature in this their "republican" project;—these jealous and watchful guardians of the rights of the people, who could never behold, without almost going into fits, any pow-

ers, however necessary, not strictly enjoined by the constitution, placed in the hands of Washington and Adams, while in office, were now as calm as philosophers. A few thousand dollars, or the raising a small military force in cases of emergency, were placed in the hands of those men, a hue and cry was instantly raised through the country by our democrats, that the measures were highly dangerous to the liberties of the people! But now they can put millions into the hands of Mr. Jefferson, and invest him with powers almost unlimited, without even dreaming that he can do wrong! Indeed, in Congress, we see the leaders of these pretended republicans, who are eternally berating the English government, rise up and plead the prerogatives of its king—nay, represent them to be much greater than they actually are, and then urge them, thus magnified, in justification of their conduct in giving Mr. Jefferson similar, or more extensive powers, as the following quotation from Dr. Mitchell's speech on the before mentioned bill will shew:

"It is objected, that we are delegating powers, judicial, civil and military, to one man. If we make an analogy to Great Britain, we find in that country that the king is head of the judiciary—writs run in the name of the king; and decisions are made in his name by his judges and not by his own voice. The justice announces the sentence, though the theory is in the king himself. He is the organ by which the church is governed. In the military establishment of that great nation, he is the commander in chief, and the fountain of all honor. In all things he exercises his discretion. In this manner is the President placed in this country."

We have frequently laughed at the absurdity of seeking guardians of the rights of man among the nabobs of the southern states. Tyrants, by habit and education, in our humble judgment, are not the most fit men to watch over the liberties of a free state; yet democracy in its wisdom has projected the experiment, and the result now promises a fool's cap to all her votaries.

AN HONEST DEMOCRAT!

Much consternation took place on Friday, the second instant, at the firm opposition of Mr. Butler in the Senate, to a favorite presidential measure, viz. the alteration of the constitution, so as to secure the re-election of Thomas Jefferson. The main question went to the designation on the ballots of the electors, of the person voted for as president, and the person designated for vice president. The subject was taken up by the senate nearly six weeks ago; but as it was discovered by the democratic party, that they could not muster their whole phalanx on the occasion, and as Mr. Butler could not at that time be prevailed upon, as a representative of a small state, to join hands with them in pulling down the great mound between consolidation and state sovereignty, or rather between the omnipotence of a few great states and the dependence of the small ones, the discussion of the question in the house was postponed from time to time, till seeing no prospect, perhaps, that any inducement would stifle the independence and integrity of this formidable opponent, the subject was at length referred on Thursday the 15th ultimo. On that day the debate was very animated, but on the next it became highly interesting indeed; and the Senate continued sitting from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Mr. Butler in particular, one of the most influential opponents of the federal administration, drew great attention, both from the senate and the lobby, which was filled a great part of the time with members from the lower house. On this important subject he stood up, an honest and able champion of the small states, against the designs of the administration. His stand was bold and independent; and his language suited to his part. Being necessarily drawn to a view of the conduct of the present ruling party, and comparing it with that of their predecessors, his expressions were such as no time will eradicate from their or the public mind. Having been, he observed, for many years, a decided opponent of the federal administration, he had used his best exertions to effect a change, in the sincere belief that the evils then so grievously complained of would all be remedied: "but (said he) to use the language of a member of the convention, it was *PORK* still, but with a different *SALT*." Nay, he was disposed to consider their real views as more pernicious, and their measures more oppressive, than those of their predecessors.

Baltimore Fed. Gaz.

Gabriel Jones.

We have lately perused, with much pleasure, a pamphlet published by this

venerable old man.—It contains a defense of himself against some malicious charges that were made against him under the signature of "Veritas," because he would not silently suffer himself to be cheated out of fifty pounds by a philosopher. It seems that an office hunter by the name of Philip Grymes is the author of the piece signed "Veritas." Like his great prototype, he had frequently partaken of Mr. Jones's hospitality, and like him too, he had borrowed money of Mr. Jones; like him too he repaid those favors with the basest ingratitude. It is even said that the treacherous piece signed "Veritas," was actually written by this Grymes, in a coat, which a short time before had been given to him by Mr. Jones, upon his (Grymes's) "begging intreaties."—We expect to see it announced, in the course of a few weeks, that Mr. Jefferson has appointed this Mr. Grymes to some lucrative and important office.

Fredericktown Herald.

A President for life,

Is so abhorrent to the genius of a republican government, that if we were to express a suspicion that the ruling party contemplate such a change in the constitution, we might be accused of a want of liberality. But to acknowledge that we see no great difference, in principle between making Mr. Jefferson president for life, and altering any other prominent feature of the constitution in order to ensure his election, for four years. We have always considered, and we hope it is not yet treason to say so, that the constitution was made for the people of the United States, and not for Mr. Jefferson or any other individual. But it now seems that in order to please him and secure his re-election, that part of the constitution, which relates to the election of President and Vice-President is to be changed. We have had a Washington and we have had an Adams to preside over us; and each of them were content to be elected in the way the people had prescribed by the constitution, and neither of them ever asked for an alteration to secure their election. Indeed both General Washington and Mr. Adams, always expressed and inculcated a reverential regard to the constitution, and cautioned their fellow-citizens against visionary and fanciful amendments. But no sooner do those, who always have republicanism in their mouths, ascend the ladder of dominion, and possess themselves of uncontrollable power, than the sacred threshold of the temple of Freedom is approached without any emotion of awful respect, and even the shrine of liberty profanely plundered of its brightest ornaments—but we have now been so long accustomed to view the destructive cause of democracy, beating down every thing that the wisdom of our forefathers had raised for the protection of themselves and their posterity, that a new ruin ceases to fix the attention of the beholder for more than a moment. The "naturalization" and "arbitration" bills of Pennsylvania (which we have understood will pass in spite of the governor at the next session of the legislature of that state) as they go to the perfect and complete destruction of all laws and all order, exhibit to before the most unequalled model of democratic principles, that the United States have yet been favored with. But in that case the evil is not so extensive. It is confined to a single state. But a disregard or destruction of the constitution of the United States, must affect the happiness and safety of every state, and of every individual in the country. And it is that constitution is made to bend to the views of any single man, if it is to undergo an alteration, merely for the purpose of securing the election of a particular person, that person must be considered of more importance than the constitution itself, and of course dangerous to the liberties of the people. And yet the democrats openly profess that the proposed alteration is intended to secure the election of Mr. Jefferson. They justify it and they urge it upon this ground, and this ground only. There is one man then above the constitution. They will part with at least a portion of that instrument rather than part with him. It then the election of Mr. Jefferson is of so much importance, if no other man in the Union is fit to be President, & if one article of the constitution is to be repealed rather than risk the loss of his election, the same motive may induce them to go still further, and the United States may thus be saddled with a *President for life*.—The constitution of France was made for Bonaparte. It might therefore well enough be altered to answer his purpose and secure his power. But the constitution of the United States was

not made for Mr. Jefferson. And we had hoped that the day would never come when a change would be introduced for the sole purpose of fixing him or any other man more firmly in the seat of power. Let it be remembered that such an alteration was proposed whilst the federalists held the reins of government. And let it never be forgotten that they refused to make the change. They cherished a generous attachment to the constitution of their country; they revered, they supported it. Let these things be remembered, and let the liberality and independence of their conduct be contrasted by the people, with the sinister views, and the strange mixture of systematic oppression and systematic subtilty, on which mark the actions of the pretended republicans of the present day.

Robert Fleming, & Co.

Big leaves to inform their Friends and the Publick, that they have just received their Fall Supply of DRY GOODS, and an additional supply of Best West-India Rum, Teas, Coffee, & Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Chocolate, Whiskey, Wines,

SALT, IRON & GERMAN STEEL,

With a complete assortment of Queen's ware, Which they continue to sell low for Cash or Produce.

A Great Bargain.

FOR one, 900 acres of land in Wake county, lying on the waters Buckhorn, Neals, and Hester's creeks. Mr. Burt who lives adjacent to this tract will shew it to any one willing to purchase—property will be taken in part pay. Also another tract of about 300 acres, on the east side of Neuse, within two or three miles of Roger's Cross Roads. This tract is very fertile and adapted to the culture of grain and cotton—and open land sufficient to work three or four hands—possession may be had immediately.

Any person willing to purchase will apply to the subscriber living within 5 miles of the after tract.

BENJ. SMITH.

MILLS for SALE.

A small part in land, and a long credit for the residue.

THAT large two story House about 50 feet long by 21 feet wide, near the Phoenix Lodge, Fayetteville; in which is a complete grained Grist Mill with one pair of large stones, a large and highly improved Cotton Machine, with gears all new and in good order; the Houses are in good repair, and convenient for receiving, storing and packing cotton & the dams and flood gates are in good order, and a constant supply of water capable of driving all the machinery both summer and winter; there is about half an acre of land belonging to this Mill.

Also a new, neat, convenient and well finished dwelling House adjoining the above Mills, situated on the corner of St. John's square—the Lot is well fenced, and contains about an acre.

They will be sold together or apart to suit the purchaser, who must enter into bond with good personal security, besides giving a mortgage on the premises.—Mr. Patrick M'Arthur will shew the works at any time to any person inclining to purchase. Possession may be had immediately—for terms apply to DAVID ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1803.

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well improved Plantation on which the Subcriber now lives, containing 600 Acres, about 200 of which is cleared; and 100 Acres of bottom and meadow ground inclosed, covered by vine in the State; lying on the South Fork of the Catawba River, about 8 miles from Lincolnton. Also 250 acres joining the above mentioned Tract, well watered and timbered. One other Tract containing 150 acres, lying on the waters of Clark's creek. Also one uninclosed Lot in Lincolnton which fail Land Lands will be sold separately, if most convenient for the purchasers.—Any person willing to purchase will be made acquainted with the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN A. WILSON.

Lincoln County, Nov. 19, 1803.

Goforth & Mulholan.

WINGATE & VANCE, Hatters, have declining business in Fayetteville, the subscribers inform the public that they have commenced that business at the same place, under the firm of Goforth & Mulholan, and that they intend keeping a variety of Hats, which they purpose selling at moderate prices. Those who will favour them with their custom, shall receive their thanks.

GOFORTH & MULHOLAN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 10.

Just Published and for Sale at this Office,
Hodge & Boylan's
NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1804.