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From the National Intelligencer.

DISPUTE with SPAIN.

The people of the United States will not, we trust, be unmindful of the present conduct of the opponents of the administration. It manifests so striking a likeness to their recent deportment in relation to the suspension of deposit at New-Orleans, which has received the marked approbation of the whole nation, that we did not early a day exposed themselves to the same indignation.

Our experience of the calm reflecting temper of our countrymen, convinces us that on this, as on other occasions, they will consult their true honor by pursuing their true interests. Those interests pre-eminently require peace, which has become dear to the heart of every enlightened friend of his country and of her republican institutions.

It does not, however, follow that he is ready to wear the chains of foreign usurpation, or to abandon to foreign violence the rights to which he is entitled.

Much less does it follow, that he is prepared submissively to contemplate the degradation of his country. No. While he avows a love of peace and frowns upon all unjust means of disturbing it, he is ready, on the call of justice, wisdom, and patriotism, to unsheath his sword, and convince the world that although America loves peace, she is not, in a rightful cause, afraid of war; that although she loves peace much, she loves liberty and independence still more.

But to render such a cause rightful, it is necessary, not merely by words, but by actions to shew, our love of peace. In the spirit of this sentiment, it becomes the duty of the government to pursue the best means of preserving it. Having used these means without success, it rests with Congress to take the necessary steps. If the interests and will of the nation call for war, they, and they only are its constitutional organ.

On this point the language of party is not only violent, but absurd. It calls upon the Executive to avenge our violated rights, not by negotiation, but by war, without reflecting that the Executive has no right to go to war without the express permission of Congress. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Executive to preserve peace by all constitutional means, until the legislature changes a state of peace into a state of war. These means consist of negotiation and explanation. Those, therefore, are the only legitimate means of the Executive on the present occasion,

which it appears the Executive is actually using.

But is it so clear that the conduct of Spain demands a declaration of war from the United States? To decide this question it is necessary to enquire what that conduct is. Taking the information of the newspapers (which though it may not be correct is the only information before the public, and consequently constitutes the only materials on which they can judge) it appears that Spain has refused to ratify the convention for satisfying the claims of our merchants for spoliated property, except on certain conditions. These are so absurd as to render their reality extremely doubtful. Their specification evidently seems to flow from an interested quarter, and exposes them to the suspicion of great exaggeration. But supposing them true, two alternatives follow: either the total rejection of the Convention, or a negotiation amicably terminated respecting West-Florida previous to its ratification. The last alternative necessarily presupposes a continuance of peace, and will it be contended that the former necessarily implies a resort to war? The right of ratifying or rejecting the Convention was equal to each nation. If the United States possessed it, did it not also in the same extent belong to Spain? It surely did. What the ultimate consequences of a rejection by either nation may be, we do not pretend to determine. That its rejection by America would not have been a rightful cause of war on the part of Spain is most certain. This cannot be denied by the federalists who voted for rejecting it, unless they acknowledge that vote was dictated by a wish to produce a state of war between the two nations. Will these gentlemen say that what they thought it for the interest of the United States to reject, shall, when rejected by Spain, justify, nay require a war on the part of the United States? Will they not allow to Spain the right of saying what they themselves have avowed, that their act of rejection was to defend the interests of America as well as Spain? The truth is that federalists ought on this subject to be silent; for it is entirely owing to them that the Convention was not adopted by the United States two years ago; and if it had been then adopted, the present embarrassments would not have probably existed.

Whether, we repeat it, the ultimate and unconditional rejection of the Convention by Spain will form an adequate cause of war, we pretend not with the limited information we possess, to decide. Such a decision, in the present state of things, is probably impracticable; as it must depend upon the issue of negotiations and explanations not yet closed.

In the mean time, the American people, as well as their government, have high duties to perform. To the government it belongs to secure the just rights of our citizens by honorable means, and in the accomplishment of this desirable end to preserve if possible the peace of the nation. It would seem from the language of its opponents, that war was the universal panacea for all evils. But fortunately this is not the opinion of the men to whom the people of the U. States have confided their interests. They believe, and events have proved the truth of their creed, that peace can, in most cases, be maintained by a just government, possessed of competent means of defence, and if necessary, of offence, without sacrificing any essential rights or interests. In the present case, it cannot be unknown to the power with whom the alleged differences exist, that our means are great, and that it is her true policy, by a conduct directed by scrupulous good faith, to remove all grounds on our part for aiming what may be called vital blows at her greatness.

But the people also, in such a crisis of affairs, have their duties. If they believe the administration to be the firm, and enlightened friends of the country; if they have the strongest reason to confide in their pursuit of the best measures for maintaining its unrivalled prosperity. If they know them to be actuated by an equal regard for peace and national character, then it is their duty to sup-

port them, and avowal of their confidence, and to impress our enemies, if we have any, with the conviction that in a case of necessity the undivided energies of the nation would enlist themselves under its banners. It is their duty to frown upon every attempt to divide the people from the government, and to hold up to reprobation the man who shall, from party rancour or ignorance, impeach the just conduct of the administration.

SPANISH BRIBERY.

Bribery is undoubtedly a favourite system with the Spaniards. There is no doubt but a little of it was employed at the time of Governor Blount's impeachment. The following shews the disposition evinced on the occasion stated.—It will be proper to inform our readers that Major Jackson is a dismissed civil officer, whose rancor has been particularly displayed against the President for his conduct relative to Louisiana, and the negotiation with Spain. His bitterness has so far exceeded all bounds of decency, that the Marquis d'Yrujo might easily mistake him for a partizan of Spain. Whether the Major has chosen the opportunity of making peace with the Administration, is not the question before us: He has certainly performed a service to his country, exposing a foreign manoeuvre, which wipes away a considerable portion of his political sins.

From the Political Register.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance to the government.—In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interests of our country the depositions and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20.

On Thursday, September 6th, 1804, about noon, a note of which the following is a transcript, left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant in Philadelphia:

"The Marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to Major Jackson and would be very happy to know from him when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of this day."

Thursday 6.

Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo—never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the Marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received, Major Jackson will be at his office until two o'clock—and at his house in Chestnut street, next to Gen. Dickinson, until 4 o'clock—at either of which places he will see the Marquis de Casa Yrujo—or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

Thursday, Sept. 6.

This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, and left at Governor M'Kean's. Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said, that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the Marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me—he said he did not know. I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised Major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honor."

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued—but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them govern-

ment) as disinclined to go to war with Spain, however you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact—and they only wish the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to your's; for if the King my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi—three ships

peake—and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook—what would you do? But you have it in your power, to do much good, by espousing the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations—and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me, I will furnish them—and will make you any acknowledgments." Perceiving at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States—and, as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said, that if Mr. Pinkney had acted by instruction from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. — But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration, for he had received a letter from New-Orleans dated on the 25th April last, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido should raise the American colors, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer, assuring me that this was no diplomatic management, but an epanchment (unbosoming) of himself to me as a man of honor, and he trusted I would so consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to street door, and again asked me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings and left the house.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804, That the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, September 7, 1804.

SIR, Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honor, which no change of fortune or circumstance can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion to address you.

The accompanying document refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honor. It is for you sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant, W. JACKSON.

Thomas Jefferson, Esq. President of the United States

Monticello, September 15th, 1804.

SIR, I have received your letter of the 17th and 9th inst.* and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country, and as you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the Marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by it's honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head. On another, however, I may be permitted to add that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great. No such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privity. With

my acknowledgments for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Major William Jackson.

* Duplicate.

FELLOW-CITIZENS

OF THE Counties of Anson, Montgomery, Robeson and Cumberland.

For to vote for a President & Vice-President of the U. States, will commence on the 2d Friday in November next, at which time it equally concerns us all to make the most wise and prudent choice to continue to secure our Rights and Privileges at home and abroad; and as the Elector is to speak the true Voice of the District, or at least a majority thereof; for this very important appointment, Fellow citizens, I hold myself a candidate; and in order that none may be mistaken in my politics, I do assure the District in the most pointed terms, if I am the man of their choice, that I shall vote for THOMAS JEFFERSON, President, and I shall be governed in my vote for Vice-President, by the characters of the Gentlemen in nomination; but be well assured, I shall give my voice in favour of none who is not a man of true unshaken Republican principles, as well as a character of Stability and Integrity. If these sentiments meet the approbation of the Free Citizens of the District, I shall feel myself gratified in serving them in the capacity of Elector.

I am, Gentlemen, with esteem, your most humble servant, ISAAC LANIER.

Sneydsborough, Aug. 20, 1804.

To the Freemen of the Counties of Montgomery, Anson, Richmond, Robeson and Cumberland.

CITIZENS,

THE second Friday in November is near approaching, when you will again be called on to exercise your right of suffrage in making choice of an Elector to vote for President and Vice-President of the U. States. Having taken the liberty of nominating myself a Candidate as an Elector for your division, I take this opportunity of soliciting your suffrages, and if honored with a sufficient number of them to elect me, I will vote for Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, as President, and my choice of Vice-President will be governed by future information.

This declaration, deviating in a small degree from my general principles as a Federalist will no doubt be censured by many: But when I declare that party spirit, has always been repugnant to my feelings, and that the Administration of Jefferson, has in general, been satisfactory to me; the right of censure (should any exist) will I trust be removed.

I am Citizens

Your obedient servant, A. GILCHRIST.

Richmond County, Sept-20, 1803.

A capital Situation for a Merchant Store in Hillsborough, to be sold.

Doctor O'Farrill will sell his House and Lot, equal to any for Business in the Town. Also Five Lots, well watered and inclosed. Hillsborough, Aug

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a very valuable Tract of Land, lying in Orange and Granville Counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the River Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water-courses on the North—containing 1200 Acres, and forming almost a perfect square. Better than one-half of the Tract consists of rich Low Grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, &c. and much of it Tobacco. No Plantation in the District of Hillsborough is better calculated for raising Stock of all kinds, and particularly Hogs, as the uncleared Low Grounds afford a most excellent Range for them. On it, there is a good Brick Dwelling-House, containing five Rooms, Kitchen, Smoak-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel Family. There is also on it, a large well-built Granary, lately erected, and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain.

If the whole Tract should be thought too large for one Purchaser, it may be divided into two compact Plantations.

Possession may be had this Fall, as soon as the growing Crop is taken off, and Wheat may be sown earlier, if desired by the Purchaser.

Such persons as may be disposed to view this Tract of Land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bengehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for Terms, application may be made either to him, or to DUN. CAMERON. Hillsborough, July 16,