



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow Citizens,

IN the course of the events which have marked the conduct and characters of those, to whom you have, at different periods, intrusted by your suffrages, the power of making laws for your government, few measures have occurred, since the adoption of the present constitution, more extraordinary, than the meeting lately held for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President of the U. States.

Our alarm is equally excited whether we advert to the mode in which the meeting summoned, or to the proceedings after it was convened. The Senator who assumed the power of calling together the members of Congress, did it under the pretext of that power being vested in him, by a former convention, this pretext whether it be true or not, implies an assertion of a right in the Congress of 1804, to direct their successors in the mode of choosing the chief magistrate; an assertion which no man has ever before had the hardihood to advance. The notices were private; not general to all the members of the two Houses; nor confined to the republican party; a delegate from one of the territories was invited and attended, a man who in elections has no suffrage, and in legislation no vote. The persons, who met in pursuance of this unprecedented summons, proceeded without discussion or debate, to determine by ballot the candidates for the highest offices in the union. The characters of different men, & their pretensions to the public favor, were not suffered to be canvassed, and all responsibility was avoided by the mode of selection. The determination of this conclave has been published as the act of the republican party; and with as much exultation as the result of a solemn election by the nation. Attempts are making to impress upon the public mind, that these proceedings ought to be binding on all the republicans, and those who refused to attend, or disapproved of the meeting, are denounced as enemies of liberty, and as apostates from the cause of the people. In this state of things, we think it our duty to address you, and we deem ourselves called upon to enter our most solemn protest against these proceedings.

It is true that at former periods, when the election of a President and Vice-President approached, it was customary to hold meetings of the members of Congress, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the public. But these meetings, if not justified were palliated by the necessity of union. The federalists presented a formidable phalanx; and either to succeed at all, or to prevent them from placing the candidate for the Vice-Presidency in the Presidential chair, it was necessary to exert the combined efforts of the whole republican party. But it is equally true that in those instances the nominations for the Presidency were mere matters of course. In the first and second elections under the constitution, the eyes of all were turned on General Washington, & since the expiration of the two periods, during which he filled the supreme executive office, there has not until now been any difference of opinion among the republicans, as to the candidate for the first magistracy. The real object of all former meetings, was to produce such a co-operation as would secure the election of a republican Vice-President.

The circumstances, which might be urged in extenuation of such a measure heretofore, do not now exist. The federalists are comparatively few in number, and form but a feeble party; they cannot give to any one candidate, more than sixteen or seventeen votes out of one hundred and seventy six; no federalist can therefore be elected by the Electors; and should no person have a majority of all the electoral votes, the voice of the President will devolve on the members of the present House of Representatives, in

which the federalists have the votes of only two states, Connecticut and Delaware. The alteration of the constitution prevents the danger of any intrigue, by which the intended Vice-President might be elected President. No good reason can therefore now be assigned, why an union of the republicans in favor of any particular person, should be attempted by a measure in itself so exceptionable, as a nomination by the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We do not say a consultation among the members of Congress, respecting the persons to be recommended as candidates for the two highest offices of the nation, may not in some extraordinary crisis, be proper. But the propriety must arise from absolute necessity. Even then we doubt whether it can be completely justified. The people ought to exercise their right of election without any undue bias; and is it not the evident intention of such consultations, to produce a bias? Besides in the event of there being no election by the electors, the choice of the president devolves on the house of representatives and that of the vice-president on the senate: Should the house of representatives not succeed in electing the President, the vice president will become the chief magistrate; hence the impropriety of nominations by the members of congress, is more glaring, as it may become the political interest of the representatives to prevent an election by the electors, & of Senators to frustrate any choice by either. Nor is this all; a danger of more than ordinary magnitude arises from the influence which may be used by the present over meetings of any individuals at the seat of the general government. The hope or the promise of office may be employed to induce a nomination either of himself or of a favorite successor, and it requires but little sagacity to foresee the consequences of such corruption.

So conscious were the members who attended the late meeting, of the weight of objections which might be urged against their proceedings, that they have thought it proper to publish an exculpatory resolution proposed by Mr. Giles of Virginia, and unanimously adopted. They have declared that in making their nominations, they have acted only in their individual characters as citizens; this is very true, because they could act in no other, without a breach of their oaths, and as direct violation of the letter of the constitution. But was it not intended that those nominations should be enforced by the sanction of congressional names? They proceed to assert that they have been induced to adopt this measure from the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the U. States, in the present crisis of both our external and internal affairs. We trust we have shewn that no such necessity exists, and that an union among the republicans, in favor of any individual, is not important. We acknowledge that the aspect of our foreign affairs is unpromising. We are perhaps on the eve of a war with one of the great powers of Europe; we are therefore strongly impressed with the difficulties of our situation. In such a crisis if unanimity in the choice of president is necessary, that choice should be directed to a man, eminently calculated by his tried energy and talents, to conduct the nation with firmness and wisdom, through the perils which surround it; to a man who had not in the hour of terror and persecution deserted his post, and sought in obscurity and retirement, a shelter from the political tempest; to a man not suspected of undue partiality or enmity to either of the present belligerent powers; to a man who had not forfeited his claim to public confidence, by recommending a shameful bargain with the unprincipled speculators of the yazoo companies, a dishonorable compact with fraud and corruption. Is James Madison such a man? We ask for energy and we are told of his moderation; we ask for talents, and the reply is his unassuming merit; we ask what

were his services in the cause of public liberty, and we are directed to the pages of the Federalist, written in conjunction with Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, in which the most extravagant of their doctrines are maintained and propagated. We ask for consistency as a republican, standing forth to stem the torrent of oppression, which once threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the country; we ask for that high and honorable sense of duty, which would at all times turn with loathing and abhorrence from any compromise with fraud and speculation; we ask in vain.

But farther, One of the reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson for declining to stand again as a candidate for the chair of the chief magistrate is the propriety of a rotation in that office. The great advantage of this principle of rotation is, that by appointing as a successor to the present officer, a man not immediately connected with him, the acts of the administration may be impartially reviewed; those measures which may tend to promote the public good will be adopted, and those of a contrary tendency, which from the fallibility of human nature may have been pursued, will be abandoned, and if necessary, exposed. All other rotation is a mockery.

WE do therefore in the most solemn manner protest against the proceedings of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber on the 23d day of January last, because we consider them—

As being in direct hostility to the principles of the constitution: As a gross assumption of power not delegated by the people, and not justified or extenuated by any actual necessity: As an attempt to produce an undue bias in the ensuing election of President and Vice-President, and virtually to transfer the appointment of those officers from the people, to a majority of the two houses of Congress

And we do in the same manner protest against the nomination of James Madison, as we believe him to be unfit to fill the office of President in the present juncture of our affairs.

Joseph Clay, Abram Trigg,
Jno. Russel, Josiah Masters,
G. Clinton, jr. G. S. Mumford,
J. Thompson, Peter Stuart,
Edwin Cray, W. Hoge,
Saml. Smith, D. Montgomery
Sohn Harris, Samuel Maclay,
D. R. Williams, J. M. Garnett,
John Randolph.

City of Washington, Feb. 27th, 1808.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Making additional compensation to the Marshals of the districts of North-Carolina and New-Jersey.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of March next, there shall be paid annually to the Marshal for the district of North-Carolina the sum of four hundred dollars; to the Marshal of the the district of New-Jersey the sum of two hundred dollars, in addition to the fees and emoluments heretofore allowed them by law.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 26, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of certain expenses incurred in the enquiry into the conduct of John Smith, a Senator from the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be; and they are hereby directed to audit and settle the accounts of all persons who may have claims against the United States, for expenses incurred in the enquiry into the conduct of John Smith, a Senator of the United States, for the state of Ohio, as an alleged associate of Aaron Burr, which expenses may have been authorized by the committee of enquiry, or by order of the Senate: Provided, That the said accounts shall

have been first certified, by the chairman of the committee, or by the Secretary of the Senate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to every witness before the said committee of Enquiry or before the Senate upon the said enquiry, there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance thereon, the sum of three dollars. And to defray the said expences, there is hereby appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid from any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 19, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Whiting. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorised and directed to pay to Samuel Whiting four hundred and forty dollars, in satisfaction of the said Samuel Whiting's claim for services rendered and expences incurred, pursuant to the directions of the post-master general, in the apprehending, and prosecuting one Henry Deming, late a deputy post-master at Hinsdale, in Massachusetts, who was indicted in the circuit court of the United States at Boston, for embezzling certain letters which came to his possession, containing bank notes belonging to the said Samuel Whiting.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 25, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be so construed as to prohibit the importation of the following articles, that is to say:

First. Wrappers & outside packages in which goods, the importation of which is not prohibited, usually are and shall be wrapped or packed at the time of their importation;

Second. Bags or sacks in which salt shall be imported;

Third. Glass bottles or phials in which drugs, medicines, or any other article, the importation of which is not prohibited, shall be imported;

Fourth. Printed books, maps, and charts.

Fifth. Watches, tradesmen's and artificer's tools; mathematical, astronomical and surgical instruments; gilt buttons, locks and all other articles manufactured partly of brass and partly of any other metal.

Sixth. Shalloons & woollen stuffs, muskets, bayonets, swords, cutlasses and pistols.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the articles of the following description shall be held and considered as being embraced by the description of articles, the importation of which is prohibited by the act to which this act is a supplement, that is to say:

All articles manufactured entirely of silk and wool, or of silk and flax, or of flax and wool; floor cloths; woollen casimeres, carpets, carpeting and mats, whose invoice prices shall exceed five shillings sterling, per square yard.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no articles imported on board any vessel of the United States, cleared out before the fourteenth day of December last from any port within the United States or the territories thereof, shall be subject to the prohibition enacted by the act to which this act is a supplement: Provided, That such vessels which may have cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall return to some port in the United States or its territories within twelve months: And provided, That such vessels as shall have cleared from

any other port shall return a shore-said within six months from the said fourteenth day of December.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 27, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The noted running Horse



PLOUGH-BOY,

NOW in full Perfection and possesses the highest degree of Activity, Health, Strength and Vigor, and a Constitution undoubtedly sound, will stand the ensuing Season at Gaswell Court-house, and cover Mares at six Dollars the single Leap, to be paid when the Mare is put, ten Dollars the Season; to be paid the first day of August next, at which time the Season will end:—Fifteen Dollars to insure a Mare to be with Foal; to be paid as soon as it can be ascertained she is with Foal, or parted with. A Mare put by the Leap, and failing to stand, may have the benefit of the Season for six Dollars more. PLOUGH-BOY is a beautiful dark Bay, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, nine years old last spring. He stands 5 Feet 2 Inches high, & is as handsome as Imagination can conceive. He is allowed by the best Judges to possess as great a Share of Bone and Action as any Horse on the Continent.

Good Pasturage and Servant's Board gratis; Corn will be furnished at the Neighborhood Price, for which the Money must be sent. The owners of Mares sent to Plough Boy may rely on having great Attention paid, as I have it completely in my Power and Design to attend to them myself; but will not be liable for Accidents or Escapes of any kind.

PEDIGREE.

PLOUGH-BOY was bred in Virginia by Col. John Alexander, and was got by Col. John Holmes's noted imported Bedford, his dam Miss Queensland, was got by Gen. Morgan's noted running Horse Paul Jones, his grand dam Selind was got by the noted imported Jolly Roger, his great grand dam was the imported Matchum Mare, whose Pedigree might be farther traced, but it is deemed unnecessary. Bedford, the sire of Plough-Boy, is also the sire of Gallatin, Ariadne and numerous other good Runners. He stands very high in the estimation of the People of Virginia, and is now standing in S. Carolina at a higher Price than any Horse in the State. Gallatin, the Brother of Plough-Boy, has been the winner of more than \$4000. It is thought he run the 4 mile heats in less time than any Horse in America—He was purchased in Virginia by Mr. Alston of S. Carolina, at \$4000.—Plough Boy has also distinguished himself as a Racer, but as I have not had an Opportunity to procure a Statement of his Performances, I am unable to state them fully. BARZILLAI GRAVES,
Gaswell Court-house, Feb. 16, 1808.

DUBSKELPER,

A Beautiful Bay, with black Mane, Tail & Legs, five Years old this Spring.

FULL five Feet three Inches high of great Muscular Powers, and a Constitution undoubtedly Sound and Vigorous, will be kept at my own Stable to cover Mares this Season at six Dollars the single Leap, and 12 Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with Foal; the Leap Money to be paid when the Mare is put, the other on or before Christmas.

Mares sent to DUBSKELPER more than twelve miles, if left, will be pastured gratis, and fed at fifteen Cents per day, if required.

He is a Horse of great speed, but has never been put in sufficient order to make a satisfactory trial of his Bottom.

DUBSKELPER was got by the imported Horse Fire-Tail out of the high bred Mare Sitt Nose, and is full Brother to the celebrated running Mare Molly Long Legs. The Season will commence 10th inst, and end the 10th of August.

DAVID RAY.

Orange, 1st March, 1808.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. Carolina, on Friday night, the 29th of January last, a HORSE of a dark sorrel colour, about six years old next Spring, is about five feet one inch high, lengthy made, round body, well quartered, good limbs; his pasture joints rather thick, particularly in his hind limbs. No brand that is known of, nor white mark, except, perhaps, small saddle marks on his back; has a pretty large head and broad neck, switch main and tail. It is probable both these will be altered. His carriage is rather low, but has a handsome walk in going from a person—trots and canters. There are few horses better made for service.

It is supposed said horse was stolen by a certain Tom Smith, who has been lurking in the neighbourhood, and is said to be a notorious villain, who has disappeared. Twenty Dollars will be given on the delivery of the Horse, and all reasonable expences paid; and thirty dollars more on conviction of the Thief, by

DAVID F. COWAN.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1808.