



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

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From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Fellow-Citizens,

The important crisis is fast approaching, which will develop the real character of the political parties which have hitherto divided the people of the United States; already in Massachusetts, the name of *Federalist* or *Republican*, is merged in the question, are you a *British Subject*, or an *American Citizen*? Already have some of the factitious majority in your Legislature virtually recognized the degrading dogma, that the British Parliament "has a right to bind you in all cases whatsoever," by openly declaring, that the permission granted by that government to the Americans to navigate the ocean to such ports and places as they think expedient to license, and on the payment of such taxes as they shall see fit to impose, is a gracious indulgence, which ought to have been embraced. Already have they driven from the councils of the nation the son of an old patriot, whose firmness, integrity and talents so essentially aided in conducting us through the storms of the revolutionary tempest into the haven of peace and independence, to make way for the son of a man, who was then tried as a *Tory*. And for what reason? Is it because the political information and diplomatic talents of the former, co-extensive with the various interests of the United States in their foreign & domestic relations, would be less serviceable to our country at the present crisis, than the counting-house skill and nice calculations of profit and loss which distinguish the latter? I will not think so meanly of those who have done this deed, as to attribute to them so sordid a motive. Is it then because the former has taken *American ground*, vindicating alike the rights and independence of his country against the aggressions or pretensions of all the belligerents, & supporting the measures of the administration, best calculated to secure the peace, and preserve the resources of the nation! And is the latter to be preferred because he may be willing to sacrifice all these rights and blessings to the sovereign claims or pretensions of one of the belligerents! Judge for yourselves. Already has this ephemeral majority so improved their brief authority, as to pass resolutions in censure of the measures of the constituted authorities of the nation; giving as one of their reasons, that certain resolutions were passed by the former legislature in approbation and support of the same measures. Mark the logic of this reasoning; from it we are to conclude that if some pledge themselves to support the constituted authorities, it is a good reason with others for resolving to resist them; that if some have endeavored to strengthen the arm of government against foreign encroachment, it is a sufficient apology for others to attempt to paralyze it; in short, that patriotism and treason, loyalty and rebellion, are the same thing. But it is not to expose the absurdity of their reasoning, the falsity of their ostensible pretensions, that these resolutions are adverted to—it is to open to your view the real object of them. One of the advocates of this measure hath unhesitatingly avowed, that he cared not whether the embargo were a good or a bad measure, he would seize the occasion it offered to hurl from their seats the present administration, and place in their stead men, whose measures would be directly the reverse of the present. What then has been the system of measures pursued by the administration for which they are to be hurled from power? They have retrenched the expenditures of the government—they have managed the public revenues with so much prudence, as in the course of seven years, to have extinguished above **THIRTY MILLIONS** of the public debt—they have abandoned the system of Direct Taxation; and done away the Excise Laws: they have steadily evinced a sincere desire to be at peace with all the world, but have never relinquished a national

right to any power on earth; they have, when the honor and independence of our country required, displayed the naval energy of the nation, covered its flag with glory, and reduced the enemy to sue for peace in his own capital; they have conducted us thus far through the stormy conflicts of the European war, in peace and safety—and now, when the wrongs and injustice of the belligerents have become suddenly intolerable, they have seized hold of the last and only anchor of hope left to preserve the peace of the country—the effects of which have been, the saving of our merchants and underwriters from total bankruptcy—and in case this last hope should fail, they have prepared for the last appeal of nations.

All these measures the advocates of the resolutions would have had reversed. Two things, however, the administration have not done: They have not entered into an alliance with France & continental Europe, against Great-Britain, when invited to it by a direct attack on our national sovereignty, and when the pulses of the whole nation beat high for revenge. Would the friends of the resolutions have wished such an alliance? I think not. They have not allied themselves to G. Britain, and made a common cause with her against France and her allies. Would the friends of the resolutions have wished such an alliance? No doubt they would. Ah! that's the rub. And for not doing this, and uniting our destinies with those of that nation, either to fall with her, or by aiding in her support to remain a subordinate and dependent nation, the administration are to be hurled from their seats, to give place to men who will not hesitate to cringe to the British lion, and prostrate the independence of the American nation at the shrine of her power.

FELLOW-CITIZENS! Awake from your lethargy, and see the danger that surrounds you; the wiles preparing to ensnare, are deeper than you are aware of. Be on your guard! You shall hear again from

BRUTUS.

From the AURORA.

### THE VIEWS OF THE TORIES.

The letter from New-York to a person in Scotland, lately published by the state committee of correspondence, of Pennsylvania, has excited some sensibility at N. York, where it is dated;—the mode in which it has been treated, is curious; in regard to its authenticity, it has been said *first*, that it was not published in Scotland, but invented here; *second*, that if published in Scotland, it was not written in America; and *third*, that no person in N. York ever wrote such a letter for the Caledonian Mercury, nor such a letter to Edinburgh. We copy the letter once more—the better to refresh the public memory on the subject.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated 10th December, 1807.

"A war with Britain will go well nigh to ruin this country, on which account the federal republicans, who possess most of the wealth of the U. States, and are joined by the English merchants, and the very respectable society of Cincinnati, are doing all they can to prevent a war. On the other hand, the democratic republicans, who, though they have few respectable people among them, and consist mostly of the mobility, are eager for a war. As every man in this country has a vote for members of Congress, the democrats chuse always persons of their own stamp to represent them. They are proud always of opposing the federalists, though it should be to the ruin of the country. The federalists are numerous through all the states; in this they abound; there are at least 10 to 12 democrats. Should war actually take place, this is the heart of the United States, and truly the capital for riches, number and trade.

Should the British government send a respectable force, say 16 or 18,000 men, to land in this state, the federalists, who are heartily sick of a republican government, as well as the order of Cincinnati, would join them to a man, and again come under the protection of our late gracious sovereign, and put a final end to the U. States."

Upon the two first objections we have only to say, that any gentleman who wishes to see the *Caledonian Mercury* from which we copy the letter, may do so by applying at the Aurora office.

To the third cavil we cannot but observe, that its nature affords strong presumptive evidence that the letter was written in N. York, and that the writer expected to escape by a quibble or denial of such a letter being written for the Mercury, or to any person in Edinburgh, for it appears by a *private letter* to a gentleman in this city, which letter is also (the original) in the hands of the editor of the Aurora, that the letter from New-York was addressed to a person in Glasgow, published in a Glasgow newspaper, and from that paper, copied into the Edinburgh paper—and we publish likewise an extract of the letter from the Glasgow gentleman, from the contents of which the reader will be able to determine upon view of the writer, and the bias of his mind.

### By Authority.

#### AN ACT

To make Plymouth, in North-Carolina, a port of entry; to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy, to that of St. Mary's, and to make Augusta, in the district of Maine, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, a district shall be formed out of the district of Edenton in North-Carolina, to be called the district of Plymouth, which shall include and comprehend the rivers Roanoke and Cashie, and all the waters, creeks and harbors belonging thereto. The town of Plymouth shall be the port of entry and delivery; and Windsor and Skewarky, ports of delivery. A collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office in the town of Plymouth, who shall be entitled to receive three per cent. commission on all monies by him received, on account of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the said district, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels and the other emoluments and fees of office established by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the district of Nanjemoy, in the state of Maryland, shall be called the district of St. Mary's, and the collector shall reside at St. Mary's river, which shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, and Nanjemoy a port of delivery only, to which a surveyor shall be appointed, who shall be entitled, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, to receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the town of Augusta in the district of Maine, shall be, and hereby is constituted a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Bath, and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor, to reside at the said port of delivery, who shall be entitled to receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, April 25th, 1808.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

#### AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Comptroller of the Treasury, in trust, the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister from the United States to the Court of France, on the Treasury of the United States.

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 he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay into the hands of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, the amount in cash, of the bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister from the United States to the court of France, on the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Nathan Freres, Denton and Hall, pursuant to a liquidation made by the government of France under the convention concluded between the United States and the French government, on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three; and also, the amount of the bills drawn by the aforesaid minister, on the said Treasurer of the United States, in favor of Joseph Sands, pursuant to a liquidation made under the convention aforesaid, which sums so paid to the Comptroller, shall be held by him, in trust, to pay and satisfy such persons, and in such proportions, as shall be adjudged or decreed by the courts hereafter specified; and the said sums shall be by the Comptroller deposited in the office of discount and deposit, in the city of Washington, for safe-keeping, until such judgments or decrees shall take place.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits or proceedings at law or in equity, to establish claims against, or recover the whole or any part of the sum so deposited, on account of the bills drawn in favor of Nathan Freres, Denton and Hall, shall be commenced on or before the first day of November next, in the circuit court of the fourth circuit, holden in the district of Maryland, & all proceedings at law or in equity, to establish claims against, or to recover the whole or any part of the sum so deposited on account of the bills drawn in favor of Joseph Sands, shall be commenced on or before the day aforesaid, in the circuit court of the second circuit holden in the district of New-York, or in the circuit court of the district of Columbia for Washington county in said district, and any or either party aggrieved by the judgment or decree of either of the said courts, may remove the same to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as appeals and writs of error are now prosecuted from the said courts.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever a final judgment or decree shall be entered up by either of the said courts in favor of any person or persons who may have established a right or claim to the whole or any part of the said sums so paid to the Comptroller, and deposited in virtue of this law, the said Comptroller shall direct the cashier of the said office of discount and deposit, to pay the amount recovered to the party or persons entitled under such judgment or decree so rendered by the said courts.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, April 25, 1808.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

#### AN ACT

Concerning Public Contracts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no member of Congress shall, directly, or indirectly, himself, or by any other person whatsoever, intrust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States; and if any member of Congress shall, directly, or indirectly, himself, or by any other person whatsoever, intrust for him, or for his use

or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, agree for, undertake or execute any such contract or agreement, in the whole, or in part, every member so offending, shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, before any court of the United States, or of the territories thereof, having cognizance of such offence, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined three thousand dollars; and every such contract or agreement as aforesaid, shall moreover be absolutely void and of no effect: *Provided nevertheless*, That in all cases where any sum or sums of money shall have been advanced on the part of the United States, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, the same shall be forthwith repaid; and in case of refusal or delay to repay the same, when demanded, by the proper officer of the department under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, every person so refusing or delaying, together with his surety or sureties, shall be forthwith prosecuted at law for the recovery of any such sum or sums of money advanced as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to any contract or agreement, made or entered into, or accepted, by any incorporated company, where such contract or agreement shall be made for the general benefit of such incorporation of company; nor to the purchase or sale of bills of exchange or other property by any member of Congress, where the same shall be ready for delivery, and for which payment shall be made at the time of making or entering into the contract or agreement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in every such contract or agreement to be made or entered into, or accepted as aforesaid, there shall be inserted an express condition, that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the United States on behalf of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, make, or enter into any contract, bargain or agreement, in writing or otherwise, other than such as are herein excepted, with any member of Congress, such officer so offending, on conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and to be fined in a sum of three thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Post-master-general annually to lay before Congress a statement of all the contracts which have been made in their respective departments during the year preceding such report, exhibiting in such statement the name of the contractor, the article or thing contracted for, the place where the article was to be delivered, or the thing performed, the sum to be paid for its performance or delivery, the date and duration of the contract.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, April 21, 1808.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

#### AMERICAN HEMP.

THE Secretary of the Navy will receive, until the 1st of November next, Proposals for furnishing water rotted Hemp of the growth of the U. States, to be delivered either at Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Newcastle, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C. Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Geo. or New-Orleans.

For well water-rotted and well cleaned American Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to allow a liberal price beyond the usual price of such hemp when well rotted.

Any person transmitting Proposals for furnishing a supply of water-rotted hemp, will be pleased to state the price per ton, the place where, and the time when it would be delivered.

Navy Department, May 3, 1808.