

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

At the request of a number of republicans, we publish with pleasure the following recent letters on the subject of American Manufactures, political events, &c.

Letter from Benjamin Austin, Esq. to the Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1815.

Sir—Since the return of Gen. ... from his visit to Monticello, I am highly gratified in hearing that you enjoy your health, and that you are so happily situated in your domestic retirement.

During the convulsions in Europe, and the events which have taken place in our country, a person of your accurate observation must have experienced the most anxious solicitude for the result of these important controversies. As to France, we are all disappointed in the termination of a revolution, which promised a relief from the tyranny of establishments, which have been inconsiderately advocated in the federal papers as "legitimate."

It must afford you the highest consolation to find, that the honor and glory of our Republic have been promoted by the very means which our enemies predicted would be ruinous and destructive. Nothing but the interposition of Providence could have produced so much good, from what was considered by some as productive of so much evil. The United States were forced into a controversy in defence of her maritime rights, which if they had failed in vindicating, would have checked, if not terminated, their future prospects as an independent nation.

As the present state of our country demands some extraordinary efforts in Congress to bring forward the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the United States, I am induced to mention a plea, often used by the friends of England, that the work-shops of Europe are recommended by you, as the most proper to furnish articles of manufacture to the citizens of the United States, by which they infer that it is your opinion, the MANUFACTURERS of this country are not proper objects for Congressional pursuits.

place—If you had, it is impossible that you would have discouraged the manufactures of a nation, whose fields have since been abundantly covered with Merino sheep, flax and cotton, or depended on looms at 3000 miles distance, to furnish the citizens with clothing, when their internal resources were adequate to produce such necessities by their domestic industry— You will pardon my remarks, and excuse my freedom in writing you on this subject. But it would be an essential service at this crisis, when the manufactures will come so powerfully before Congress, by petitions from various establishments, if you would condescend to express more minutely your idea of the "work-shops of Europe," in the supply of such articles as can be manufactured among ourselves.

If the general idea should prevail that you prefer foreign work-shops to domestic, the high character you sustain among the friends of our country, may lead them to a discouragement of that enterprise which is viewed by many as an essential object of our national independence. I should not have taken the freedom of suggesting my ideas, but being convinced of your patriotism, and devotedness to the good of your country, have urged me to make the foregoing observations; your candor will excuse me if they are wrong.

I shall be happy in receiving an answer to this letter, for in the present state of political controversy and intrigue, the real republicans must rely on our "long-tryed patriots," (among whom you stand pre-eminent) to guide and direct in the future pursuits of the government. Though retired from public life, your private council is essential, and we must solicit your aid to help the administration to substantiate by wise measures in peace, what we have obtained in war. The patriot is always called on duty, while the exigencies of his country need his advice, and his exertions are required to carry his principles into operation.

I remain, Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, and cordial wishes for your happiness, your undeviating friend, BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER. MONTICELLO, Jan. 9, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge with pleasure your letter of the 9th December last. Your opinions on the events which have taken place in France are entirely just, so far as these events are yet developed. But we have reason to suppose that they have not reached their ultimate termination. There is still an awful void between the present and what is to be, the last chapter of that history; and I fear it is to be filled with abominations as frightful, as those which have already disgraced it—That nation is too high minded, has too much innate force, intelligence and elasticity, to remain quiet under its present compression. Sampson will arise in his strength, and probably will be long burst asunder the cords and webs of the Philistines. But what are to be the scenes of havoc and horror, and how widely they may spread between the brethren of one family, our ignorance of the interior leads and antipathies of the country, places beyond our ken. Whatever may be the convulsions, we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, they will end in the permanent establishment of a representative government; a government

in which the will of the people will be an effective ingredient. This important element has taken root in the European mind, and will have its growth. Their rulers, sensible of this, are already offering this modification of their governments, under the plausible pretence, that it is a voluntary concession on their part. Bonaparte used his legitimate power honestly for the establishment and support of a free government, France would have been in prosperity and rest, and her example operating for the benefit of mankind, every nation in Europe would eventually have founded a government over which the will of the people would have had a powerful control. His improper conduct, however, has checked the salutary progress of principle; but the object is fixed in the eye of nations, and they will press to its accomplishment, and to the general amelioration of the condition of man. What a germ have the freemen of the United States planted, and how faithfully should they cherish the parent tree at home. Chagrin and mortification are the punishments our enemies receive.

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? we were then in peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected, that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate that peace by every act of justice and friendship.— Under this prospect, the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the industry of Agriculture or that of Manufactures, would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly, that to the labor of husbandry a vast addition is made to the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30 and even 50 fold—Whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances, vastly below this profit.— Pounds of flax in his hands, yield but penny weights of lace. This exchange too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens, who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element? This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common rights acknowledged and exercised under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations for science and civilization, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and getting at defiance all those laws established by the Author of Nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and pirates, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?—And all this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without having first proceeded to one of hers, there paid a tribute proportioned to the cargo, and obtained her licence to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them to be lawful prize if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded on the circumstances of that

day can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists prodigality and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations.—That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the Manufacturer by the side of the Agriculturalist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand enquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, I am not one of those.— Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will be our fault if we do not soon have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz: Will our surplus labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth or in the fabrication of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist. For in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances. Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation, to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking-horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

I salute you with assurances of great respect and esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON. Benjamin Austin, Esq.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d instant, A BAY HORSE, about 5 feet 2 inches high, with a few saddle spots on his left side, light made, his sides rubbed with starup leathers, wots and canters tolerably well, carries his head high when rode, has a roman nose, 7 years old next spring. Any person who will deliver said Horse to me or give such information that I get him, will be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

MICKLE JOHN KITTRELL. Granville County, Feb. 19, 1816.

NEW GOODS. CLAPP & PENNY.

Have just Received from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Petersburg.

A large and General Assortment of DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES WHICH they are NOW OPENING and offer for SALE at said Clapp's, in GUILFORD County, N. C. near the New Brick Church. The following are amongst their Assortment, viz. Superfine London and French Cloths; Pelise Cloths; Silks of all colours and qualities; Satin, Silk, and Straw Bonnets and Hats, of the Newest Fashions;—an Elegant Assortment of Second Cloths; Superfine London Cassimere; Second ditto; Plain and Ribbed Stocking; Imperial and Bedford Cord; Black Florentine and Satin Striped Vestures; Point and Duffel Blankets; Coatings and Kersey Molekin; Baize and Bearskin; Plains and Kersey; Lisbon Coating; Swan-down Vestings; Figured & plain Rattinet; a quantity of Irish Linen; Superfine and Second Long Cloths; India and Domestic Cotton; Manchester; Flannels; Silk Cashmere Shawls; Levantine do; Damask do; Black and White Lace Shawls; Black and White Veils; White Lace Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Coarse do; Fancy and Plain Muslins; Silk Gloves of different colours; Gingham and Calicoes; Scotch Plaids; Linen and Cotton Cambric; Long Lawn; Bombazettes and Bombazines; Russia and Irish Sheetings—Elegant and common Furniture Chairs—Wellington Coat-Bandings, Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs—6-4ths, 8-4ths, and 10-4ths Linen Diapers—Brown Holland—Best Treble Gilt Buttons—Gilt and Plain do—Elegant Marseilles Vestings—Knitting Cotton—German Flutes—Bar Iron and Castings—Sugar & Coffee—Queens-Ware—Knives and Forks, assorted—Rum, Wine, and Brandy, &c. Also, a Good Assortment of Watches, French and English, Chains, Seals, and Keys, and an Elegant Assortment of French and Philadelphia made Jewellery of the Newest Fashion, &c. &c. All the above Articles will be disposed of low for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, Pork, Lard, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Linens, Rags, Feathers, Shoe Thread, and Furs, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Wake County Court, February term, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Redding Jones, dec'd. earnestly request all those indebted to said dec'd., to come forward and make immediate Payment. And those having Claims, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD PRIDE, Executor. JAMES GRANT, 57 Aw. Feb. 20, 1816.

RAN AWAY.

From John B. Powell's, in Warren County, in April, 1813.

NEGRO WENCH NAMED FAY, raised in that County, aged about 40 years, rather yellow complexion, 5 feet and a half high, some of her fore-teeth missing, a scar on one of her arms below her elbow, occasioned by the cut of a knife. Carried off a quantity of good clothes, some silk. The said Negro now belongs to the estate of Thomas Stackhouse, dec'd. FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given on delivery of said Negro to me at Warrenton, or THOMAS DOUGLASS if secured in any jail so that I can get her.

THOS. BRAGG, Administrator. Jan. 15th, 1816. 52-17.

NOTICE.

THE Auditors appointed by the last General Assembly to settle and allow the claims yet remaining to be settled and allowed—which grew out of service performed by Officers or Soldiers of the local or detached Militia, called into the service of the State or of the United States, from North Carolina, in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815; and to settle and allow the claim for transportation of troops from one part of this State to another; for munitions of war, ordnance, arms and accoutrements; for provisions furnished the troops; and, in fine, to settle and allow all just claims of what kind or nature soever, arising from the calling out of the Militia as aforesaid, and for the payment of which no provision is made by the laws of the United States: Herby Give Notice, that they have commenced the business assigned them, and will continue to receive and pass on claims of the above description, at the State House, from the present time, until the first day of November next.

In all cases of claim not made by Officers for their pay, nor vouched for by the Muster Rolls, the individual making such claim, must support it by a sworn oath, and by the certificate of the proper Officers, whether of the Line or Staff, and in every other instance of claim, the best possible proof which the nature of the case admits of, will be required.

BENJ. B. SMITH, Sec'y. of the Board of Auditors. Raleigh, 8th Feb. 1816. 55-16.

The Editor of the Fayetteville American, Peoples Friend, Wilmington Gazette, New-Born Carolinian, Federal Republican, and E-Union Gazette, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, six weeks successively, and forward their accounts to the Treasury Department.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

18th January, 1816.

THE Board of Naval Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz. Cannon, cannonades and cannon locks, Ball, round, square, cammister and lead, Salt-petre, sulphur Cannon and priming powder, Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes, Copper—Sheathing assorted, say 1-8 of 12 ozs. 1-3rd of 24 ozs. 1-6th of 26 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 52 ozs. and 1-5th of 34 ozs. Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted. Lead in pigs and sheets Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs. Iron Kedge-ge. Hemp, American Twine—whipping, sewing and seine Iron, for shipping Staves—lager-pipe, hog-head and gang-cast Bunting Seaman's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers, shirts and jackets Flannel and wild-boar for cartridges Lignum vitae and paints To be delivered either at Washington, Boston or New-York.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:—

"Proposals to furnish for the use of the Navy, made by _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the commissioners will enter into contracts, and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the first day of April next, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners. 55-14.