

**Raleigh:**

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 10, 1820.

**MASON SCOTT.**—The resolution, extended by his excellency the Governor to this condemned youth, expires to-day, when he must be executed—unless further clemency shall be exercised.

It must be consolatory to hear that he exhibits much resignation—and, in the opinion of pious men who have visited him, evidences a state of mind fit for the awful scene which he must probably encounter.

**QUEEN'S TRIAL.**—Remarkably short passages, the last 21 days from Liverpool, have brought down our accounts of the proceedings in the house of lords to the 4th of last month. On that day, Mr. Williams, connected with counsellor Brougham, in defence of her majesty, had not presented his argument. Mr. Brougham had previously occupied the day in reply to the King's attorney and solicitor general, and in an analysis of the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution.

No witnesses for the queen had been yet examined.

The *comte de chamberlain*—Chevalier—baron, count—et alia—Bergami, was said to have arrived at Paris.

Counsellor Phillips, the Irish barrister, had addressed a "desperate" letter to the King in behalf of the persecuted spouse of "England's heir." There are, in this production, as in most of those from the same source, many excellent passages & well enforced truths. But on the whole, the letter seems calculated to do little good; and we shall always warn our young readers against making such writers as Mr. Phillips their model or guide.

**INDIAN MURDERS.**—The Indians, Can-ha rock and Che-wa-chi-ra, who some months since murdered two soldiers on Rack Creek Island, (Michigan) have made ample confession of the facts.—They were delivered up by the chiefs. It appeared that Chewahara, the uncle of the first named Indian, was instigated to commit the crime which he owes, by a desire to revenge a gross insult offered his sister by some of the white men. The nature of the insult may be readily imagined. "Women, says this ruffian savage, ought to be respected!"—The nephew, Can-ha rock, with much indifference, says he felt himself perfectly at his uncle's disposal, and bound to obey him at the risk of his life. Both killed one soldier, but the uncle spared both. They delivered themselves up to their chiefs; who surrendered them to the U. S. authorities.

**LETTER III.**  
To the Reverend Josiah Grubbs, Senator elect for the County of Wake. Open rebuke is better than secret friendship.  
Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.

**REV'D AND DEAR SIR.**  
It cannot be apprehended, that such will ever resort to electioneering intrigue: or that they will hazard their characters, as ministers of the gospel, by disregarding their solemn obligations.

To encourage such, therefore to rise to that pre-eminence of distinction, which the two-fold character of political gospel preachers, seems to deserve. we have inserted a clause in the restrictive article, suitable to their case by making a prominent difference between them and such as would be dangerous in the Legislature.

That this was their mode of reasoning, according to your construction of the article, appears to me indisputable: but that they reason thus, in fact, hardly any one, in his sober senses, can believe. They either apprehend danger from the

admission of ministerial influence into our public councils, or any provision, on the subject, was absurd and ridiculous.

But if they did entertain such apprehensions, it becomes a self-evident truth, according to your views, that they apprehended most danger from the most faithful ministers.

It seems to me, however, that they were actuated by motives very different. Most, if not all, of them, were men of sterling sense. They loved their country, they loved liberty, they sought the true welfare of the people. They were probably not unacquainted with ancient and modern history. They retained, in their memories, a lively recollection of the many heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, which legislative ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical legislators, had imposed upon the people, in almost every age from Caiaphas to Bishop Bonner.—They could not forget the wheel and the rack of the Inquisition, in Spain; nor the stake and the flames, in good old England.

They were not unmindful of the yoke, then broken, which had exoriated the poor sinner's last shilling perhaps, to support a set of hirelings\* called clergy, imposed upon the people, without their choice, and endured with slow-yielding reluctance.

They clearly saw, that these miseries were not the incidental evils of fortuitous unapprehended circumstances; but the inevitable consequences of a heterogeneous oblation between Church and State.—No, for free men, they should, with unprecedented caution, guard against a recurrence of such evils, by expressly excluding ministers of the gospel from a participation in the business of legislation.

Hence, as by the XXIX article, the Judge, who receives his commission from the legislature, becomes ineligible to a seat in that body, immediately upon his acceptance; so likewise by XXXI article, the minister who is ordained by a regular presbytery, to the great and solemn work of taking care of souls, with full authority, to exercise all the functions pertaining to the office, is excluded from a seat in the same House.

Surely no one can easily believe, that a Judge, after his appointment and acceptance, is not a Judge in the eye of the Constitution or Civil Law, until he has ascended the bench and decided causes. If from bodily infirmity, he should be prevented from exercising the functions of his office, still, I suppose, he is recognized by the Constitution, as Judge, and, as such, is excluded from the legislature. Or, if from disinclination to active exertion, he should disregard the obligations into which he voluntarily entered: or if he should prostitute his authority to the base purposes of self-aggrandizement; nevertheless, if he should not resign of his own accord, or be cashiered by the same authority which invested him, he must be considered as a Judge still, and as such cannot constitutionally hold a seat in the Legislature. These positions, I presume, are incontrovertible.—And from them you easily discover, that it is not the performance or non-performance of certain acts, that may or may not occur, which renders the Judge ineligible; but the commission which invests him with authority to exercise certain functions. Thus a commission to exercise the judiciary function implies a complete disqualification to exercise the legislative; and that simply because the Constitution forbids any man to exercise each function or the functions of each office, at the same time.

And to me it seems evident, that the Constitution forbids this not on the ground for supposition, that a man by being made Judge, becomes less worthy of public confidence; nor that his talents may be inadequate to discharge, in certain cases,

\* Let no one suppose, that this remark is intended to include all the clergy of the then established church in this country. The names of Jabez and others still remain as bright stars, which shined, in some degree, that dark night of oppressive Episcopacy. Much less is it applicable to the clergy of the same denomination of the present day in the United States. The happy effects of a separation between Church and State, and that religious toleration which Republicanism sanctions, are very manifest in the Episcopal church. The epithet "hirelings" was intended for those alone, to whom, in justice, it might be applied. But if any one should think it savours of Libelness, let him read Simpson's Plea, a work which, while it unmask the abominations of the *The Church*, breathes pure light in every page.

the duties belonging to each station; but because experience has proved, that the two functions or departments cannot with safety be lodged in the same hands. The same principle is evidently applicable to other public functions. And that it is applicable to the ministers of the Gospel, and was thus contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, the very nature of the case, as well as the restrictive article, seems to show.

I suppose it will be admitted, that neither praying in private or public; neither administering ordinances nor preaching, will constitute any man a minister of the gospel, in the eye of the Constitution, without credentials from a regular presbytery.

What then is it which constitutes the minister or pastor? Surely it cannot be his ministrations, which, without certain authority, would be, in the eye of the Constitution and Civil Law, null and void; but it is that authority, with which he is invested, by the presbytery, to exercise certain functions, or to perform certain duties. This you will no doubt acknowledge. And if among the Presbyterians and Baptists, the Constitution and the Civil Law regards him as a minister or pastor but those who are regularly ordained it unequivocally flows, that their credentials also invest them with authority to execute all the duties pertaining to the ministerial or pastoral function. And as in civil and military affairs, so also in ecclesiastical, wherever authority is lawfully given, and voluntarily accepted, obligation to perform the duties contemplated, in the commission or credentials, is unquestionably implied.

The obligations of the Judge, where he holds his commission, rest not in the least, upon the morality of his mind—the integrity or depravity of his heart; but upon a voluntary and solemn compact, entered into between him and the Legislature, and fully labored by his commission. If then by his credentials, the minister be invested with authority to execute all the duties pertaining to the pastoral or ministerial function; and if this authority imply obligations to the performance of all those duties; if he enter into these obligations knowing their nature, not only voluntarily, but professing to be moved thereto, by the Holy Ghost; I ask you, my brother, I ask every impartial person who may read these remarks, what can dissolve those obligations while he holds his credentials? What can dissolve those obligations, voluntarily entered into, and witnessed not only by men, but by the great Shepherd or Pastor of the sheep, who said to Peter, *Feed my Lambs?* While the very credentials themselves, continually imply the response, *I will feed thy sheep?* Now, my brother, you still hold your credentials. You cannot penetrate the shadow of a doubt, but they invest you, with authority, to perform all the duties pertaining to the sacred office. Nor can you dispute the obligation, which this authority implies. You will admit, I suppose, that you have been repeatedly called, but call'd in vain, to superintend particular churches. Now it remains for you to show, when and where, and how, and for what, your obligations, if they have ceased to exist, were dissolved.

For the present, permit me to assure you that I shall rejoice, if my remarks should have the happy tendency, to turn your attention, or that of other ministers of Gospel, from seeking the suffrages of the people, to seeking and feeding the lost sheep of the house of Israel, from the din of politics to the sweet music of the Gospel trumpet; and from the arduous business of the Legislative Hall, to that house of which the Psalmist says, "One thing have I desired of the LORD, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple. Adieu.

**A. W. CLOPION.**

Proposals have been issued at Charleston, for publishing in an octavo volume of about 600 pages, *Memoirs of the American revolution, from its first commencement to the year '76, inclusive; as relates to the State of South-Carolina, and occasionally referring to the States of North-Carolina and Georgia, by JOHN DRAYTON, L. L. D. Author of a View of South-Carolina.* The following is an extract from the author's prospectus, "When the public are informed,

that I possess the Journals of the King's Provincial Council from October 1773, to December 1774, also, the Journals of the Commons House of Assembly from August 1774, to the 15th day of September, 1775, being the day of its final dissolution by Lord William Campbell, the last Royal Governor of South-Carolina; and to which Journals, particularly the last, writers have not had access, since the capture of Charleston in the year 1780: it will afford grounds for supposing, that many matters of an interesting nature, hitherto omitted or mistated, will be duly inserted in these Memoirs.

Besides such sources of information fixing facts and dates with great precision; and laying open the whole of Lord William Campbell's administration, as connected with the Commons House of Assembly, I am in possession of a Manuscript, written by my Father, William Henry Drayton, from the latter end of the year 1773, to the close of the year 1776; as well grounded on his own knowledge of passing events, as of that derived from the many high and important official stations he filled, in a series of constant public services, also of a variety of original letters, among which, are some from the Earl of Dartmouth, one of the King of England's principal Secretaries of State, to the Royal Governors of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, to General Gage and Admiral Graves, which were intercepted—*Council of Safety's and Secret Committee's Papers* and other authentic Documents, supporting the Manuscript; all of which have been in the possession of my family, unseen by any one, ever since my father left this State in March, 1778, to join the Continental Congress at York-Town, in Pennsylvania, as a Delegate to the same; and in which delegation, he lived a life, at Philadelphia, in September, 1779, which had been active in defending the liberties of his country. I have also been favored with printed Journals of the Provincial Congress of this State, with some orderly books, throwlight on military affairs, and with other information and papers, from persons of respectability."

Last Friday evening, a negro man who had travelled alone in a return back from Washington to this city, was brought before justice Aisquith, by a constable, who had arrested him at the Washington turnpike gate, at the instance of a gentleman who was also travelling in another carriage from Washington eastward and who suspected the negro of being a runaway slave, in consequence of some circumstances which had occurred in Washington. The negro man, who was well dressed, alleged that he was a free man, and, in proof of his assertion, produced a small slip of paper on which was written as follows:—

"Registered in my office this 11th October 1820 as No. 198 William Jones a dark man about twenty one years of age in July last, short hair about five feet five inches high he is of dark complexion and was free born he has a scar on the right side of his face near his nose and on his left eye brow.  
Beard Robertson, Edmond, Shelby C."

The name annexed to the paper is so badly written as to render it doubtful whether the above is correct; but there being no seal of any court to authenticate the certificate, no state or county mentioned and its date being on Sunday, it tended to increase instead of lessening the suspicions which induced his arrest.—The man had in his possession fourteen eagles eighteen half eagles one quarter eagle, in gold; and about eighteen dollars in silver, the gold and a part of the silver were in a purse made of twisted wire; he stated that he had come from Brunswick in Virginia, was going to Philadelphia, and that a gentleman, whose name he mentioned, had sent the money by him to pay to a person in Philadelphia.

As there is no town named Brunswick in Virginia, and the other circumstances were calculated to excite doubts as to the truth of his statement, the man was committed to prison. We have been particular in making the above public, in hopes that it may tend to such further information, as may tend to obtain the man's speedy release from confinement, if he is innocent, or if he has improperly obtained the money, enable the owner to recover it.  
Balt. Tel.

**IMPORTANT—IT TRUVE.**  
We have received information via Havana that the Cortes of Spain have absolutely refused to cede the Floridas in any form to the United States.—*Savannah Hef. Oct. 21.*

The Branch Bank of the U. S. at Cincinnati is understood to have been discontinued on the first Monday in the present month, by order of the mother bank. The branch at Chillicothe remains in operation.

**Longevity.**—MARY ARBEQUET, widow, aged one hundred and three years and seven months, a native of Germany, was buried in the cemetery of St. James's Church—in Kingsessing, the 23d of October.  
N. Y. Paper.

It has been erroneously stated, in the newspapers generally, and in this among the number, that Joshua Barton was elected one of the Senators from Missouri. This gentleman is Secretary of State in Missouri. It is David Barton who is elected the Senator.—*Nat. Int.*

Henry Seymour is elected a Senator of the United States, from Vermont, for six years from the 4th day of March next, vice Isaac Tichenor, whose term of service will then expire.—*Nat. Int.*

From Bell's London Messenger of the 24th Sept.

The intelligences of the last two days has been much more important than may at first appear. The state of one important business among ourselves, renders us in a degree insensible to the actual nature and consequences of what is passing around us. It is only under these circumstances that we could forget that three revolutions are actually in progress in the continental nations, and that a gentleman, not to say universal, spirit is now current, which menaces to kindle another war in Europe.

**NOTICE.**

**JOHN MORRISON, Black Smith,** having established himself in a commodious shop, on the east side of Halifax Street short distance north of the State House, will execute all work entrusted to him in his line such as Mill Irons of every description, being complete and in the neatest and best manner, every description of coaches, gigs, stages or wagons, making and repairing patent ploughs, and all other kinds of farming tools, shoing of horses, &c. at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.  
All orders from the country addressed to Mr. John J. S. Ruffin, will reach me and be punctually and faithfully executed.  
April 8th, 1820 14—t.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**

**MRS. ARMSTRONG,** at her large and commodious two story white house, on Fayetteville Street opposite the Court House, where she is well prepared to accommodate about thirty or thirty five members of the approaching assembly, takes this opportunity to inform them that those who may call on her, every attention shall be paid them as there will be no pains spared to render her entertainment agreeable. Her terms are reasonable, she has procured the best rooms in the city, for their reception. As for her table, it shall always be supplied with the best the market affords, and that plentifully.  
Transient people will be accommodated as usual, as there is an excellent stable on the lot well furnished with corn, fodder and every thing necessary.  
September 22, 1820 43—t.

**Notice.**

**THE public are respectfully informed that the co partnership** before carried on in the city of Raleigh, by J. Thompson & Co. Tailors is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm will please to present them duly authenticated, and those indebted to the firm to make payment to J. Thompson alone is authorized to close and settle the business of the said firm.  
J. THOMPSON,  
J. SCOTT.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1820.  
THE business will in future be carried on by J. Thompson, who takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful and unfeigned acknowledgments to his friends and to the public for the kind patronage, they have favored him with since his commencement in business among them, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits a continuance of their favour and kind encouragement, most solemnly assuring them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to conciliate their esteem by his upright deportment, and to secure their support by his unremitting assiduity to give satisfaction to all who shall honor him with their commands, in his line.  
J. THOMPSON.

**2**  
**New Investigation**  
of the  
**Worn out subject**  
of  
**BAPTISM.**  
For Sale at this Office.