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SUPPORT of GOVERNMENT

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We earnestly recommend to the attention of our readers, the following Address of the Society of Friends, lately presented to the President of the U States, with his answer, as specimens of the most flowing kind of composition breathing the language of peace upon earth, and good will towards all mankind.

It should be recollected, that the Society of Friends are not accustomed to offer food to the ambitious mind, or render the tribute of their approbation to any man or body of men, but upon the most interesting occasions, and on the clearest conviction of its propriety. This consideration should have its weight in the present instance, and may afford us strong evidence (if we required it) of the pure intentions and correct conduct of this administration, whose measures this very respectable society have seen proper to applaud.

It is also worthy of remark, that when Mr. Jefferson was a candidate the first time for the Presidency, that he had no warmer opponents than those members of this Society, who, to use the words of an eminent and venerable public friend, 'dabbled in politics.' As a duty, they opposed the election of a man who they were taught to believe would prostrate religion, trample on morality, endeavor to bring into contempt the principles and practice of truth, and throw the whole system of government into anarchy, confusion, and distress. — But the strong bands of prejudice and mis-information have been broken asunder, and of the friends of Mr. Jefferson, perhaps the Society of Friends are, as a body, the most considerate, firm and determined. They have seen his works, and have felt their happy effects, and many have candidly declared they wronged him much in judging him with an unjust judgment. 'Such fruit does the tree' of virtue 'bear!'

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

When the Representatives of the yearly Meeting of Friends, for the Western Shore of Maryland, the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the state of Ohio, being convened in the city of Baltimore, on those concerns which relate to our Society, apprehend that we feel our minds engaged to address thee on behalf of ourselves, and the religious Society which we represent.

Permit us to say, that whilst we desire to be preserved from intermeddling with the policy of those Governments under which we live; we believe it to be our duty, consistently with that christian obligation, in relation to governments, to 'lead a quiet and peaceable life under them, in all godliness and honesty.'

We feel grateful to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, that he hath influenced the counsels of the General Government of our country, to decide upon several important subjects, agreeably to the principles of eternal justice and right.

Amongst the most prominent of those acts which claim our approbation, we are induced to notice the evidences of thy efforts to preserve our beloved country from the ravages of war, by cultivating a disposition, and pursuing a conduct marked with conciliation and friendship with all nations with whom we have intercourse, thereby avoiding those grounds of dissection, which are often the sources from whence this mighty scourge has its origin, to the reproach of Christianity. For, as we are firmly persuaded of its obligation as a religious principle, so it is our fervent desire, in regard to all men, that even the smallest germ of enmity may be eradicated. And our

ardent prayer to the Father of the Universe is, that through the overruling order of his Providence, thy hearts and understandings of his erring and contending creatures may be illuminated so to behold the excellency of brotherly affection, as to become willing to admit the spirit of universal reconciliation.

We are also bound to acknowledge those philanthropic exertions which have been used to ameliorate the condition of the Indian natives, by introducing among them a knowledge of agriculture, and of some of the mechanic arts. We sincerely congratulate thee on their progress in civilization, and the very encouraging prospect, abundantly evinced, that this truly benevolent and laudable undertaking, will ultimately be crowned with the desired effect—an undertaking which, whilst it increasingly obviates the wretchedness of their former condition, converts them from dangerous neighbors to valuable friends.

But there remains a subject, inexpressibly dear to our hearts, which has particularly interested our feelings. We rejoice in the prospect of a termination of the wrongs of Africa, and that a traffic, heretofore legalized in a district of the union, in its nature abhorrent to every just and tender sentiment, and reproachful to humanity, to say nothing of christian principles, is interdicted by our government. — For the exertions of thy influence, united with the National Legislature (may we not say) to relieve our country from the complicated evils attendant upon this cruel and inhuman trade, we are engaged, through this medium, to testify our warmest approbation.

And may the future counsels of our country yield to the influence of Him, who is called 'WONDERFUL COUNSELLOR, THE MIGHTY GOD, THE PRINCE OF PEACE;' so that the exercise of additional acts of justice and mercy, towards this greatly oppressed part of the Human Family, may utterly remove the cries of oppression, from this highly favored land.

With sentiments of respect due from us to those who, in the ordering of Divine Providence are set over us, we are thy friends.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
GERARD T. HOPKINS,
Clerk.

To the foregoing ADDRESS the President of the UNITED STATES returned the following ANSWER.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

I thank you for the Address you have kindly presented me, on behalf of that portion of the Society of Friends, of which you are the Representatives: and I learn with satisfaction their approbation of the principles which have influenced the Counsels of the General Government, in their decision on several important subjects confided to them.

The desire to preserve our country from the calamities & ravages of war, by cultivating a disposition and pursuing a conduct, conciliatory and friendly to all nations, has been sincerely entertained & faithfully followed: dictated by the principles of humanity, the principles of the Gospel, and the general wish of our country; and it was not to be doubted that the Society of Friends, with whom it is a religious principle, would sanction it by their support.

The same philanthropic motives have directed the public endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the Indian natives, by introducing among them a knowledge of agriculture and some of the mechanic arts, by encouraging them to resort to these as more certain, and less laborious resources for subsistence, than the chase, and by withholding from them the pernicious supplies of ardent spirits. They are our brethren, our neighbors; they may be valuable friends, and trouble-

some enemies. Both duty and interest then enjoin, that we should extend to them the blessings of civilized life, and prepare their minds or becoming useful members of the American family. In this important work I owe to your Society an acknowledgment, that we have felt the benefits of your zealous co-operation, and approved as judicious direction towards producing among those people habits of industry, comfortable subsistence and civilized usages, as preparatory to religious instruction and the cultivation of letters.

Whatever may have been the circumstances which influenced our forefathers to permit the introduction of personal bondage in any part of these states, and to participate in the wrongs committed on an offending quarter of the globe, we may rejoice that such circumstances, and such a sense of them, exist no longer. It is honorable to the nation at large, that the nation availed themselves of the first practicable moment for arresting this great moral and political error; and I sincerely pray with you, my friends, that all the members of the human family may, in the time prescribed by the Father of us all, find themselves securely established in the enjoyments of life, liberty and happiness.

TH: JEFFERSON.

APPROBATION of the VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Virginia, with characteristic spirit & promptness, have come forward to express their sentiments in the present crisis of affairs. The following resolution was adopted after a very animated discussion, a great part of which arose on a motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution for a short time. The firm purpose avowed to maintain the rights of the nation, the strong expression of confidence in the administration of the general government, and above all the decided approbation of the Embargo, are more than sufficient answer to the calumnies and murmurs of party opposition. — From Virginia, whose patriotism has ever risen with the imminence of public danger, and who has invariably been among the first to assert and the last to abandon the cause of their country, this dignified avowal of principle and feeling was to have been expected; and we have no doubt but that the same spirit will characterize every legislature in the union. — For disaffection, however it may rankle in the breasts of a few disappointed partizans, will not be found to have infected the organs of national feeling. Much has been said lately of the impropriety of expressing confidence in the administration as a mark of servility and weakness. To this the language of the Virginia Legislature is a conclusive answer. Is there a more independent body in the world, one that would more scornfully reject servility & meanness? Yet this independent & dignified body has not hesitated to speak its strongest approbation of the measures already pursued, and to pledge the whole energies of the state to the support of such measures as may be adapted to produce an honorable peace, or as may avenge the injured honor of these states.

The preamble was agreed to—Ayes 157—Noes 13. The resolution passed unanimously.

'The General Assembly of Virginia, taking into their most serious consideration the present crisis in our political affairs, and the circumstances which have tended to produce it, would be unpardonably negligent, were they to remain silent. They deeply regret that they have been disappointed in their ardent wish, that the United States might be forever exempt from

those disastrous convulsions which have so long desolated Europe. — In the strict and impartial neutrality practised by the American government to all nations; in the inviolable regard which it has so scrupulously paid to justice & good faith, they fondly hoped they had a firm guarantee, to the continuance of peace. But from the menacing aspect of affairs, it seems but too probable that this flattering anticipation is about to vanish, and that we shall have to act a part in the melancholy drama of the day. In reviewing the series of causes which are likely to terminate in this result, we derive great consolation from the reflection that the government of the United States has done every thing on its part which was calculated to preserve peace upon honorable terms, and that there is nothing with which it can with propriety be upbraided. The recapitulation in detail of the insults and injuries received, would be tiresome and disgusting. Blockades established contrary to former usage; new and destructive principles interpolated into the laws of nations; our free-born citizens impressed on board our own vessels, and torn from their friends & country, have been doomed to perpetual exile and captivity, whilst the cry of 'I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,' has been treated with contempt and disdain; these are some of the outrages of which we complain, and for which we had demanded reparation for the past and security against, for the future. — In the midst of amicable conference upon these subjects of complaint, arrived the 22d of June, 1807, a day which will be forever memorable in the annals of America.

'History will record, that on that day a ship of war belonging to Great-Britain made an attack (attended with circumstances the most offensive) upon a national ship of the United States, reposing upon the pledged security of public faith, and that amidst the groans of the murdered, the flag of the U. States, the sacred emblem of our liberty and independence, was seen cowering beneath British audacity and British violence.

'The sensations arising from this daring outrage pervaded with swift rapidity this vast continent, & produced one uniform sentiment of indignation, under the influence of which disappeared all party distinctions. We exhibited to the world the pleasing spectacle of a widely extended nation, with one accord burying in the tomb of its slaughtered citizens all party differences, and with one voice demanding ample vengeance, or honorable reparation. The General Assembly in reviewing the conduct of the Government of the United States in this trying exigency, rejoice to reflect upon the dignified attitude by it assumed, one that was supported by firmness, and tempered with moderation. It has been ascertained to the world, that if war ensue, the United States are innocent of the calamities inseparably incident to that state of things. — And with confidence in that Providence which seems to have made these states so peculiarly its care, we firmly anticipate the aid of Heaven and a propitious result. We should be wanting in frankness, were we to suppress our anxiety for the preservation of peace, but it must be a peace purchased with no sacrifice of honor. The honor of a nation, it is believed on the part of the General Assembly, is a jewel of inestimable value, to be maintained at every hazard. — Inspired with this sentiment, we have weighed it against every sacrifice, and accept it as an equivalent. It is a duty we owe ourselves to declare, that we submit with pleasure to the privations arising from the energetic measures recently adopted by the constituted authorities

in the laying an embargo. We feel flattered by the confidence which they reposed in our patriotism and self denial, and we hereby beg leave to assure the General Government, that this step meets our warmest approbation.

'Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly, penetrated with almost affectionate regard for the welfare of our common country, & viewing with indignation the insults and injuries which have been offered us, hereby solemnly pledge the whole energies of this commonwealth to the support of such measures as may be adapted to produce an honorable peace, or avenge the injured honor of these states.'

A Tutor wanted.

A DECENT, sober and discreet Person, that can teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and the Mathematics, willing to engage in a private family, to teach three or four youths only, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber at Rocky Point.

SAMUEL ASHE.
November 13.

Adjutant-General's Orders.

THE several Officers of Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Battalions, throughout the State, who failed to make complete Returns of the Militia under their respective commands to the late Adjutant-General, are required to forward the same to the undersigned without delay. The Inspection returns and Muster Rolls of that part of the Militia which is to constitute the Quota to be furnished by this State, as part of the detachment of the Militia of the United States, are particularly called for, by the necessity there is to transmit to the Secretary of War a correct Return of the effective force. The Officers whose duty it is to make these Returns, are apprized of the consequence of their delinquency, prescribed by an Act passed at the late Session of the Legislature; the regulations of which will be enforced in the spirit and policy by which they were dictated.

But the undersigned cannot forbear to indulge a confident hope, that the aspect of the times and the requisition of the General Government will animate the patriotism of his fellow citizens in a degree too powerful to need any recourse to penalties or military disgrace—that their sentiment of duty as citizens, will invigorate their diligence as soldiers; and that they will generously emulate each other, in persevering end avours to infuse into all the corps that order, discipline, and exemplary conduct, without which they will be dangerous only to themselves, and harmless to their enemies. And should the wisdom of our public councils, or a fortunate course of events, avert the impending storm, without prostrating the honor of the nation, it ought, nevertheless, to be impressed on the mind of every individual, as a solemn and important truth, that a Militia judiciously organized, duly exercised, and prompt, at the call of their country, to defend her from unjust and wicked pretensions, is the natural, safe, and most honorable protection of his invaluable, and at this awful era of the world, distinguishing and almost singular privilege.

EDWARD PASTEUR,
Adjutant-General.
Newbern, Jan. 18th, 1808.

ATTENTION.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PAUL BARRINGER, dec'd by Note, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the first day of April next, otherwise they must expect to settle with costs.

JOHN BARRINGER, } Ex'rs.
&
P. BARRINGER, }
Cabarrus County, N. C. Dec. 9.

FOR SALE

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in the County of Franklin, on the waters of Sycamore Creek about five Miles east of Lewisburg, containing about 700 Acres; has a Plantation sufficient to work 6 or 7 hands to advantage, and is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco. This Land has on it a comfortable and convenient Dwelling-House and Out Houses; a very good Tobacco Barn, and fine Stables; it has excellent Springs, and is esteemed a healthy Situation. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.
JORDAN THOMAS,
January 19th, 1808.

TAKE NOTICE!

MANY of my Accounts are already out of date, and many more will soon become so, and I am daily losing considerable sums by neglects and removals, and — I want money; for all which reasons I am determined to have a general settlement up to the commencement of the present year; I therefore give Notice that all those indebted who do not make payment before the 25th Day of February next, will be sued or warranted without respect to persons.
CALVIN JONES,
Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1808.