



Repository of Census.

SONG.

For the fourth of July.

When proud Rome of old her dread eagle unfurled, O'er the prostrated nations around, She decreed from their thrones, trembling tyrants were hurled.

The herald proclaimed on Olympia's famed plains, To the Greeks, that their fetters she broke; In boasts of loud rapture they sprang from the chains.

When Liberty flash'd on Britannia's bleak shore, Poor John Bull felt the electrical stroke; Start'd in dismay, but the Dutchman strove o'er, Foolish John just put on a new yoke.

When her magical touch, round the high mettle Gaul, Navy's lordships soon found it no joke; They fell, but the Corsican springs from their fall, And poor Gallia embraced a new yoke.

Yet had sacred Goddess! We still bend to thee, For on this day Columbia spoke, She declar'd to the world, before God, to be free! And will never put on a new yoke.

For the Register.

Mr. Gales,

BEING one of the first subscribers to the Register, and having been much entertained and instructed by its candid and luminous columns; and moreover, as it has been, and still is the source whence I have drawn my opinions both of public men and public measures, I must request you to insert in your next, for the information of myself and neighbours, the following queries, with the remarks, together with your candid and impartial answers:

1. Was there not, in the last session of Congress, a party denominated the Minority, distinct from the Federal Party, at the head of which stood Mr. John Randolph?

2. Was not that party as openly and conspicuously hostile to Mr. Jefferson's administration, as the Federal party?

3. Was not Mr. Stanford a member of that minority, and did he not vote with Mr. Randolph upon all those great political questions which distinguished that party from the present Administration, and particularly did he not vote against all those measures which the President recommended for the defence of our country?

4. If Mr. Stanford has thus opposed the most prominent measures of the administration, does it not follow undeniably, that he has abandoned those great republican principles, upon which we at first gave him our support, and that he has thereby betrayed that confidence which we have so long and so liberally reposed in him?

It is believed, sir, you can feel no hesitation in publishing and answering these queries, because no man can be more clearly convinced than yourself, of the necessity that the public mind should be correctly informed of the characters, and qualifications of Candidates for public office. The diffusion of such knowledge is indispensably necessary to the purity, and preservation of republican government, and the press is the only vehicle through which it can be conveyed. Freedom of enquiry into the conduct of our public Agents, is a right which we have ever recognized & cherished as one of the surest safeguards of our liberties. We have doubts of Mr. Stanford's fidelity to the principles upon which we at first elected him. We have seen Mr. Randolph denounced by the administration; we have seen him hurled from that high post of influence he once so conspicuously held in the councils of the nation. We have heard that Mr. Stanford is considered as his political associate, and that he has espied a similar denunciation merely by the similarity of his tem-

per, and the insignificance of his talents. If this be true, if our representative has really deserted the principles of the present administration, it is impossible that we who claim a community of principle with the republicans in our sister States, can consistently give him our support at the ensuing election. Better far to be represented by an honest, moderate, and enlightened Federalist, than by a man who has apostatized from the principles of his party.

Relieve, sir, upon your candor as an Editor, we have great confidence in the hope, that you will give us the information sought for in your next, or that you will give Mr. Stanford, or his friends, who may be competent, an opportunity of doing so, by assigning to this, a place in the next number of the Register.

A REPUBLICAN.

July 15th, 1808.

THE Editor of the Register acknowledges and regrets, that there was such a Minority in the last session of Congress as the above writer describes, with Mr. Randolph at its head, which had the appearance of being hostile to the present Administration.

He has also seen, with concern, that Mr. Stanford has, on some occasions, voted with that minority. But the Editor is willing to believe, as this Gentleman has always supported the character of an honest Politician and good Republican, that he has, even in these instances, taken that course which appeared to him best calculated to promote the public welfare. And if he has done this, though he may have been mistaken, though his constituents may wish that he had seen things in a different light, he cannot be justly charged with "abandoning those great Republican principles upon which we have hitherto supported him."

The Editor of the Register does not allow it to be a proof of the "abandonment of these principles," that Mr. Stanford declined voting in favour of some of the measures recommended by Mr. Jefferson; for, however a Member of Congress may esteem that great Statesman, and consequently allow great weight to be dug to his recommendations, yet, if he act rightly, he will exercise his own judgment on every subject which comes before him, and where, after due deliberation, he cannot agree with the President, as to the necessity or propriety of any measure, he cannot conscientiously do otherwise than vote against it. This is so far from an "abandonment of Republican principle," it is the very essence of it.

The Editor of the Register agrees with the above writer in the propriety of examining the characters and qualifications of candidates for public office; and if he, or any other of Mr. Stanford's former friends, have doubts of his fidelity to the principles upon which he was first elected, it may be a good reason for withholding their votes from him; but the Editor cannot see how it will justify them in giving their votes to a Federalist, however "honest, moderate and enlightened;" as, from principle, he will, of course, be opposed to the present Republican Administration, and so all in his power to displace it, and introduce in its stead, one of a Federal cast.

Is it not, then, the safest course for Republicans to vote for a man who has proved himself a true friend of the People, in the worst of times, when Republicans were an obnoxious minority, though he may, in some recent instances, have given a few votes, on questions in which political principle was not involved, which we do not approve? The Editor of the Register is clearly of his opinion, and will thus vote, believing that Mr. Stanford is still an honest, independent Republican.

FOR THE REGISTER.

I saw in the Raleigh Register of June 16th, a Petition from the citizens of Granville county, to the Governor of North Carolina, praying that the Legislature may be convened, in order to take into consideration, the propriety of making suitable provision to prevent the "inevitable ruin of our fellow citizens." I sincerely sympathize with them, under the difficulties arising out of the present stagnation of business. But the state of our foreign relations, calls on, yea, commands us, with fortitude and firmness, to bear every pecuniary inconvenience that may ensue, if we wish to remain a free

independent people. Nor can I see any way, whereby the evils complained of, can be remedied without the most flagrant violations of contracts.

The petitioners say, "to allow the merciless creditor, the merciless speculator, to get into their grasp, the fruits of an age of industry, for one fifth, or one tenth part of its value, is demoralizing, as calculated to shake the confidence of our citizens in our state government." I ask by what means have these complaining debtors been reduced to their present state?—Was it by their punctuality?—The answer is simple and plain, it was not.—Was it by their care and industry? No. Is it for want of a market for their surplus produce, which the Embargo prevents? The answer (almost without exception) must be the same; for the greatest number of debtors, who are making these sad complaints, have not a dollar's worth of surplus property to dispose of.

Is it the industrious, vigilant planter, who is making these complaints, by no means—he has paid his debt punctually, and dreads not the face of a sheriff or a marshal. True, he labours under some pecuniary inconveniences; but this he is willing cheerfully to bear for the benefit of his country at large—why, then, should indolence, speculation, or luxury, be so notoriously encouraged? It will be seen by every person of observation, that the people who are complaining of their "merciless creditors," (who only ask for their just due) and even of their government, because it will not withhold the process of execution; are (with a very few exceptions) either the indolent, the luxurious or the speculators, who have obtained the property of their neighbour without providing any means of payment; and who without law, would never pay; and considering that where there is no law, there is no transgression. I have ever learnt and do still believe, that nothing can attach a people to a government; so much as code of good and wholesome laws, which gives to every individual speedy and equal justice. And every man must acknowledge that the laws of North-Carolina, are of that kind; why then should the confidence of its citizens in them be shaken?

I suppose it will not be denied, that all out-standing debts were contracted when the law was the same as it now is, and upon a consideration that the law would enforce payment when due: if so, were the Legislature to be convened and to take the present complaints under their consideration, they would not certainly be so duped by a few indolent and luxurious debtors, as to attempt to take from the honest and just creditors, the means they have once given them of collecting them by a due course of equitable and just law; would not such an attempt (for it would be only an attempt) be sufficient to shake the confidence of "our citizens"? Would not such proceedings be inconsistent with the laws of justice or reason? Would it not be inconsistent with the laws of morality and good government?—It can not be denied.

A depreciation in markets, at any time is apt to be complained of, but that is not the fault of creditors. It has been said, the creditor is the ablest to withstand the present difficulties. This on examination, will be found to be fallacious; but suppose this was the case, does it follow that a man's circumstances debar him from the rights of justice; if so, juries should not be impelled to try a cause agreeable to its justice or merits, but agreeable to the circumstances of the parties.—Such reasoning would be absurd in the extreme.

The same reason which is urged for suspending the payment of debts under present circumstances, might be used if the price of produce should rise, for all debts to be paid at a certain time, before they actually became due; for the creditor is entitled to the same consideration in the one case, with the debtor in the other; or that the rich neighbour who has had his gold laid up for years, should hand it out to his neighbours, who

are in debt, and give them the use of it until six months after the Embargo may be raised, or till the price of property rises to the height it was, when debts was contracted, for the same reason that will apply in the one case, will apply in the other. Would such a Law, give to each individual equal rights and privileges? It certainly would not. But a still greater objection why process of execution, should not be suspended, is, because it would be unconstitutional. The constitution of the United States, in its wisdom, has said, that no "ex-post facto" law shall be passed, that is, no laws shall be passed, to effect past contracts. Therefore, to shut up the avenues of justice must in the greatest degree affect past contracts, while it puts the debtor altogether out of the reach of his creditor, until he may consume his property, or by some means altogether deprive the honest and just creditor of his just rights. Certainly such a law would be an "ex-post facto" law, and if so, it would be unconstitutional; and if unconstitutional, no law at all. Therefore, we hope at the present crisis, when the states should harmonize with the general government, that they will take no measures that will tend to rouse discord, discourage industry, or shield indolence, luxury, or speculation from equity and justice.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorised to issue military land warrants to such persons as have, or shall, before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued and not yet satisfied, shall and may be located in the names of the holders or proprietors thereof, prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and the fractional quarter township reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO: CLINION, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, March 21, 1808. TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For erecting a light-house on the south point of the island of Sapelo, and for placing buoys and beacons in the shoals of the inlet leading to the town of Darien and near the entrance of Ipswich harbor, near Plymouth harbor, before the harbor of Nantucket, and on the island of Tuckanuck, at or near the entrance of Connecticut river, and near entrance of Great Egg Harbor river

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as the jurisdiction of so much of the head land of the south point of the island of Sapelo, in the state of Georgia, as the President of the U. States shall deem sufficient for the purpose of erecting a light house and its appurtenances, shall have been ceded to the U. States, provided the said land can be obtained at a reasonable price, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house thereon, and furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of building the said light house: And the President is hereby authorised to make the said appointment. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be further authorised and directed to cause to be placed four buoys on the shoals called the South and North banks of the harbor or entrance of the inlet leading to the town of Darien. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treas-

ury be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be erected and placed beacons and buoys at the following places, to-wit: two beacons and three buoys near the entrance of Ipswich harbor; three buoys, one on Gurnet rock, and one on Decks's flats, and two beacons on the stony muscle bed, near Plymouth harbour; three additional buoys before the harbor of Nantucket; and a buoy or leading mark on the island of Tuckanuck, in the state of Massachusetts; three buoys at or near the entrance of the Connecticut river; and three buoys to be placed at or near the entrance of Great Egg Harbor river, in the state of New Jersey.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appropriated and paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding eleven thousand five hundred dollars, for the purposes aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives, GEO: CLINION, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, March 17, 1808. TH: JEFFERSON

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Mecklenburg County. APRIL SESSIONS, 1808.

Heirs of Wm. Wilson, sen. dec. versus The Representatives of Wm. Wilson, jun. dec and Robert Wilson. Petition for the Division of the Lands of said William Wilson.

IT having been suggested that the Defendants to this Petition live without the Limits of this State—it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk make advertisement for sixty days in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendants to this Petition appear at our next July Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted—Otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte. By order of Court, TH: J. ALEXANDER, C. M. J.

State of North-Carolina.

Gates County Court, May Term, 1808.

John Pipkin versus James Brittle. Original Attachment. Returned Leived on a Fishery on Chowan River, and the lands belonging thereto. IN this Case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the State, it is ordered, that Notice be given in the Raleigh Register, that unless he come forward at the next term, and reply said property, final judgment will be entered against him. JETHRO SUMNER, clk.

DR. ROBINSON,

HAS just received, at his Shop on Hay-street, Fayetteville, a fresh and general Assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has also on hand, a quantity of Gold Leaf, Quicksilver, a quantity, strongest Spirit of Nitre, and most of the Patent Medicines now in use. Fayetteville, June 20.

State of North-Carolina, Wake County.

Aaron Rogers, & Daniel Rogers, versus Dread Rogers, Sol. Rogers, Drury Spain & Sarah his wife, Derry Rogers, Mic. Rogers, Will Rogers, Rebecca Rogers, James Rogers, John Rogers, Betsy Rogers, Precilla Rogers, Nathan Ivey & Mary, his Wife, and Sion Rogers. Petition for division of a Tract of 500 Acres of Land lying in Wake County of which John Rogers was seized and possessed, &c. for the appropriation of so much thereof as the petitioners are entitled to respectively.

IT appearing to the Court that Willie, Rebecca, James John and Betsy Rogers are Infants, Drury Spain is appointed their Guardian to docket for them in this case.—It appearing also to the Court that Dread Rogers, Drury Spain and Sarah his wife, Betsy Rogers, Michael Rogers and the said Willie, Rebecca, James John and Betsy Rogers, reside in the State of Georgia, it is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively, by advertisement at the Court house, and in the State Gazette, that unless the said Parties appear and shew cause at the next Court to be held for this County, the Prayer of the Petitioners will be granted. Wm. HILL, Clk.

Casso's Inn, Raleigh.

MRS. CASSO respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that during the absence of Mr. Casso in the western Country, she will continue to keep the Inn as usual; and hopes, by her undivided attention to Business, and to the comfortable accommodation of her Boarders, and such Travellers as may all upon her, to be favoured with the same share of public patronage which the House has heretofore experienced. May 18.

The Raleigh Paper Mill.

Will go into operation in a few weeks—it is time therefore to bring in RAGS.