REGISTER

AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15; 1808.

Ours are the plans offair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothere.

VOL X.

PARTRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS

RALEIGH

Senate of North-Carolina, Thesday, Nov 30 [Debate concluded.]

Mr. SHOBER was sorry the question before the House had taken such a turn : It would seem by the discussion, said he, that we were in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He thought the observations of gentlemen might be cut fined to a harrower compass .-All the House was called upon to do, was to make an expression of its opinion on the conduct of our Government in respect to Foreign Nations. To do this, it to not necessary to examine into all the measures which have been pursued for years past ; but to look upon our situation as it is at present. We know that the General Government has laid an Embargo, and entered into other measures which they deemed best calculated for the good of the country ; and it is not necessary to enquire inte-every circumstance which brought us into this situation. It is our business to carry the laws of Congress into effect.

The gentleman from Wilkes complains that this amendment does not fully enough express our approba. tion of the measures of Government. He should have no objection for his part to add, by way of amendment to the proposition made by the gentleman from Pitt, the third of the original resolutions, beginning, " Resolved, that we cordially approve, Gc." He hoped this would be satisfactory to the gentleman. The same gentleman had introduced the terms Whig and Tory into this debate, for what purpose he knew not. He could not have meant them to have any influence on this decision. He had lately seen that a gentleman of Virginia, who had been accused of being a Tory, applied to Mr. Jefferson for an explanation of the meaning of the term, who gave for answer, " that it meant nothing more than a man who supports the Administration of the Government of the Country in which he lives." If this be a true definition, said Mr. S. 1 hope we are all Tories, and Mr. Jefferson ought to be a good judge of its meaning. But if the term Tory was meant to be considered in the same light in which it was used during our Revolutionary Struggle, he hoped it would not be insinuated that it was applicable to any member of that house, as he trusted all were willing to support the Government in the measures which it may think necessary, whether they profess to do so or not. He was always willing to submit to the will of a majority. Mr. S. enquired whether it would be in order to move an amendment to the amendment ? M. . WELLBORN did not think it in order. He did not mean when he spoke of Whigs and Toris, that there were any Tories in that house. His observation was general, that there were such in all countries .---He hoped the gen leman did not feel it; he did not suppose that any one would take it to himself. Mr. JAS. MEBANE observed, that yesterday when the gentleman from Wilkes introduced his resolutions, there appeared considerable desire that they should pass unanimously. For this purpose, a motion was made and carried for a postponement of their consideration until to-day. Mr. M. said he was then opposed to it, because he was convinced that no resolutions could be brought before the house on this subject, in which all would agree. The further the discussion progressed, the more he was satisfied of the correctness of this opinion. Happy, indeed, would it be if they could all unite; but, from a difference in the intellectual faculties, and in the modes of their education, on great national questions, unanimity caunot be expected. What, enquired Mr. M. is the object of the original resolutions ? It is to express to the General Government, and to the World at large, our sentiments as to the measures which have been adopted in relation to Foreign Powers, and as to the conduct of those Powers. And what is the most prominent of the measures ta. , are of course satisfied with the con-

ken by our Government, and respecting the policy of which there has been much difference of opinion " It is the Embargo ? These Resolutions express it to be the opinion of this Legislature that it was a wise and provident measure ; and if we do approve it, he wished to express our approbation in plain and explicit terms, and not in language scarcely intelligible. The amendment does not mention the Embargo, though he supposed it was alluded to; when it says, " we will submit to privations, &c." He wished to be more explicit on so important a subject.

Mr. M. said he would not go into an enquiry whether France or England had done us the most wrong. He was satisfied that the measures which had been taken were the best that could have been adopted against both countries. We are a large Land Animal-a People inhabiting a large Land Country; and he trusted the Embargo would prove to us a long gun which would shoot across the ocean.

Mr. M. concluded with saying, that he was opposed to the milk and water Resolutions of the gentlem in from Pitt. He hoped they would be disagreed to, and the original resolutions adopted.

Government in relation to Foreign Powers, cannot withhold their approbation of these Resolutions. He wished the State of North-Carolina to act like her Sister States, and that the opinion of the Legislature ought tocorrespond with that of the People It was with this view that these Resolutions were introduced.

Mr. T. said it would take up too much time of the houle to pursue the Gentleman from Ritt through all the arguments which he had introduced. The hurden of his song in d been French Influence and Bri. tish hatred. It was natural he said, that he people of this countryshould have test a partiality and attachment for the People of France, whilst they were endeavoring to establish a free Government on the wreck of their courupted Monarchy. Our illustrious Washington partook in this general feeling in their favor. But hat this partiality and attachment ubsided as soon as they took to themselves another Master, is also certain.

But the gentleman "says that if Pinckney and Monroe's Treaty had been ratified, that would have releived us from all our difficulties. That gentleman could not surely have read || Jefferson wanted energy; and took he documents which have been lately published. Mr. Madison had stated as an objection to the treaty, that it contained no stipulation as o the impressment of our seamen. this was contrary to the express instructions which had been given to our Ministers ; and had a treaty hus formed been ratified, there would have been no necessity to have g ven instructions to our Ministers. in tuture. It is well known, that G. Britain will not allow that her subj cis can expatriate themselves; yet, if an American citizen goes to that country, takes an oath of alle. giance or marries a wife there, he is, acknowledged as a British subject. This is British consistency. What s still worse, British ships of war seize our citizens at sea, if they cannot prove their citizenship to the commanders of these armed vessels. Thus throwing the proof upon the persons charged, instead of the person charging. Mr. T. concluded with saying, that he believed our government to be the most virtuous and enlightened on earth; and believing that this was the opinion of his constituents, and that it might be attended with good effects at this time, to express this opinion, he was desirous of passing the original Resolutions, and not the proposed amendment. Mr. GRIST said, that the gentleman from Edgecomb had furnished him with a new reason for voting against the original Resolutions. He said that the voice of the people had lately declared in favor of the Republican ficket, and that therefore this approbation to the measures of the General Government ought to be agreed to. It was true, that the county of Beaufort had lately given that gentleman a majority of votes as an Elector ; but he believed these votes were not given so much on poli ical grounds, as on other motives. But he also knew, that at the late congressional election, where one of the candidates was expressly in favor of the Embargo and the other as expressly against the measure, the latter had been preferred in that county by a large majority. He should. therefore, on this ground, be

duct which has been adopted by our || not to be overlooked. The French || and British have both done us great injury ; but the British have not only robbed our houses, but murdered our children,

> There was another object omitted in the amendment, which he thought important-" That we are willing to live to ourselves until Foreign Nations will consent to do us justice." He had no doubt the Embargo had already been felt in England, and would 'ere long be felt much more

> What, said he, occasioned the rising of 30,000 people in Birmingham, and 40 or 50,000 in Yorkshire? Doubtless the Embargo. And how were these rioters appeased ? They were told that the Americans were a divided people-a money-making and money loving people, who could not and would not do without commerce. Are the citizens of this country willing to surrender their rights, and pay a tribute to Great-Britain, or to any other Nation ?-Certainly not. When the Embargo was laid, there was no alternative but War.

Mr. M'F. was surprised at the in consistent conduct of gentlemen .---Heretofore they complained that

State of North-Carolina, Wake County.

No. 442

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said County, on the third Monday in the present month, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN CRAVEN, Esq. deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment : Those having demands against it, are re. quested to bring them forward within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery, JNO. HALLS Warren County. Not. 23, 1808.

SHERIFF's SALES.

WILL BE SOLD, At the Court-bouse in Newbern, on the Friday

after the first Monaay in February next,

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due

thereon for the year 1807, to-wit 500 acres, given in by Charles James, lying on the south west side of Swift's Creek, Joining the lands of Chas. Anderson and Jacob Johnson.

600 acres, lying on the north side of Neuse and the west side of Swift's Creek, about three miles from Street's ferry, be" longing to the heirs of Walter Allen, des ceased. J. S. WEST, Shff. Nov. 30.

WIEL BE SOLD,

For ready money, before the Court bouse door of the county of Ashe, on the 13th and 14th days of Fanuary, 1809, THE following Tracts of Land in the said county, and Lots in the town of Jefferson, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due for the year 1807, with all charges allowed by law in like cases, viz. 200 acres on Beaver Dam, said to belong to Memucan Hunt. 50 acres on the S. fork of N. river do. 100 do. on Helton of do. 250 do. on Long Shoal of do. 400 do. on Beaver Dam, belonging to Nathaniel Brown, 100 acres on Elk, of Richard Russel's, 130 do. on S: fork of David Coltrain's 50 do on do, of do, 300 do. in Ashe C. of John Stanley 110 do. in Ashe C of Wm. Colbert, 150 do. on Dog creek, of Eliz Grove's 150 do. on S. fork, of Andrew Beard. 50 do on do of do 150 do. on W. of Wattaugo, of John Curtner. 300 do. in Ashe C. of Chapley Welborn 395 do, on Little R. of Benj. Herndon; 50 do. Cranberry of do. 500 do. on W, of Cove C. of Hugh Gilreth, 250 dos on do, of Thomas Jent. 150 do, on Brushy fork, said to belong o Andrew Sebolt. 50 do, on do. of do. 50 do. on the N. fork of N. river, of ames Welborn 50 do. on do, of do. 50 do. on Grassy creek, of do. 100 do. on W. of N. fork of Conrad Coldiron. 100 do. on Prater's C. of Jas. Williams, i'e 150 on W, of N. fork, of BurrellSpence 100 on W, of S, fork, of Mont Stokes 640 on W. of Little River, of J Brown 200 old field, Beaver Dam, of Th Beshel 100 do. on Buckeye knob of do. 400 do. on Elk, of Mr. Clemmons. The following Lots in the town of Jef. ferson, viz. Nos. 2, 9, 10, 17, 25, 26e 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 42, 43, 44, 45, 41, 47, 48, 49. SAM. COX, Shff. Nov. 30 PROPOSALS For publishing by Subscription, A TRANSLATION OF THE MESSIAH.

Mr. WILLIAMS contended that his amendment was sufficiently energeuc.

Mr. BROWNRIGG observed, that the gentleman from Orange mus' allow that the Embargo was a measure, the policy of which the bes men disagreed about. It appeared to him, that though the amendment did not particularize any of the measures of Government, it contained as-strong terms of approbation as the original proposition. But that he supposed, was the favorite child of some of the gentlemen who supported it, and like all other favorite chileren, its parents would not permit a hand to be put upon it. Mr. B. wished, at this momentous crisis, to shew to the world, by an unani mous vote, that though the members. of this Legislature may not think alike on every step taken by the General Government, yet they are united and determined to support all its measures at the risk of their lives and fortunes.

Mr. TOOLE rose with reluctance to give his opinion on this subject, not only because he despaired of throwing any additional light on it. but because he was unwilling to trespass on the patience of the house.

The object of the Resolutions proposed to be amended, appeared to be three-fold ; first, to inspire with con fidence our Representatives in Con. gress, who are engaged in the discussing our national concerns ; another object was to present to our venerable and illustrious President, those tokens of esteem & confidence which he so justly me its ; a third object was, to draw a line of distinction between those gentlemen who are, and those who are not correct Representatives of the People.

Are these objects, said Mr. T. embraced by the proposed amend ment? No; it only conveys to the world our abhorrence of the obnox. ious orders and decrees of the Beiligerents ; it does not approve of the measures which have been adopted by our Government at this impor tant crisis. On this amendment he supposed an unanimouse vote might be obtained ; but it did not come up to his idea of what was proper on this occasion. He wished tostrengthen the hands of Government by an expression of our opinion as to the wisdom and propriety of its measures; and, in doing this he did not look for perfect unanimity. It is desirable, said Mr. T. that the people whom we represent, should be acquainted with our conduct here. An opportunity had recently offered to ascertain the sentiments of the people in relation to the measures of the General Government. It may be expected that Gentlemen who represent Federal Counties, and whose constituents are opposed to the acts of the present Administration, will not vote in favor of these Resolutions ; but those Gentlemen who represent Republican Counties, & whose constituents

no measures for our defence. Now, he was complained of for pushing our defence too far. The approhation of the Embargo, said he, is the essence of these resolutions-without that they would be of little value. Our Government being a Goveroment of opinion, we ought to keep our Representatives in Congress correctly informed of the sentiments. of their Constituents. And we ought to shew to Foreign Nations, that when they calculated upon our divi sions of opinion as leading us to disaffection to our Government, they are miserably mistak n.

Mr. HART said a few words in favor of the amendment, when the question was taken by Yeas & Nays as follow :

For the Amendment-Messrs. Brown" rigg, Burroughs, Dickson, Deberry, Foy, Grist, Graham, Hart, Spaight, Shober, Threadgill, Tillman, Tyson, J Williams, S. Williams, R Williams,-16.

Against it-Messrs. Andress, Arrington, Atkinson, Alexander, Bruton, Blood worth, Blackman, Calloway, Farrar, Fos. ter, Fisher, Graves, Greene, Harris, Hoyle, Lee, Jno M'Farland, D. M'Farland, Me bane, Outlaw, Pickens, Pigott, Parker, J T. Thodes, Jas Rhodes, Riddick, Rogers, Smith, Snowden. Scales, Steed, Toole, Taylor, Whitaker, T. Williams, Wright, Wellborn,-37.

The question now returned upon the original resolutions; when

Mr. PICKEN's moved as an amendment, a complete substitute, altering in some degree the Preamble, and some of resolutions, especially omit ting that part which approbated the Embargo. This he did, not on his own account (for he was ready to vote for the original resolutions) bu to accommodate some gentlemen who could not vote for them.

On the question for receiving this amendment, it was lost, 27 to 23.

The resolutions were then read over and several amendments proposed and rejected, and others received, especially the words printed in Italic ; after which the question was taken, on which those who voted in the negative on the preceding question now voted in the affirmative, except Mr. Jas. Rhodes, who now votedin the negative-Mr. Harris, who voted in the negative before, wanow absent. So that the original re

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justified in voting against the origi nal Resolutions, and in favor of the amendment.

Mr. ARRINGTON did not think this a correct rule ; for if he were to be bound by it, he should vote against the original resolutions, as the county which he represented had lately given a majority of votes to a Federal Elector. He should nevertheless vote for them.

Mr. D. M'FARLAND Was yesterday in favor of postponing the consideration of these Resolutions, in hopes of getting an unanimous vote upon them; but he found himself disappointed.

He preferred the original resolutions to the amendment, because they are couched in more energetic language. They mention the outrage on the Chesapeake, which ought solutions were agreed to, 37 to 16.

North-Carolina, Chatham Connty September Term, 1808,

Abraham Haiper

Nimrod Rich & Sol George, > In Equity. adm'rs of Timothy Richand others.

T appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Richard Colbert and Zide his wife, Henry Towdler, and his wife Agnes, and Shadrach Rich, are inpabitants of other States. It is therefore ordered, that three weeks publication be made in the Raleigh Register, that unles. the above named Defendants put in their answers to said Bill by the 4th Monday of March next, that the said Bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingw. Teste. W. DISMUKES C 40

scribers every two months. It will be plinted in Octavo, on good demy Paper, and with a handsome Type, sewed.

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S HALLING, A. M. Rector of St. James's Chuch, Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 13, 1808 Subscribers received by J. Cales.