THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1809.

EW-ENGLAND,

The subjoined articles will display pretty clearly the sentiments of a portion of the Eastern people towards the administration of the government, and the diabolical principles which are attempted to be inculcated among them. If the laws of the General Government, constitutionally enacted, are to be publicly contemped & hooted at, because they do not meet the acquiescence of a few unprincipled speculators ; if, in times like these, the citizens are to be invited to erect the standard of rebellion against the laws of their country, and to appeal to the State Legislature for a " redress of grievances," it were better at once that the power of the government should be exercised in to project on of its acts, and that its energy (if it has any) should be mania fested in a way not to be misunder. stood. Let proper examples be made of some of the " most worthless of the community," and Treason, ready to stalk through our land will be nipp'd in the Petersb. Intel

READ! CITIZENS OF AMERICA. And judge for yourselves.

The following is from the " New-England Palladium," of the 7th, printed in Bos ton, and patronised by the Leg slature of Massachussetts;

" Petitions to the Legislature.

" The examples of Bath, Gloucester, Newburyport and Hal lowell should be followed by every considerable town in the State, especially on the sea-board-It is better than rising in mobs to force their way to sea .- This may be necessary at last; but ought to be done under some authority, and the powers of the State Government are equal to the crisis. There can be no doubt of the spirit of the people of New-England to resist ty-

ranny in any form. "Some of the citizens of this town desire to have a meeting for the same purpose, but it surely cannot be necessary for Boston to express any opinion on such a subject-her zeal in the holycause of Liberty is well known to the world, and her readiness to support any system of vigor will

not be questioned by any body .-The members of the Legislature are soon to assemble here, and will easily discover the spirit which pervades the metropolis-it is of the purest nature, and of the highest tone. The citizens of Boston | days past. Last night, at 12, the want only the authority of the State to direct, and they will not

be the last to go into the front of any battle to defend the rights of this, hitherto, free people ?

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Portland to his friend in Boston, dated, January 14

" A spirit of oppugnation to the "O grab me" laws appears to prevail at Bath, with increasing warmth. A ship of 400 tons, loaded with Cotton, sailed from there last Thursday. Report says, that | the Captain went to the Custom-House and demanded a clearance for some port in the State, offering the customary bonds for twice the amount of the ship and cargo The offi er refused to grant him a clearance, unless he gave bonds for 90,000 dellars, thrice the amount of the cargo. This the captain refused, telling the officer he would proceed to sea in defiance of him, and that he might prevent him if he could.

on, forty men jumped on boardloaded some cannon they had plac ed on deck & proceeded down the river. The Cutter attempted to stop them, but was beaten off; and when they had reached the fort, the soldiers, after having discharged two heavy guns at them, REFUSED TO OBEY THEIR OFFICERS, declaring that they would not fire at their own coun-The ship saluted the fort, and gave three cheers as she passed.

From the Boston Centinel, Jan. 18.

The Collector and Deputy-Collector of the Customs, of this port, have resigned their respective offices.

It is understood that the merchants of this town have generally determined not to comply with the new embargo requisitions. Having deposited their goods in the ships and warehouses, when they had a legal right to do so, they will not submit to any regulation, which is in fact an ex post facto law. They will neither give bonds or unload their vessels, and if the officers of the United States attempt to take possession, they will trust to an independent judiciary of their own State for protection.

There are nearly 14,000 tons of shipping lying at the wharves at Bath, (Me.) of which about 9000 tons are now laden and ready for sea. The bonds required by the new law, for these loaded vessels, will be nearly three millions of dollars-Bonds which the owner cannot, and consequently, will not

From Relf's Phil. Gazette, Jan. 21.

We have seen a letter from Bos" ton, dated the 18th inst. which states, that the new embargo law had been received there, and had occasioned a great ferment----the Custom-House was shut up, and it was reported that the Collector and Deputy-Collector had resigned .-the neighbourhood of the Coffee House & State-House was thronged with thousands of dissatisfied citizens. Several vessels had cleared out and sailed a few days previous for Europe, &c.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Army to the Editors of the Boston Chconicle, dated,

Burlington. (Ver.) Jan. 8, 1898.

" I have taken the liberty to inform you of the proceedings of the Supreme Court in this place on the trial of SAMUEL I. MOTT. one of the murderers in the taking of the Black Snake .- This Mott has had one trial before, but in consequence of the officer not being sworn, the verdict (which was guity,) was laid aside, and a new one ordered; this trial had been before the court for three jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

" It is a most astonishing fact, that politics will have such an influence over a jury, as to return a verdict for manslaughter, when it was proved, to the satisfaction of every one present, that he (Mott) had deliberately taken a wal-piece and shot two men, 3.4 of an hour after their boat was taken; the fact was not even denied by the prisoner's council.

"Mr. Chipman, Kyes, & Marsh were for the prisoner. The States' Attorney and Vannes in behalf of Government. Judge Telet presi ded. This trial will not end here.

or rather its consequences. "Imm nse quantities of produce, of every description, 'find their way to Canada, every day; on a fair calculation, 100 loads per lay, for 15 days past. have gone into Canada, through Swanton .-There are a number of other roads, and we cannot make a calculation Accordingly, at the striking of how many loads go over the lines. the bell for one, the signal fixed up. Il These sleighs and sleds are driven by a desperate set of fellows, many of whom are armed and have been encouraged to defend themselves against any force that attempts to take them. At present, we have no authority to stop them, but when the new law arrives, we shall have some employment. I have not the least doubt but some lives will be lost, in consequence of this verdict.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

REN, well known to be the Property of Alfred Moore, sen. Esquire, unless he may have changed the Property, s now in Hillsboro' Jail as a Runaway .thinkyit unnecessary to add m're. S FURRENTINE, Soff.

Fan. 12, 1809,

From the " Boston CHRONICLE."

Reflections on Rebellion!

Since the passage of the act of Congress making provision for the effectual enforcement of the Embargo laws, the papers which are devoted to the Essex Junto, have teemed with productions calculated to excite a forcible opposition to the laws of the United States, and to produce a rebellion among the inhabitants of New England. It is by no means surprising that those newspapers which have been for a long time past encouraging unprincipled men to violate the laws of the country, should become loud revilers of an act, which completely frustrates their disorganizing efforts.

. The base and avaricious have been incited by the ambitious and unprincipled, to violate the laws of the Ui States. Hence the government of our country has been obliged to resort to a measure, which will effectually check the licentiousness of our heedless malcontents. It is in vain that we use argument with men who aim at all events to destroy the in dependence of this country, and who now seem determined not to stop at any thing in the accomplishment of | their base designs. It is sufficient. therefore, that we remark to the people of New England, that all the leading features of the new Embergo law (the present theme of animadversion) are founded upon principles and precedents, recognized during the administrations of Washington and Adams. In expressing this we have no view to vindicate the mea sures of government against those restless men who have continually been its revilers-men who have abused the measures enacted to abolish internal taxation and the nation al deb'; and who advocated a "SE-PARATION OF THE STATES. long before Congress passed the act. which has been figuratively portrayed as the funeral of liberty. A review of the conduct of the present administration will furnish sufficient testimony of their wisdom and gir tue, and will destroy the necessity of any eulogium. But neither wisdom nor virtue can silence slander, or peaceably destroy, by the force of reason, the torrent of vice and corruption, which is fed by Great Britain, to the shame of the Northern

At length the menaces of rebellion are too frequent to pass unobserved, and too loud to be disregarded. They proceed from the English party, which has existed in this country since the first-moments of the American revolution. John Adams, the ate President of the U. States, has acknowledged the existence of this! party within this nation, and has denominated Alexander Hamilton the leader of the faction. This Junto attempted to mislead Mr. Adams: hey attempted to deceive him. Timothy Pickering, when Secretary of State, concealed from Mr. Adams important dispatches from the French government, for waich offence he was dismissed from office. When the indignation of Mr Adams was justly awakened, and he proudly refused to be the tool of the unprincipled party, the sainted Hamilton loaded the venerable old gentleman with the most infamous abuse. Although defeated in their attempts upon the integrity of the revolutionthey have kept up an incessant cla mor against the present admin stration, in the vain hope of rendering it unpopular. Defe ited and mortified again in their attempts, they have now basely taken advantage of a pressure upon the people, created by the injustice of two mighty belligerents, and already they "Cry kaude

and let slip the dogs of war." It is for those whose liberty and property are at stake, from the daring innovations contemplated by the British faction, to think seriously of those results which will follow the movements of Rebellion. We say Rebellion, for a separation of the se States can never be effected without revolt and civil war. The inhaoi tants of New England must therefore look to the consequences which

know that his riches are secured to him by the virtue of the law :- Destroy the law, and the legal obligations which exist between debtor and creditor are no more; while the visible property of individuals becomes the sacrifice of anarchy and civil retaliation. The gentleman whose for tune depends upon the payment of the public debt, is deprived of the means of subsistence, the moment he joins the standard of revolt .-Placed in this deplorable situation. who are the men that will make up his losses? Alas! he will look in vain for the restitution of his money, to those whose individual property will sink in the general wreck of civil [war. The whole property of the rebels will be either confiscated, or their houses, lands, wharves, stores. ships and stocks, sink to nothing .-It is the union of these States, which has given to American property its value; -desiroy that union and its value will sink again to colonial insignificance. But it is needless to argue to those who must in an instant perceive the hideous deformity of the project now in agitation within the " head quarters of good principles." Those who are practically acquainted with the commerce of den," or the writer of this communication, up in the subject of " A separation of the States." The yeomanry of New England, however, are yet to be instructed, in the advantages which are to result to thein, from Rebellion and Civil War, before they vill be led to turn their swords a gainst the bosoms of their countrymen. The furies who sound the rumpet of discord and attempt to snatch from the beak of the eagle. E PLURIBUS UNUM," must first prove in a cl ar and concise manner, the vast benefits that are to result to the cultivators of New England from a dissolution of the States. Let them tell what quantity of surplus produce the New England soil will furnish for the trading capital of these States, and then name without prevarication the number of ships or the amount of tonnage which the exportation of this produce will employ. After this explanation, let them figure to the merchants from what employment the rest of the New England tonnage is to derive its support. Neither fine houses, fine carriages, nor money in the funds, can constitute a capital for commerce, in the event of a separation of the States. Nor can bank and insurance stocks be of any value, unless these States adhere to the Union, and thereby possess the advantage of a carrying trade from the southern States. Indeed, their very stocks will be found to be intimately or remotely connected with the payment of the public debt; and hence, when the great artery in the financial body is obstructed, the smaller organs become palsied.

A fair account of territory and population must be submitted to the farmers of the northern States, in order that they may know, before they march under the banners of rebellion, of what extent and numbers the future Kingdom of New-England is to consist.

Let the future system of government be published, that the people may be apprised of the nature of that slavery they are to enjoy, after they ary patriot, they were not weary in have broken down and destroyed the amount, the pursuit of their object. Hence | fairest political fabric ever exalted by human invention.

Nobles of New England are to be supported-how the expences of an illustrious race of monarchs are to be defrayed from the exports of lumber, beef, pork, butter, &c. &c. &c.

Let the future treaties be delineated which the kingdom is to have, when those already existing under our republican government are torn in pieces by the fury of faction. Answer these things to the people, ye restless sons of confusion !- Or is it not monstrous, O men of Massachusetts, that you should be allured to the brink of a precipice without knowing the horrors of the chasm?

Ye Independent Freemen, who own the farms you live on, reflect! Think deeply on the consequences of the will attend an attempt at SEPARA- | " separation of the States!" Think !

TION. The man of property must lon the calamities of civil war. How is the rebel army to be supported Can it march to Washington and take the money from the public chest? No. What revenue will arise from commerce, when there is no flour, tobacco, cotton, rice, &c. to ship to foreign countries, and no carrying trade to employ the northern tonnage? We can export dollars, some simpleton will say; but dollars are not the produce of our soil; and when exported, and their proceeds consumed, that trade will die a natural death. Therefore we say again. from whence will the revenue be derived to support the rebel army and navy ? Will the insurgents rob the banks ?- and if they do, will the stockholders smile? Can the northern manufacturers of iron, leathers &c. &c. pay taxes when there is no vent for their commodities? And will or can the New-England farner pay direct taxes to aid OLD To-RIES in re colonizing them !! No : hey never will. How then is the cause of Rebettion to be supported, but by BRITISH GOLD AND BRITISH MEN !- Gracious Gop ! the very thought is sufficient to make he heart of every Yankee beat with indignation, and prompt his hand to his sword to extirpate the men who this country, need no explanations inherish the horrible design. When either from "Falkland," " Hamp- he standard of rebellion is raised, the safety of the rebels can only depend on British assistance. This is well known, and hence should the disastrous moment arrive, which God avert, British troops would be oured into ou country in the same manner as they have been among he Spaniards. Should such forces he successful, the chains of the people would be rivetted, while George the Third would not only be King of old England, but monarch of the Northern section of the American UNION.

GRAND OFFICERS

Of the Grand Lodge of North-Carolina and Tennessee, for A. D 1809.

THE most Worshipful Major General Benjamin Smith, Grand Master, The Right worshipful Robert Williams, Attorney at Law, Deputy Grand Master.

The Right worshipful George Lee Da. vidson, a Member of the Legislature of this State, Grand Senior Warden. I'he Right worshipful Andrew Cald-

well, a Member of the Legislature of this State, Grand Junior Warden The Right worshipful William Boylan,

Grand Treasurer. The Right worshipful Thomas L. Wiliams, Grand Secretary.

Dr. Calvin Jones, Adjutant General of he Militia of this State, Grand Senior The Rev. D. Halling, D. D. Grand

Chaplain. The Honorable Samuel Lowrier one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this

State, Grand Pursuivant. The Honorable Joshua G. Wright, one f the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, Grand Marshal.

Published by Order, &c. THOS. L. WILLIAMS, G. Sec. Raleigh, Jan. 10th, A. L. ? 5809, A. D. 1809.

NO BORE!

WINTON, JAN. 10th, 1809. HOLD a promissory Note sign. ed " W. Wardell," dated " Chatham. August 12th, 1802"-This is therefore to give notice to the said W. Wardell, that unless he makes very speedy arrangements to discharge the same, I shall (the-present very convenient Court System enabling me so to do) cause him a visit to Hertford County -As the face and appearance of the Note bespeak Mr. Wardell a very precise many and for other considerations, I have thought it unnecessary and improper to state the S. GRAHAM.

N. B. Should Mr. Wardell address me on the above subject, by Mail, he is re-Let us be told how the Kings and I quested to pay Postage or it will not be attended to.

FISH.

NY Waggons and Carts can be supplied with SHADS after the 20th day of February, by applying to the following Seins on Tar River, 25 miles be low Tarborough-that is, William Gotham's, 2 Seins : John Satters, 2 Seins, & the 2 Seins of Mr. Boyd, all of which are within 2 miles of each other. Waggons or Caris from a distance will be supplied before those that live near. Waggons coming down the Country with Flour and Butter can always find a ready Market at Washington, and on their return load with Fish at the above Seins, being only 9 miles above Washington and 3 miles off the Road to Tarborough.

WILLIAM GORHAM JOHN SATTER. SAMUEL BUYD. RUBERT BUYD.

Jan; 21,