# RALEIGH, AND 

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Thursday, February 9, 1809
$\overline{V_{0 t}} \mathrm{x}$.


It is understood that the mer-
chants of this town have generally chants of this town have generally determined not to comply wid deposited their goods in the ships legal right to do so, they will not legal right to do so, they whil not
submit to any regulation, which is in fact an ex post facto law. They will neither give bonds or unload
their vessels, and it the officers of the United States attempt to take possession, they will trust to an in-
dependent judiciary of their own State for protection.
-There are nearly 14,000 tons o shipping lying at the wharves at
Bath, (Me.) of which about 9000 tons are now laden and ready for sea. The bonds required be the new law,
will be nearly three millions of d.llars-Bonds which the owner
cannot, and consequently, will not give.
From Relf's Phil- Gazette, Jan. 21 . We have seen a letteryrom Bos-
ton, dated the 18th inst. which states, that the new embargo law
had been received there, and had nccasioned a great ferment---the Custom-House was shut up, and it
was reported that the Collecior and was reported that the Collector and
Deputy-Collector had resigned.the nelghbourhood of the Coffee
House \& State-House was throng. Houst ed State-dcure was hirong.
ed with thousands of dissatisficd ditizens. Several vessels had cleared out and sailed a few days previous
for Europe, \&c.

Extract of $a$ letter trom an officer in the
U. S. Army to the
Sditers of the Bos ton Chconicte, dated,
Burliscotos. (Ver.) Jan. 8, $18 ө 8$. "I have taken the liberty to in. form you of the proceedings of the
Supreme Court in this place on he trial of SAMUEL M. M1OTT
one of the murderers in the Mort has had one tri, before, ficer not being sworn, the verdict (which was guitity,) was laid aside,
and a new one ordered; this trial had been before the court for three days past. Last night, at 12 , whe
jury returned a verdict of manslaug hater

It is a most astonishing fact, that politics wil have such an
influence over a jury, as to return a verdict for manslaughter, when
it was proved, to the saisfaction of every one present, that he (Mott) had deliberately taken a wal. piece after their boat was taken; the fact was not even denied by the pri-
"Mr. Chipman, Kyes.\& Marsh were for the prisoner. The States'
Attorney and Vannes in behalf of Government. Judge T, let presi
ded. This tral will not end here. or rather its consequences.
" Inm- nse quantities of pro-
ce, of every description, find their way to Canada, every day; tay, for 15 days past. have gone There are a number 5 wer roads, and we cannot make a calculation how many loads go over the lines.
Thr se sleighs and sleds are driven by a desperate get of fellows,
many of whom are armed and have been encouraged to defead themselves against any force that
attempts to take them. At present, we have no authority to stop them, but when the new law ar-
rives, we shall have some employ. rives, we shal have some employ
ment. I have not the least doubs
but but some lives wiil be lost,
scquence of this verdict.

RUNAWAT TAKEN UP.
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {EN, well }}$ known to be the Pro.



## mom the Boston Chronicle <br> Reflections on Rebellion!

Since the passage of the act o Congress making provision for the
effectual enforcement of the Embar frectual enforcement of the Embar
go oass, he papers which are devo tod to the Essex $\mathcal{F}$ unto, have teem
ed with productions calculated ato excite a forcible opposition to the
laws of the United States, and to laws of the United States,
produce a rebelind anon the in bitants of New England. It is by no
means surprising that those newspa pers which have been for a longs time to violate the laws of the country, should become loud revilers of at
act, which completely frustrates heir disorganizing effort
The base and avaricious have been cipled, to vinlate the laws of the $U$, our country has been obliged to re
sort to a measure, which will effec sort to a measure, which will effec
tually check the licentiousness of our heedless malcontents. It is in vain
that we use argument with men who that we use argument with men who
aim at all evens to destroy the in dependence of this country, and who
now seem det rmined no to sto aty thing in the accomplistment of
their base devigns. It is sufficien! therefore, that we remaik to the peo-
ple of New England., that all the Ieading features of the new Emb. .rg")
law (the present theme of animadversion) are founded upon principles and precedents recosnized during
the ddministrations of Washington and Adams. In expressing thiserwe
have no view to vindicate the mes sures of government against those restcoss men who have continuully
been its revilers--men who have been the messuresen enated to to bo-
lish 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 portray: ed as the fune ral of liberty. A revidministration will furnish sufficient iue, and will destryy the necessity of
any eulogium. But neither wisdon tor virtue can sitence slander, or
peaceaily destroy, by the force of reason, the torrent of vice and cor-
ruption, which is fid by Greac Bri-
rain tain, to
States.
At length the menaces of rebellion
are too frequent to pess unobse rved,
and too loud :obe disregarded. They proced from the English party,
which has existed in this country since the firsbmoments of the Ame-
rican revclution. John Adams, the ate President of the U. States, has
acknowledged the exitence of this party within this nation, and has de-
nominated Alexander Hanilton the neminated Alexander
leader of the faction. This $\neq$ Hunto
Titer hey at:empted to deceive him.
mothy Pickering, wheri: Secretary o State, conctaled from Mr. Adam.
Impertant dispatches from the French government, for waic hoffence he
was dismissed from ffice. When the indignation of Mr Adarns was
jusuly avakened, and he proudy re-
fused to be the tool of the unprincipled party, the sainted Hamikon
loaded the venerable old genuleman with the most infamous abuse. Al-
though defeated in their attempts upon the integ ity of the revolutionary patriot, they were not weary in
the parssit of their object, Hence mor arainst the present admin stra.
tion, in the vain hope of rendering it unp,pular. Dife ted and morified again in heir attempts, they have now basely taken advantage of a
pressure upon the pebple, created by the injustice of two mighty belligerents, and slready they "cryy kavoc
and lit sip the dogs of war.".
I sis for those whose liberty and property are at stake, froperte dar
ing innovations contemplated by the
British faction, to think seriousty British faction, to think seriousty of
those results which will follow the movements of Rebellion. We say Statis can hever be effectied without
revolt and civil war. The inhaioi revolt and civil war. The inhavi
tanus of New England must therefore look to the consequences which
Wial aligad an altempt at SEPARA.

TION. The man of property mus him by the virtue of the law :-De stroy the law, and the legal obliga-
tions which exist betto ions which exist between debtor and
reditor are no bere veditor are no more; while the vi
sible property of individuals becomes the sacrifice of of anarchaualand civil re aliation. The geitleman whose for he depends upon the payment on
he public debt, is deprived of the means of subsistence, the momen
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 o those whose individual property will sink in the general wreck of civil ar. The , whole property of th
rebels will be either confiscated, or heir houses, lands, wharves, stores It is the union of these States, which has given $t 0$ American property it
value; -des'roy that union and it value will sink again to colonial in-
significance. But it is needless in rgue to those who mast in an in of the project now in agitation with in the "head quarters of good prinquainted hose who are practicalif his country, need no explanations
ither from "Falkland," "Hamp ither from "Falkland," "Hamp. en, or the writer of his communi
ation, up sn the subject of " $A$ sepa-
ration of the States," The yema y of N.w England, however, are ye Which are to resuit to thein, from Rebellion and Civit War, before they vill be led to turn their swords a men. The furies who sound the rumpet. of discord and attempt to E PLURIBUS UNUM," mus first prove in a cl ar and concise nanner, the vast benefits that are to
result to the cultivators of New Eng and from a dissolution of the Sta.es Lit them tell what quantity of sur will furnish for the trading capital of these States, and then name withou prevarication the number of ships or
the amount of tonnage which the xportation of this produce will em ploy. After this explan, tion, let
them figure to the merchants from what employment the rest of th its support. Neither fine houses, fine carriages, nor money in the
funds, can constitute 2 capital for funds, can constitule ${ }^{2}$ capital 1 or tion of the States. Nor can bank
and insurance stocks be of any value, unless these $S$ tates adhere to the $U$ tage of a carrying trade from the southern States. Indeed, their very
stock 3 will be found to be intimately ment of the public ded with the pay when the great artery in the filancial body is obstructed, the smaller organs become palsied
pulation must be ferritory end pormers of he northern States, in order that they may know, before rebellion, of what extent and numbers the future Kingdom of NewEngland is to consist.
Let the future system of government be puilished, that the people
may be apprised of the nature of that slavery they are to enjoy, after they Cave broken down and destroyed the human invention.
Let us be told how the Kings and Nobles of New England are to be upported-how the expences of an illustrioks race of monarchs are to ber, beef, pork, butter, \&c. \&cc. \&cc. ed which the kingdom is to have, when those already existing under our republican government are torn
in pieces by the fury of faction. ne restless these things to the people, it not monstrous, $O$ men of Massachusetts, that you should be allured nowing the horrors of the chasmi Ye Independent Freemen, who ow. he farme youlive on, reflect! Think deeply on the consequences of the
"scparation of the Statest". Think
on the calamities of civil war. How is the rebel army to be supported Can it march to Washington and rake the money from the public chest? No, What revenue will arise from commerce, when there is ship to forejgn countries, and noc. to ying trade to employ the northern onnage? We can export dollars ome sinipleton wil say ; but dollars are not the produce of our soil; and onsuined ral death. Therefore we say again om whence will the revenue be de ived to support the rebel army and lany ? W ill the insirgents rob the tockholders smile? Co, will the rp manufactuters of iron, leather, ec. \&ec.pay taxes when there is nio
vent for their commodities? will or can the New-England far ner pay direct taxes to aid OLD To tes in re colonizing them t! No hey never will. How then is the He by BRITISH GOLD AND he very thought is sufficient to make he very thoughe sumpient to make indignation, and prompt his hand to is sword to extirpate the men who herish the horrible design. When he standard of rebellion is raised, he safety of the rebels can only dee
pend on British assistance. This is well known, and hence should the isastrous moment arrive, which oured into ou country in the same nanner as th y have been among he Spaniards. Should such forces successiftl, the chains of the peo he Third would not only be King Northern section of the American
UNION.

GRAND OFFICERS
If the Grand Lodge of Nortb-Carolinua and
Temnessee, for A.D 1809
$\Gamma \underset{\text { neral most Worjamin Shipful Grand Master }}{ }$ The kight worshipful Kobert Williams thouley at Law, Deputy Grand Master.
The Right worshipful Grater The Right worshipful George Lee D.
dison, a Member of the Leg istature of this The Right worshipful Andrew Cald ell, a Member of the Leg islature of thi The Right worshipful William Boylan,
Crand Treashres The Right worshipfal Thomas L. Wil-
ms , Grand Secretary. Dr
De Calvin Jones, Adjutant General of
he Militia of this 'State, Grand Senion eacon. Kev. D. Halling, D, D. Grand
The haplain.
The Honorable Samuel Le owries one of
judges of the Supreme Court of thie ate Grand the supreme Court of thit The Honorable Josha. G. Wright, one Grand Marshal.
Publisbed by Order, Er.
THOS. L. WILLIAMS, G. Sece $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Raleigh, Jan. 10th, A. L. } \\ \text { 5809, A. D. } 1809 .\end{array}\right\}$

NO BORE:
I HOLD " a promissory Note Note signe August $12 t)^{2} 1802^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{Thised}$ is therefore to give notice to the said $W$. Warrelif, thas
unless he makes very speedy arrangeneat oery converneme come, 1 shall (the-present oery convenient Court Systerm eriabling me so
to do canes him a visit to Herttord County

- As the face and As the face and appearance of the Noter
bespeak Mr. Wardelis vety precie miany
and forothierconsiderations, I it minecessary and improper to state the
amount, on the above subject, br Mail, he is re.
Auested to pay Postage or 1 t will not be at-
tended to.
S.

