

AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

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By Authority.

An Act authorizing the employment of an additional Naval Force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the frigates now employed in actual service, there be fitted out, officered and manned, as soon as may be, the four following frigates, to wit, the United States, Essex, John Adams, and President; and moreover, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to equip, man, and employ in actual service, so many of the public armed vessels, now laid up in ordinary, and gun boats, as in his judgment the public service may require; and to cause the frigates, and other armed vessels, when prepared for actual service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea-coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, at present authorized by law, to appoint, and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be, three hundred midshipmen, three thousand six hundred able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, who shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceeding two years; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment their service may be dispensed with. And to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro tempore January 31, 1809 - APPROVED, TH. JEFFERSON.

POLITICS of the TIMES.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is extracted from a letter dated, Richmond, February 6th, from a respectable mercantile house to a member of Congress: to place the genuineness of which beyond all question, the original is left at the office of the N. Intelligencer and will be shown to any person on application. Those, who avow such sentiments, ought to be known & marked; the finger of scorn should be pointed at them; and in proportion to the tolerance of the laws should be the energy of public opinion.

Your esteemed favor of the 3rd was received this morning. We hope that the repeal of the embargo laws will be followed by letters of marque and reprisal and not by arming our merchantmen. If we are to have war let us have it from the proper source, and with that power which has done us the greatest injury; never put it in the power of the merchant of this country to involve us in a war, whose late conduct has shown that they are quite destitute of principle. If you doubt this, read the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Philadelphia to us, & then say if the peace of this country ought to be entrusted to such people. "I should be happy to hear from you before the separation talked of takes place. The Potomac is to divide betwixt us and the Negroes. I am sorry you are on the negro side.

You will soon see in the newspapers resolutions past here, that will make the Palace of V-a-g-a-bds tremble." The letter from which this extract is taken is from a Mr. John Grant and bears date the 27th last month.

"We have no doubt but this is the stile in which these people continually address each other, this Mr. Grant happened to mistake his man and is caught."

* Presumed to mean vaze bonds;

The following resolutions, which have passed the Senate of N. York unanimously, and were pending on the 1st instant, before the House of Representatives, by whom they will unquestionably be adopted, reflect honor on their mover, Dewitt Clinton, and the patriotism of the state of New-York. They please us, because they possess nerve, a quality most eminently required at this time in every public man. Let domestic treason realize that it will be crushed, the instant it lifts its hideous front, and it will shrink appalled into annihilation. There is not only nerve, but there is likewise magnanimity in the course of Mr. Clinton. It prouges him, as well as all the republicans of the state, to the principles of the new President; and is a most reasonable announcement to foreign powers that the little bickerings of republicans about the Presidency are at an end, and that, on national concerns, the republican phalanx is undivided and indivisible. Public men, do your duty, and the nation will support you!

RESOLUTIONS.

"In Senate, Jan 31st, 1809.

"Whereas the unjust and multiplied aggressions of the belligerent nations upon our national rights; their obstinate refusal to render justice and to listen to the most fair, friendly, impartial and pacific overtures; and their unrelenting perseverance in a system of violence, rapacity and insult, have rendered it the peculiar and incumbent duty of all good citizens, attached to the rights and honor of their country, to bury in oblivion all internal difference, and to rally round the standard of the government in opposition to the unjust pretensions and atrocious outrages of foreign powers - And whereas, in defiance of every dictate of patriotism and every consideration of duty, the most unremitted and reprehensible attempts are making, with uncommon industry and malignity, and by every art of misrepresentation, to enfeeble and destroy the exertions of the general government, in vindicating our national rights and honor, by endeavoring to alienate the affections of the people, by opposing the authority of the laws, and by menacing a dismemberment of the union: and the legislature deeming it an indispensable obligation, at this critical and eventful period, to discountenance these daring and factitious proceedings, and to bear testimony against the insolent encroachments of foreign nations, and being fully satisfied that the conduct of the national government has been calculated to secure the resources, to preserve the peace, to maintain the honor, and to promote the interest of this country:

"Therefore - (if the honorable the Assembly concur therein.)

RESOLVED, That we repose full confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the national administration; and that we will, at every hazard, and to the full extent of our faculties, support them against the unjust attempts of foreign powers; and if a state of peace shall be no longer a state of honor, and a continuance of aggression shall render an appeal to the sword inevitable, we pledge our lives and our fortunes in defence of the just rights of our injured country.

"RESOLVED, That we consider the union of the states as the palladium of our national safety, the guarantee of our national prosperity, and the pledge of our national glory; & that every attempt to violate or sever the ties which bind the confederated states together, ought to receive the most pointed reprobation, and the most decided abhorrence. And we earnestly exhort the good citizens of this state to be vigilant and active in discountenancing and suppressing all combinations and attempts to evade or violate the laws, to detract from the authority of the government, and to impair the stability of the union; and we solemnly conjure them, by the sacred principles of liberty and patriotism, to prepare themselves for the crisis which is probably approaching, and to be ready to co-operate with each other, and with the constituted authorities, in resisting and repelling the audacious aggressions of foreign nations.

RESOLVED, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States as the sense of this state, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and hereby are requested to use every exertion to put the U. States in the best condition of defence, so that we may be fully prepared to meet the dangers which menace the peace of our country.

"By Order, S. VISSCHER, Clerk."

From the Boston Chronicle.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1809.

At a meeting of the officers of the legionary brigade, convened this evening, in pursuance of public notice at the Association Hall, Elm street, for the express purpose of considering, at this alarming crisis of our national concerns, certain public expressions, tending to the safety, protection and defence of the United States - MAJOR OLIVER JOHANNOT chosen as presiding officer, and Captain SAMUEL HEWES, secretary for the evening. A committee of five was then chosen to consider the business of the evening - who retired, and about ten o'clock returned to the meeting and made their report, which being read by paragraphs, was so accepted by the meeting. It was again read entire, unanimously accepted, and ordered for publication - as follows:

"Whereas there have been assertions and insinuations made in various parts of this commonwealth, that the militia, when called on by proper authority, will not come to enforce the laws" - And whereas such assertions, insinuations and certain resolutions are derogatory to the known fidelity and attachment of the militia to their country, its constitution and laws, at all times, and in all events, and under all circumstances, since the establishment of our national independence, and even before that period, as the plains of Lexington & the heights of Charlestown in 1775, will fully testify and prove - And whereas the confidence of the government is fixed in their reliance on the militia, in the first moments of alarm and danger, and that confidence and that reliance have been fully realized in several instances of peril in this commonwealth and in other parts of the union, where rebellion, insurrection and treason have bid defiance to the laws, and put at hazard the lives and property of the peaceable citizens; which treason, insurrection and rebellion have been suppressed by the ordinary powers of the government and the instrumentality of the militia - Therefore

Resolved, That every attempt to alienate the militia from their just allegiance to their country is insulting to the government, injurious to the quiet possession of honest property, and even hazardous to life itself.

Resolved, That as officers holding commissions in the legionary brigade, 1st division Massachusetts militia, and having been qualified to act under the authority of the state, by taking a solemn oath of allegiance and fidelity to the commonwealth & United States, to support the constitution and laws, made pursuant thereto, the subscribers do, upon their oaths and honors, declare to their fellow-citizens and the world, that they view with indignation and abhorrence every attempt to disaffect the militia from their known & uniform attachment and fidelity, as American citizen soldiers, to their country, its constitution, its government and its laws - and in the solemn, impressive and feeling language of our country's hero and departed chief, we will "frown indignantly on the first attempt of any man or set of men to alienate" any portion of our fellow-citizens, especially that important portion of the strength and defence of our country, the MILITIA, from the government and its laws.

Resolved, That as officers of the militia, we are proud to declare our attachment to the constitution, the laws and the union of the states; & the fullest confidence in our citizen soldiers, whom we have the honor

by this selection to command - that they will, in times of danger and alarm, at the call of the law, rally round the standard of their country - and protect its constitution, laws, rights and liberties, against foreign foes and domestic traitors.

RESOLVED, That as many officers did, in July, 1807, with our fellow-citizens in town meeting assembled, when the savage and barbarous affair of the Chesapeake was under consideration, agree to a resolve, unanimously, accepted by the town - in the following words, viz - "That we most sincerely approve of the proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the President of the U. States - and we cordially unite with our fellow-citizens in affording effectual support to such measures as our government may further adopt in the present crisis of our affairs" - We, therefore, do now solemnly declare, as citizen soldiers, we do heartily renew and agree to the above-mentioned pledge.

OLIVER JOHANNOT, Presiding Officer.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Senate - Thursday, Feb. 2.

The committee on the several Memorials from the people of a number of towns in this State, praying the interposition of the legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs, made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing of the following resolves and act.

RESOLVES.

RESOLVED, That the act of the Congress of the United States, passed the 9th of January, in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is, in the opinion of this legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive & unconstitutional and not legally binding on the citizens of this state. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy in a peaceable manner, to the laws of the commonwealth.

RESOLVED, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared and immediately sent to the Congress of the United States from this legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings on the several subjects of complaint, contained in the said petition, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th of January last.

RESOLVED, That the legislature of this commonwealth will zealously co-operate with any of the other states, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendment to the constitution of the U. States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce, and to give the commercial states their full and just consideration in the government of the union, and for affording permanent relief from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

RESOLVED, That the hon. the Speaker of the Senate and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolutions thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister states as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve the inviolable union of the states.

THE ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An Act to secure the people of this commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses.

WHEREAS it is declared and provided in and by the fourteenth article of the declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts - that "every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause of

foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation.

And whereas it is also provided in and by the fourth article of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, that "the rights of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. And it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this state, against the infringements of their essential rights, and to provide effectually for the punishment of those who violate them; Therefore -

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAY-time, to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the Supreme Judicial Court, be sentenced to pay a fine to the use of the Commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of _____ dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding _____ months, for either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution, aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth - situate within the same in the NIGHT-time, being armed with any offensive or deadly weapon, to search the same house for any specie, or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufactures, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, & not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, in the Supreme and Judicial Court, be sentenced by said Court, to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of _____ dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the jail in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term not exceeding _____ months, either of said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence - Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner impair the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this had not passed.

The Senate ordered 500 copies of the report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law; and assigned Tuesday next, [this day] 11 o'clock, for considering the report.

RUN AWAY.

From the Subscriber, on the 18th of October, 1808.

A Likely new NEGRO MAN, named George, six feet high or upwards, has a few smallpox marks in his face, a stiff thumb, and a scar on the right side of his head, and has filed teeth. Any person giving information of said Negro to the Subscriber, or who shall put him in jail, so that he may be got again, shall be well rewarded for his trouble.

ALLEN ORR.

Within four miles of _____ Jan. 4.