

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## North-Carolina State Gazette.

Our art the place of false and shallow peace,  
Unwieldy by party rage, & slow like Brothers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1809.

No. 493

Vol. X.

### By Authority.

An act to revive and continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers."

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, (and which was revived and continued in force, for the time therein mentioned by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," passed the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight,) be and the same hereby is revived and continued in force until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten: *Provided*, however, that the additional duty laid by the said section, shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to that day.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
January 10, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorised to settle the account of Augustin Serry, formerly a boatswain on board the U. States brig Sophia; and that they allow him the pay and emoluments of a boatswain, from the fifteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, until the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; and that they pay the balance which may be found due to the said Augustin Serry, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
January 12, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

An act authorising the payment of certain pensions by the Secretary of War at the seat of government.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every pension or arrears of pension that shall be due on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, or that may hereafter become due to any officer, or soldier residing in either of the United States or the territories thereof, in which there has not been appointed an agent for the payment of pensions, shall be paid at the seat of the government of the United States, by the Secretary for the War Department, and the name of the pensioner shall, on his application to the Secretary at War, be transferred from the books of the state in which it was originally registered to a register to be opened for that purpose at the War Office of the United States.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
January 7, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

An ACT for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Andrew Joseph Villard, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for his extra services and expence in the mode of mounting

heavy cannon for batteries, on a new construction, for the use and benefit of the United States.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,  
President of the Senate pro tempore,  
January 4th, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

An ACT to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of May next.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate,  
January 30th, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

An Act for the relief of Edmund Beamont.

**BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edmund Beamont, now imprisoned in the State of Connecticut, shall be and hereby is released and discharged from all claim and demand of the United States to a certain judgment for a penalty of four hundred dollars, recovered, with costs, at their suit, before the district court for the district of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and six; saving and reserving nevertheless, the right and interest, if any there be, which belongs to any other person: J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOHN. MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore,  
February 1, 1809.—APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

### POLITICS OF WASHINGTON.

#### Read and Ponder!!!

Extract of a Circular Letter of General WASHINGTON, to the GOVERNORS of the several STATES, bearing date June 18, 1783:—

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may venture to say the EXISTENCE of the United States, as an INDEPENDENT POWER.

1<sup>st</sup>. An indissoluble UNION of the States, under one Federal head.

2<sup>ndly</sup>. A sacred regard to public justice.

3<sup>rdly</sup>. The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and,

4<sup>thly</sup>. The prevalence of that pacific & friendly disposition among the people of the U. States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions, which are requisite to general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

"These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis, and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

"Although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the Union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a large proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert, without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions. That unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly vested with by the Constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a Supreme Power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration.—That there must be a faithful and pointed

compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue.—

That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the Sovereign Authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America, and the authors of them to be treated accordingly. And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the States to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and to enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a recompense, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the Union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on the dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established in the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness."

Such was the voice of the ornament of human nature, of the distinguished patriot, of the General of Liberty—its sound is calculated to cover the enemies of "indissoluble union" with shame and ignominy, to unnerve their traitorous arms, and to form a rallying point for every true patriot and lover of the independence and freedom of his country.

From the Hudson Bee.

### INSURRECTION, REBELLION,

#### AND

### DISSOLUTION of the UNION,

It must be known to the public, begin to be spoken of by certain people of late, as probable events. But no judicious person need be alarmed on this account. There is no real danger of their taking place. No man who is not an ignorant fool, or an unprincipled villain, or a compound of both, contemplates such a state of things as within the utmost bounds of probability. He is a base libeller of the honest portion of the federal party in New-England who says they are disposed to separate the Union rather than submit to the laws; and he wilfully deceives himself who imagines that the worthless part of them have the courage to attempt such a project. Villains are generally cowards; and not one in an hundred of the federal disorganizers dare attempt what they might wish others to execute. As to a division of the states, we believe not one tenth part of the people of Massachusetts could be prevailed on to listen to the measure. The first & indeed the only consequence of a civil commotion would be the destruction of the Essex Junto and their adherents, wherever the trial should be made. The vengeance of the law would consign to the gallows those whom their opponents in action might spare from immolation. The abettors of so traitorous a project, at a distance from the scene of danger, might possibly get off with a coat of tar and feathers and the loss of their ears, if the public resentment, which they take such incessant pains to excite, could be allayed so easily.

But we regret to find occasion for speculations of this kind. We are convinced that the laws will be obeyed, and the government supported and respected, in every state in the

union. As for the federal meetings which are holding in every part of the country, to influence the minds of the people against the present administration, no evil will result from them in their worst shape, for they will only injure the cause of federalism by their violence; by their most prudent management as electioneering measures they can only gain the federalists a few votes where they are not counteracted. But in no respect is the union of the states to be jeopardized by these proceedings. The administration may be denounced, its measures misrepresented and vilified, and even a change in elections produced, without impairing the federal compact. In 1797 and 8, Virginia took the lead in opposition to the usurpations of the general administration by remonstrances, petitions and public addresses. New-England refused to co-operate with her. But her cause was just, and prevailed. The obnoxious laws were submitted to, with the exception of a trifling convulsion in Pennsylvania, which was suppressed as that of Shays was, & all in Massachusetts would be; the people resorted to their constitutional mode of redress, and elected representatives who removed the objects of dissatisfaction. The opposition of that day were republicans, they conducted legally and properly; their principles and their objects were good and laudable, and they were crowned with success. The opposition of the present day are combined with old Tories in promoting the views of Great-Britain in a contest with our government; they act seditiously and illegally but their aim being so hostile to the interest of the country, they meet with the reprobation of the solid part of the community, and their efforts will be rewarded with the public execration and contempt.

### ADDRESS

OF THE VIRGINIA BAPTISTS TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH HIS ANSWER.

From the Baptist General Meeting of Correspondence of Virginia to the President of the United States.

October 35, 1808.

SIR—Actuated from pure motives, as we believe you are, about to retire from public life, the applause of his constituents, in their different relations, must be a pleasing thing to a statesman. We, as a religious society, offer you, sir, our applause. We do it cordially. You may receive approbation from sources that are more conspicuous—but from none, we believe, that are more sincere. Attached to a church government of the freest kind, we must be friends to him, who is a friend to the rights of conscience. Many say they are friends to these rights; we believe them, because they say it.—But from you we have better proofs. The whole tenor of your public life exhibits undeniable evidence of your unwavering friendship to religious liberty. Your enemies admit it, & some of them, we fear, are enemies for that very reason. The heterogeneous union of church and state was never congenial to our principles.—But when we remember, that from that source, the persecution and imprisonment of many of our ministers arose; we must declare that this union is as repugnant to our feelings as to our principles. Your exertions very much contributed to its final dissolution. Since you have ascended the Presidential chair, we know of no measures of yours, which do not completely quadruple with your own former line of deportment. Of the whole, then, of your public life, we desire to express our approbation.—Your enemies charge you with holding unfriendly sentiments to the Christian religion. We do not believe it. Your conduct, in our judgment, has evinced the contrary. And we think it was better to answer them by actions, than by declaration. Situated as you have been, for a considerable time, any declarations upon that head would have been ascribed to popular views. So amiable does the Christian system appear to us, that we can scarcely imagine how any man, who is willing to restrain his unlawful appetites, can be unfriendly to its doctrines.

Of our political state, though not immediately within our province as a religious body, we wish, as citizens to express our sentiments. We are persuaded that nothing on your part has been wanting, either as it respects wisdom, integrity or exertion, to have placed us in the most eligible condition. 'Tis true we suffer evils, but we bear them cheerfully, hoping that they may finally operate, as remedies to other and worse evils. If we are disappointed in this, we are ready to support the government of our choice, in stronger and more efficient measures. Some nations, like some individuals, do justice only when coerced to it.—Trusting in a God of Justice, we do not fear the issue. We once struggled for our rights, and we gained them.

We are, almost to a man, favorable to that successor who is most likely to preserve the spirit of the present administration. We hope he may fall on more propitious times than his predecessor, or that he may be equally capable to avoid their evils. In your retirement from the bustles of public life, we devoutly wish you every blessing; the smiles of Heaven, the approbation of a virtuous mind, the affection of a grateful people; and that after many years of health and happiness, your grey hairs may go down in peace to the grave.

Signed by order of the Baptist General Meeting of Correspondence of Virginia, in which Six Associations were represented by their Delegates.

RO. B. SEMPLE, Mod'r.

His Excellency, Tho. Jefferson,  
President of the U. S.

N.B. The above address was sent on immediately after its date. The President's reply was also, without delay, committed to the mail, but through inattention in the post-office, it did not come to hand until the 9th inst. This explains the reason why they were not published sooner.

R. B. SEMPLE.

King & Queen, Jan. 13, 1809.

### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To the General Meeting of Correspondence of the Six Baptist Associations, represented at Chesterfield, Virginia.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your affectionate address, and receive with satisfaction your approbation of my motives for retirement. In reviewing the history of the times through which we have passed, no portion of it gives greater satisfaction, on reflection, than that which presents the efforts of the friends of religious freedom, and the success with which they were crowned.—We have solved, by fair experiment, the great and interesting question, whether freedom of religion is compatible with order in government, & obedience to the laws; and we have experienced the quiet, as well as the comfort which results from leaving every one to express freely & openly those principles of religion which are the inducements of his own reason, and the serious conviction of his own enquiries.

It is a source of great contentment to me to learn that the measures which have been pursued in the administration of your affairs have met your approbation. Too often we have had but a choice among difficulties; and this situation characterises remarkably the present moment. But, fellow-citizens, if we are faithful to our country, if we acquiesce with good will in the decisions of the majority, and the nation moves in mass in the same direction, although it may not be that which every individual thinks best, we have nothing to fear from any quarter.

I thank you sincerely for your kind wishes for my welfare, and with equal sincerity implore the favor of a Protecting Providence for yourselves.

TH. JEFFERSON.

November 21, 1808.

### DR. ROBINSON

Has just received at his Medical Store, Haystack, Raleigh, N.C.

A Large Assortment of FRESH MEDICINES of the best quality, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.  
February 10, 1809.