# North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1809.

No. 532.

## Treasure Den ement. }

Vol. XI

Murch 28, 1800 } THEREAS, in concern y with the Wherevisions made by law to the re-mbusement of the Excharged Six per Cent Stock, grand by the second section of the accentile Aid supplementary to an action blod Act making provision for the redemip tion of the whole of the public delig of the U. S." passed on the 11th day of February, 1807. khar sees determ or I by lot, that the Cert ficaused said Stock designated by the perma. 1 11 + nest numbers contained in the annexed Scie dur, should be remounsed by the first day of fancar; mext;

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS therefore given to the Proprietors of the Compense of Exchanged SIX PER CENTS Stock, circuit by the act of resaid, and bear ing the positional numbers contained in the Sentiale, that the principal of the I, on surrender of the Certificates, be ma on the training of January, 1810, to the sincaholders or their legal repreor attornes, day constituted either at the Treestony or at the Loan Office where thus to be rembursed, may then and to cleaned the Prique irs the test-I. a fur her mal known, for the informa

the of imparties o meet ed, that no transfers ei ite Cert meates of Exchanged Stock, bear in the permanent sumbers contained in the schedule, from the Books of the or of any commissioner I Lanta. qued after the articolay of a coeris reat. and trein existion all the Certifica contained in the said Sciedule, will eand actionine, on the day preceding the day sereby ax a for the reimburse new the reut ALBERT GALLATIN.

Secretary fitte Tremus

			-	31			2
S	~	11	140	17	* 1	Ý.	67
	٠,	4.1	1	IJ	U	ш	1

5	16,177	20,203	907,400
7	16,183	29,443	4 25
5017	16,184	29,212	47.13
	16,186	29,21,2	40 13
5,013		20,219	
5,021	16,200		40 ol.
2 155	16.201	20,325	40 . 37
5,0.3	16.218	29,118	40.540
5, 32	16.219	20,232	40.4
5. 9	16,222	29 23%	4.1343
5. +5	16,333	29 233	4 9
3 1 15	16 24 2	29 213	40.74
	16.246	39,003	4, 50.
5 - 35		3 000	4 . 357
5-11	15.249	39 644	4
~ 35.4	15,255	39,044	40,38.
10.001	16,258	59.045	40 384
10.007	16,270	39,053	40 394
10 000	16.275	40,001	414
1:014	16 276	40,004	41,413
100.3	16,285	40 011	40.418
		40.091	40 438
P+ 4-3	16,290	40,023	40,432
Ic io	16,292	40 0.7	40 437
1: 34	15,293	40 03 2	49 3
1 3	26,001	47 (735 45 (54)	4 1 1 4
1 9	26,013	4 : 545	40 9 13
13 412	27 003	4-1 (145)	44, 125
111190	24.008	40.053	40.15
1 - 7 76	29,000	40 (98)	41314
15.029	29,012	4.1,107	21470
1,107	29.013	40,113	4 .451
18.0 0	29,019	40 120	4 .434
16,011	29 112	40,178	45.455
16,412	29.084	40 1 11	44 - 3
		40,1.9	41300
F = 0	20 )	40,142	49.501
10,025	20	4+1+8	41.502
10.00	24,104	49.165	41,37
16 117 5	2 / 111	40,106	40,00
16-1-5	20, 12	41,170	4) 5/9
1-9-5	.29 113	4 ,176	40,510
1 100 1	29 115	4 181	50,608
16 Upl	29.117	40,185	51,002
16 3	22127	40.188	53,010
16 061	2 11 4 2	40 193	50,021
16 076	19:137	4/11/7	53.031
16 77	29 143	4 1 1	5 (03)
16 -3	29 : 51	49,352	5 : 1/23
10 021	29.134	40.217	33,033
		40.120	54, 114
16 107	29 166	40,221	54 113 3
16,130	29 117	40.255	54,012
16.131	29.1	4 141	55,030
15,133	29.175	47,112	55,000
11.154	29.173	40/235	55 44
8	29 179	4 1 162	52 146
16.1.18	29,187	41.271	53 1133
15, 71	29,197	41,273	55,055

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from trading I will lames Gregory, of Johnston county, for a Now of Hand he was a minst me, for the sam of Seven Pounds Len Shillings, hear-I but the list of aparton he first of May, 1500 w ath Note I have once paid, and I will E de la cito pay e sa se duy more.

ADR CH EASON. Nor 18, 1999

the much admired Horse

KING HEROD,

WILL STAND the ensuing Season at ms Spice in Crange County, 13 miles f on it ilso rough, 12 andes from Chapet Hill, er. 17 miles from Patsborough. King ite. 1/4 is a securiful chesnut sorrel, now rising 7 ) - 25 old, 25, ut 16 hands high-

Pedigree.

Kin: Hered was got by the old, imported s re- bromed, as dam by the noted Oid Twig witch was got by the old, imported Janus, and the can of King Herod came out of Hu chin so: a Broad Mare.

BAXTER DAVIES. October 31, 1809.

## sheriffs sales.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday 28:0 of November next, at the Court-H we in Dudin, for the Taxes due thereon, us much of the following.

AGTS of LAND, patented by Reger Alden and given in by William Beck, junior, Agent for R bert C. Johnston, of New , as will pay the taxes due thereon, de-

1: 040 Acres on the Drains of Barnacat and Mathew's Branch, joining the latte of be a Smith, A. Jones, Ventress, Hart & Williams 12 200 do, on the East side of the N. East River, in both sides of Cypress and Muddy Creeks, Back Swamp and Limestone Creek, joining Rainer, L. ever, Dichson, Farmer, John

ston, Waller, Sc. and deen both sides of the Gourd Pecom, on G and Lufly Branches, joining the lines of W. Hall, White, Bassedin, Walier, Prollegow, &c.

51.0 do, on Panther Swarm and on the Drains of L mestone Swamp, jaming the lines of Ma nor, Prescot, Williams, Quain, Hall & John 1 higher

\$200 on the West side of the Morth East, Love's P coson, inin ng the lines of Pakett, Victoria, Cilman, Thomas, Dickson, Haun-

c . and Bony. nams and Joseph L w s

640 do. on the head of Tassel Crock, join-Ing the lines of Jacob Wals and Thomas Roll | land be felt-They have been disagreeably I nes of George Doherty, deceased, and Wm.

] rest decrased. Job do. on Rocatish, o ren in by John D. Bloodworth. joining J. Har am and J. Mat. D. L. KENAN, S.J. Digin, Oct. 12, 120.

#### WILL BE SOLD.

At Ashe Car & base, in the Y am of Tofferson, on Sa a day the 5th his of fundary next.

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in and county, or so much thereof as will pay the fixes due for the year 1806, with continuent Charges, viz.

40 Acres said to belong to Wm Johnson,

100 do. on Wattager.

300 do. of the heirs of tohn Whittington,

ceased, on B F in it Gov creek. 100 do said to belong to Moses belop, on

300 do sa'd to belong to Robert M'Elrath.

on Beverdam Ridge. 100 do given in by Dempsey Masengell, on the West of Little River.

150 do. on do. 125 do. on do.

I Lot, No. 2, in the Town of Jefferson. SAML COX, S.f. Nor 2, 1899.

THE Subscriber having, at the last County Court for the County of Ansor , qualified Executive of the Lat Will and Pestament of Cleaning Langer, Esq., deceased, will, on the twentieth day of December next, offer at

PUBLIC SALE.

#### Public Sale as her Dwelling clouds, nacrobe Fown of Wadesher & Anson Courty, about

SEVENII NEGROES, Belonging to sail Estate. The Slaves are mistly in Fam Les, and extremely tikely. As soon as the Nagroes are sold, there will be of fered for sale, at the late Dwelling-house of he deceased (about four miles from Wadesborough) the Household and Kitchen furmure. Farming U ensils and Stock of every

re-cription on said Plantation. The will like wise be sold, immediately after the former Soles (at the Plantation of Mr. I nomas il ewitt, on Pedee, near the mouth of locky River, in Montgomery county, where is decrased formerly resided) a Large Crop Cir., Farming Utensils and the residue of or Stock. The Sale will be continued from by to day until all is sold, and regular procamation made by the crier. I welve Months Gredit will be given the Purchaser; Bonds maring Interest from the date, with at least wo approved Securities, will be required be, fore the Property is delivered. Bet the Sabriber will receive in Fayment, every description of Debts legally due from said Estate to any Person or Persons whatsoever.

S. B. LANIER. Executrix of Giement Lanier, dec. Auson county, Oct. 24, 1809.

### NOTICE.

A L.I. Persons having Claims against the IL Listate of CLEMENT LANIER, Esq. micessed, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment within the Time prescribed by Act of As embly, otherwise they will be barred of recovery - And all who are indebted to the said Estate will be so good as to make immediate Payment, as the attendant circumcauces of the Estate will not justify indul-S. B. LANIER, Zeliuc.

Executive of G. Lanier, dec 2m-28

#### RAN-AWAT, On the 22d of June last,

BRIGHT MULATTO WOMAN, na The med PIETT, about 16 years old. She has a scar under one of her eyes, occasioned by a fall; her upper fore teeth somewhat decayd. Rather slim made, but tall of her age .-Ten Dollars Reward will be given, if taken w in this County and secured, or Twenty, if ou of the County and secured, so that I get her

NATHL. HUNT. Granville, April 24.

again. It is supposed she passes for a free wo-

EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

It is now about a year since the election for Electors of President and Vice-Presalent took place; since this State, before almost wholly Republican, chose three Federal Representatives to Obugress, Perhaps time sufficient has elabed to afford an opportante of coolly judging of the correctness of the grounds on want this change of sentiment was effected. Under the belief that such is the fact, I have remured to address to my fellow-cilizens, through you, a

few thoughts on this subject. The EMBARGO, it will be readily admitted, was the chief engine that promoted the partial depression which Republicanism experienced in North-Carolina, as well as in other parts of the Union. This measure, which even its opponents now allow to have been founded in wisdom and foresight, the violence of federalism and the intrigues of a few, the leaders of the party, was rendered mefficient. By the influence of a club in Boston, well known under the title of the Eswhen they in vain attempted to rule him, the officers imply d in the custom-houses of the U. States were induced to resign, to leave 1250 a to a on Rock fish Creek, joining the I the laws in a state of inexecution, and thus leses of Aaron W Trees, ... Newson, Jo. Wil Halm of to place the country in a state of anarchy. Lone will the effects of these disorgahizing plans of the monted men of New-Eng-640 data of Little Recknah, journg the I displayed in a recent instance. The state of c last fifteen years has agitated St. Domingo, would never have existed had it not been preceded by the massacre of the 10th of August in Paris. The inhabitants of Maine would never have broken down the barriers of the constitution & disgracefully rebelled against the State authority, but for the dangerous and highly alarming example of resistance to the constituted authorities, which was set by the Legislature of Massachusetts during the existence of the Embargo. That doctrine has had its day; it will be remembered but to be blushed at, and to be held up by fathers as an example for their children to avoid. If the State of Massachusetts, like a froward child, could claim and threaten to exercise the right of recession from the Union, because her citizens, in common with the citizens of other States, were restricted from doing themselves injury, why might not the men of Maine resist the officers of Government in fixing the boundaries of their land, in limiting each man's property for the good of the whole? There is no horrible extreme to which the doctrine would not lead. And vet this doctrine was a favorite one with the most zealous federalists. This doctrine it was that prompted the conduct which rendered the embargo law a dead letter; this doctrine it was which had nearly put an end to a government, the best hope of the world

> Is it denied that this was a favorite federal lactrine? I appeal to a solemn decision of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the report of a committee, of which Laban Wheaton was chairman; who, for his very meritorious effects on this occasion, was selected by his constituents as a fit person to represent them in the Congress of the U. States. I'le time of the existence of the embargo was affectably called by some leaders of the Federal party, the Reign of Terror. To what absurdities will not the thirst for power, a heating the mind and inflaming the passions, lead men otherwise amiable and disere t 'Yes; it was a time of terror; for it was big with the fate of this nation: Anarchy smiled from her murky den at the approjecting storm; and fiends laughed aloud amidst the howling of the tempest. It was a time too of violence and of proscription-not Iv Republicans; I will not say by Federalisis; but by those who disgraced the name and became the leaders of the party. The handbills distributed in the dead of night at Newburyport are proofs of my assertion. I assert it too as a fact which cannot be controverted, that the then President of the United States, the venerable Thomas Jefferson, received n :merous letters threatening him with assassination, loading him with execrations-and for what? Breause, like an intrepid statesman, he chose what he deemed the correct course, and adhered to it. Nor were these anony mous threats confined to Mr. Jefferson; they were levelled at those members of the eleventh Congress, most respectable for talents or private worth.-I could name those who

and the only refuge of humanity.

received them. But enough of this disgusting picture ; it has been exhibited but to remind you of the facts, to hold it up as a beacon to warn others how carefully they should assert principles so destructive to the only monument of liberty, the American constitution. The embargo was partially repealed, & provision made for its total repeal at the expiration of a certain period of time. It was still continued in force as to Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, as a mean of avoiding that contamination which would result from intercourse with those nations, which, by attempting to tax us, had inflicted a wound on the dignity and sovereignty of the nation. Did our citizens find any relief from the immense burthen which they were induced to believe the embargo imposed upon them by the partial removal of it? No, truly; for the property which was sent out of the country to the West-India Islands (the only market) in that state of things, instantly glutted the market, and produce fell to its old price, before the artificial benefit of a partial repeal of the embargo could be felt in the country. If the total removal of the embargo would, as we were told, immediately have removed all obstruction to commerce, a removal of it, as to three fourths of the world, certainly have I the belligerent powers of Europe.

given us a great market, by removing the obstruction (as the embargo was styled) from one half of our usual commerce. But it produced no benefit; from the 15th of March to the 25th of April, not a citizen of North-Carolina, I will venture to say, living fifty miles from a sea-port, sold his tobacco at half'a dollar a hundred more, or his cotton a cent a pound higher than he might have done for a year preceding. Had the embargo, on the contrary, have been continued till the 1st of June, as proposed, we have evidence that it would have produced a coercive effect -Nay, we have evidence of its wisdom as a coercive measure, in the proposition made by Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, to do us justice, to inake reparation for the outrage on the Chesapeake, and to rescind the orders in council. This proposition was made in consequence of the pressure of the said embargo; for it was made under the authority of instructions from the British government to its Minister, dated in January, before a proposition was even made here, for the repeal or modification of the embargo. 'Tis true, that when the British Ministry had, under this arrangement, got a sufficient quantity of Americ in produce into the country, they refused to ratify the agreement of Mr. Erskinesex Junto, a title given to them by John Adams, they disarowed it. As only a part of their instructions to him have been published, we cannot correctly judge of the relative merits of Erskine or Canning; but the whole was a piece of artfal diplomacy, for which our government ought to receive satisfaction; the embargo produced the affer of the British

> repent their instructions to Erskine, and afterwards to disavow them. As to France, had Britain repealed her orders, the decrees of the Emperor would, in justice, have fallen to the ground; if not, we should have been in a state of collision or quasi war (as it has been not inaptly termed) with France; and this state of things was actually established by the law of June, passed in consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement. But now it appears, from the inconvenience which France feels from the nonintercourse with us, she also has, at length, listened to the dictates of justice, and a commercial treaty seems to be nearly completed by our lown Minister, Mr Armstrong, and

government; the partial suspension of it, be-

traying the inability of this country to hold

to the measure, caused the Ministry first to

the French government. I therefore think it is evident that the embargo was not destructive, but defensive of commerce; that it did not paralize our rights, but forced foreign rapine to respect them in part, and would have worked their salvation long ago, but for the palliatives to it, administered to the British Ministry by their friends in this country, by furtive evasions of the law, and open resistance to it. There cannot be a doubt but the anti-embargo men of the East were encouraged to proceed to the extremities which they reached, by the success which federalism appeared to have in the South. Little did the federalists of North Carolina dream for what purposes their suffrages would be used; and now they have seen to what extremities federalism will go. I rely firmly on their good sense to check it, to retrace the ground they have lost, and to enable the State of North-Carolina again to take its stand in the foremost rank of Republicans-to shew themselves in word and deed the rea friends of our happy form of A CAROLINIAN. government.

[To be continued.]

EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

Sirs.—If you think the following Address (which is intended for the consideration of the Members of the Legislature) is worthy of an insertion in your paper, you will oblige one of your readers by publishing it.

The subject which I mean to discuss, is the defenceless situation in which this State is at this time. We have been threatened with war for several years past! We have been insulted by both of the great contending powers of Europe! Yet our Legislature has made no provision for the defence of this State! they have not appropriated one single cent, to purchase arms for our Militia. I hope that the General Assembly will seriously consider the defenceless and exposed situation of the country which they are bound to protect, and no longer delay the all-important duty.

The people of North-Carolina have shewn on a late occasion, that they are not destitute of the Spirit of '76 .-When called upon by the General Government, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning, they have offered heir lives, fortunes, and what is much more, their sacred honor, to support the honor, rights and liberties of their beloved country -They cheerfully volunteered their services! Citizen vied with Citizen, and every one pushed forward, each contending with his fellow-citizen, who should be the first to serve his country, and revenge the flagrant insults and indignities it had received from

Why is not the spirit of patriotism encouraged by our State Government? why is there not a provision made for arming the Militia? What head could they make against a foreign foe, (without a single Bayonet) whose only mode of conduct, would be with that destructive weapon? In short they would be harmless to their enemies, and only dangerous to themselves. But to arm our Militia, we must raise the taxes, (says one). The people of this State are not able, nor willing to pay higher taxes, and more than that, I shall be very unpopular if I introduce the subject of raising the taxes -But the Gentleman may be assured. (if there be such an one) that it would be much more to his honor, than to offer a resolution to appoint a Committee to bring in a bill to suspend Executions. I am very confident that the people of North Carolina, are both able and willing to pay a higher tax, for the laudable purpose of making preparations to defend their country. Let us but turn our eyes to the North and South, and see our sister States, all making preparations to meet our aggressors at the edge of the wa-

Our quota of the detachment of the Militia of the United States, amounted to 7 or 8 thousand men, and that number of Muskets, suppose them to cost \$6, would amount to \$48,000, which sum the people of this State might easily pay in two years, in addition to what they now pay. But suppose it would take three years, would that be any reason why it should not be done? Certainly not. The defence of our country, with its rights and liberties, ought to be one of the first objects to be considered by the people, and it is the duty of every Legislature to make ample provision for the same.

"To live in peace, we must be prepared for war," is the maxim laid down by the immortal Washington, who foresaw, that as long as we did not prepare to repel foreign insults, we could not live in peace. I am far from being an advocate for war, I deprecate the idea; but at the same time, I feel more than willing to defend the country that protects me-My country is my all! All that I hold dear in this world is in it, and I will defend it, at the risk of my life, fortune, and my sacred honor. Consider seriously what the consequences would be, if we were invaded by an enemy of any strength! How could you see your Wives and Daughters hold out their hands, and claim that protection, which you now could not afford them! The thought is too monstrous to be indulged for one mo-

The crisis calls for speedy preparations! The Clouds of war have been hanging over our heads for several years, and we may suppose that Europe will not be able to hold the ambition of the great contending parties much longer-But surpose it were the case, are we to he inactive and silent spectators, where the independence and liberties of our country are assailed? Are we then that degenerate race, who would tamely give up that liberty, which our fore-fathers purchased with their precious blood? -God forbid-Shade of Washington-forbid it-look down with the solicitude of a Father! inspire the sons of Columbia with that manly spirit, and love of liberty and country. that will make the despotic Tyrants of the East tremble-Let them shew the Tyrants of Europe, that they can support the liberties which they so dearly purchased.

Is there one American, who can lay his hand on his heart, and say, that he is not disposed atail hazards to defend the rights, and revenge the wrongs of his country? No, I will answer that there is no American, that will not freely sacrifice his life for its preservation. If there be any person, who an be an advocate for the belligerent powers, who have heaped insult upon insult, he is not an American-No. mark him as a man who is unfriendly