

RALEIGH REGISTER,



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

OURS are the plans of fair and faithful Peace,
UNWRAP'D by party rage, to live like Brothers.

Vol. XII.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1811.

No. 607

Political.

From the Boston Patriot.

TO THE HON. HARRISON GRAY OTIS,
President of the Senate of Massachusetts.

Sir—It is not because I have any apprehension that the resolutions adopted in Federal Caucus will be carried into effect that I take the liberty of addressing you. Disposition for mischief frequently outruns the power of effecting it. We smile at the impotency of passions which exhaust themselves in rage, and are harmless more through inability than want of inclination. Greater strength is necessary so resist the laws than Boston can furnish. Even the gentlemen of Cornhill and Broad-street would think seriously of the subject before they left their shops and their warehouses to point a musket at the officers of government. These reflections lessen our alarm at the threat of open resistance to the laws, but in no degree diminish our surprise at the sanction of your name to so bold a declaration.

It has been thought the policy of the party of which you are the leader, on great and hazardous occasions to keep their first characters behind the scene, and exhibit as principal actors, men of no name and little responsibility. A different course shows the seriousness of their wishes and the ardency of their hopes. When, therefore, the President of the Senate, the first official character they claim in the state, before an immense multitude of people second resolutions, which declare that the laws "must and will be resisted," and advocates their adoption with all the energy of his resistless eloquence, the case is identified with the party, and he and they must answer to the charge before the offended majesty of the American people.

The offence of resisting the laws includes every species of injury to the happiness and even existence of the country. Every law of the government is protected by the same sanction and equally entitled to obedience. If one may be resisted, so may any and all, as the convenience of individuals or the restlessness of faction shall direct. Few laws which inflict a penalty or enforce a tax receive universal approbation. Let the passions, the interest, or the judgment of individuals rise above the authority by which laws were enacted and persuade the people to resist their execution, and your country becomes one great theatre of anarchy and faction, your government is overwhelmed in the violence of political tempests; and well shall it be for the authors of this calamity if they fall not a sacrifice to the rage of a distracted people and whiten with their bones the country they have desolated.

You, sir, who are thoroughly read in the history of nations, have in your mind many fatal examples to justify the remark. We need not seek them beyond our own shores. Why was it that the western counties of Pennsylvania during the administration of Washington were in a blaze of civil war and a formidable military force stationed in the centre of what once was rustic innocence and peace?

The answer is obvious. The inhabitants of those countries were instigated to oppose the execution of laws really injurious and oppressive. Great talents misapplied were employed to seduce the allegiance and inflame the passions of the people. The government was denounced as "tyrannical and unjust." Nor did faction waste its strength in useless menaces and intemperate resolves. It enforced the resistance that it threatened, and produced a scene of misery and ruin which it is hoped will check the spirit of all future insurgency, and calm the most daring ambition that shall ever raise itself against the laws.

When the resolutions, seconded by you and adopted by an assembly of two thousand people, declare that an act of Congress "must and will be resisted," did the facts I have stated enter into the contemplation of the citizens and were they fully apprized that resistance would be civil war?

You are, sir, a distinguished legislator. When presiding at the Senate board, where the dignity you maintain commands universal respect, let me ask what would be your sensations if the execution of a law with your official signature as a mark of its authority should be resisted by force? Conscious of being on the side as well of justice as of pow-

er, you would arm yourself with all the strength of a firm and energetic government and defy the malice of disappointed partisans and the vengeance of unsatisfied ambition. The threats of opposition, the menace of resistance, the murmur of any faction, and the eloquence that caused it, would excite only a smile of security. Something, you would say, might be yielded to petition, but nothing to force. Threats prevent the repeal of an act which might otherwise be modified. The dignity of government, the sovereignty of law must at all events be maintained, even by continuing an act which might otherwise be repealed. If the state bows its authority to the menaces of an election assembly, it forever incurs the charge of timidity and weakness.

Such would be your reasoning. Such precisely are the effects the resolutions you advocated will produce on the government of the Union. Resistance has then a contrary effect to that which is desired. If the law which the resolutions declare "must and will be resisted," is "persisted in" longer than is expected, those who think they suffer by its provisions must charge the advocates of resistance with all the evil. For rely on it, Sir, the Government of the U. S. will never be made to waver in its course by all the artillery of Paper Resolutions which a Boston Caucus can collect.

Of the policy of this measure to your party, they must be the judges. I should think it injurious to your political friends. Many of them hold lucrative offices.—Can they conscientiously retain them after having denounced the government and threatened resistance to law? Can your MILITIA OFFICERS animate their troops to resist a foreign enemy, if they themselves have proclaimed hostility to internal government? If either of your great LAW OFFICERS has encouraged insurgency by declaring that a law "must and will be resisted" with what propriety can he arraign at the bar a poor miserable culprit who has merely put into execution the doctrine he was taught? Between Alexander and the Pirate the only difference was in boldness of depredation. One was a plunderer of nations and gloried in the fact, the other covertly despoiled the community and eluded the eye of suspicion. Between the judge & the criminal some such parallel might be drawn. The miscreant would with propriety remark that the law which protected his neighbor's property was sanctioned by no higher authority than that which prohibited intercourse with the enemies of the country—if the one may be openly denounced, the other may be violated!

But, sir, altho' caucus resolutions, declaring that a law "must and will be resisted," even when advocated by the first talents and respectability in the State, do not alarm us with any apprehension of regular actual resistance—altho' confidence in the great body of the people convinces us that they would reject with abhorrence any systematic violation of the laws—although the effects of such resolutions are to injure their advocates, and prolong the evils they threaten to remove—yet there is one serious mischief resulting from them, for which their advocates are justly responsible.

It is the tendency which they have to undermine the Constitution, and to dissolve the UNION OF THE STATES. The Constitution of United States derives its strength from public opinion and the attachment of the people. He who destroys these destroys the foundation on which the temple is erected.—What, let me ask you, will sooner destroy it, than for men of great respectability and character, men who enjoy the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens, men whose influence has been acquired by the splendor of talents and the charm of private virtues, boldly to declare that the laws of their country "MUST AND WILL BE RESISTED."—A constitution under which they can be resisted is not worth preserving. A government which has not sufficient strength to carry its laws into operation is a mere mockery of legislation. A State where individuals dictate to the laws & oppose them at pleasure, is a seat of anarchy and confusion to which any despotism is preferable. Let it be once fairly understood that powerful men may resist particular laws, and there ends our public security. The constitution is a dead letter. The Union is a rope of sand. It were better to be again colonies of Great Britain.

I sincerely hope, sir, that extensive as is your influence, it will not at pre-

sent produce such effects. The people have too much information to permit it.—Yet these resolutions have not been harmless. The LAW, indeed, is not impeded in its operation; but the election on the next day was conducted in Boston with more anger and violence than on any former occasion. Respectable Republicans were insulted. Officers of Government were pelted with mud and dirt. The exultations of anticipated triumph were incessant and boisterous.—The boasted "head quarters of good principles" resembled a camp of sedition and insurgency. LEOLIN.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

To the Printer of the New-Brunswick Guardian.

Sir—In one of your late papers, is a long piece consisting of reasons to prove that the leaders of the Republican party, those "accursed and ignorant jacobins," as you have lately styled them, are under French influence.

Without proceeding at present to notice particularly these reasons (the greater part of which have no reason in them) permit me to ask you a few general questions on this subject—

Is it probable that the leading Republicans, as you call them, holding and exercising the Government of this great and growing nation can desire to become subject to a foreign Despotism? Allowing them to be so wicked, could they be so weak? What could they expect to gain by it? Would their ambition be gratified? Would they derive any new powers or honors from a state of vassalage? Or rather would they not be shorn of all they now enjoy? Would it flatter their vanity to stoop from the head of a free People to the feet of a Despot?—to own him for a Master, who is not even their equal—he having attained his standing by force, they by free suffrage? Your party, when it suits them, represent the Republicans as inflated with ambition; and one of your leaders once publicly declared he should like them well enough if they were not such inspiring men; but this would prove them to be utterly destitute of even common ambition, and devoid of all manner of inspiration!—And if subserviency to Bonaparte would not gratify their ambition, would it feed their avarice? Do they receive any douceurs, any pensions, any estates, as a reward for their perfidy? Not one of your party will hazard a charge of this kind. On the contrary, you accuse them with having given money to him! What! voluntarily become his slaves, and pay him for the privilege of being so! Would he not have us without being paid for it? Or would our rulers insist on his taking our money as well as our independence?—Do you really believe the leading Republicans such knaves and such fools as all this would prove them?

Give me leave, Sir, to answer for you, that you do not; but you think these suggestions may impose on some who have not common sense, or common information, and may be the means of making a few proselytes or gaining a few votes.—And is it possible, that for such paltry and pitiful objects, you will calumniate the Government of your country, and a great majority of your fellow-citizens?—It is possible—it is certain—drowning men, says the proverb catch at straws—a sinking party, says observation, grasps at every thing that affords a shadow of support.

But, I would ask you further, if the Republicans are under French influence, what prevents them from uniting with French arms? Have they not the power? Have they not the President, the Vice-President, and all the Heads of Departments? Have they not large majorities in both Houses of Congress? Have they not sixteen out of the seventeen Governors of States and all the Governors of Territories? Have they not majorities in the Legislatures of all the States but three, and of all the Territories? Do they not compose a vast majority of the People? What prevents them then, from caressing with Bonaparte, and aiding in his schemes of conquest and plunder?—Answer these questions, fairly. When other nations have come under French influence, we have seen the fruits of it in their conduct; they have formed alliances with France, and declared war against England.—Why, if we are influenced by the French, have not we done the same? Why have we remonstrated against the encroach-

ments of France on our rights as strongly as against those of England? Why have we made our acts of retaliation or resistance apply to both alike? Why have we offered the same terms of accommodation to England as to France? Why did our Government instruct our Minister in France to represent our wrongs and assert our rights with frankness and firmness? Why did that Minister, in the very teeth of the Emperor, speak to him in a language and tone never yet employed even to the imbecile and stupid King of Great-Britain? Why did the Republican presses throughout the Union applaud in the highest strains this tone and language; and the Republican party, on that Minister's arriving in this country greet him with every testimonial of approbation and esteem? Why, when the Embargo was laid, was it made to operate against France as well as England; and why, when it was repealed, was it raised with regard to England as well as France? Why did the non-intercourse act apply equally to both; and why were precisely the same conditions of removing it offered to each? Does this look like treating France as an ally, and England as an enemy?—Tell us how you reconcile all these facts—for facts you know they are—with French influence?—Come, Sir, no shuffling or twisting. The man who dare make such a serious charge against the Government and People of his own country, as that of being under foreign influence, ought to be prepared to support his charge with evidence, direct, substantial—conclusive. Give us such evidence, and we will credit you. Give us such evidence, and we will hurl from their high stations our Rulers, quicker than we promoted them. But while all the positive testimony in the case is against you, and you bring forward in support of your accusation only a few straggling circumstances, which may "mean any thing or nothing," artfully juddled together to give them the appearance of connection and consequence you must excuse us for giving them no credence, and for saying that you do not believe them yourself, but employ them as mischievous boys do chaff to catch silly birds.

But the People are grown too old to be caught with chaff. They will sift it, & see that there is not a grain of truth in it. They will detect the imposition, and despise the impostors.—Your party has declined, is declining, and will decline. A REPUBLICAN.

NEW BOOKS.

J. GALES has just received from Philadelphia the following new & valuable Books. Jacob's Law Dictionary, 6 volumes 8vo. Selwin's Nisi Prius, 2 vols. Johnson's Reports, vols. 5 and 6. Bay's ditto vol. 2. East's ditto vol. 11. Evans's Trial, a case of Assault and Battery, including an interesting discussion respecting the discipline of the Society of Friends. Taunton's ditto vol. 1. Swift's Evidence, Medical Lexicon, in the manner of Quincy. Burn's Midwifry. Bruce on Aithms. Thompson's Chymistry, Chymical Catechism, Duffel's Nature Displayed, 2 vols. — New Universal and Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages, 3 vols. Spanish Grammar, Paley's Theology, Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols. — Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols: Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. Turner's Abridg't of the Arts & Sciences, Witherspoon's Philosophical Lectures, — Miscellanies, Blair's Philosophical Grammar, — Chymical ditto Historical Grammar, Andrews' Logic, Staunton's Embassy to China, Whelpley's Historical Compend, Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clark's Voyage, Montgomery's "West-Indies," American Speaker. April 18.

TO BE SOLD, A TRACT OF LAND

Situate on the Yadkin River, in Montgomery county, about 6 miles above the Narrows, CONTAINING about 1100 Acres, with two excellent Fisheries on it, several islands belonging to the Tract.—The Land is very well adapted for the cultivation of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, with tolerable buildings, and convenient out-houses and a Cotton Machine on it. A further description thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person would wish to purchase without seeing the premises.—Also, six hundred and forty Acres lying about three miles from the Narrows of the Yadkin River, on Beaver Dam Creek, that runs through the Tract.—Apply to ROBERT PALMER, on the Premises. 6m2—April, 1811.

CABINET WORK.

Executed agreeably to the most approved modern fashions, by the Subscriber, Warrenton, N. C.

If the applicants should prefer inlaying to the present manner of finishing Furniture, a la mode New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. it will be executed with neatness & consequently no doubt is entertained of giving general satisfaction.

In the above declaration I feel myself confident, having in my employ a person who is acquainted with the Cabinet-Maker's business in general. From his having worked in N. York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, &c. aided by the materials I have received from New-York, I feel myself adequate to finish any piece of work in my line that my friends may do me the honor of entrusting the manufacture of to my shop. Thomas Reynolds, Warrenton, March 30, 1811. 2m3

LAND NEAR RALEIGH.

TO BE RENTED OR SOLD, about 90 Acres of good Land, lying about two miles south of the city, adjoining the Plantations of Lewis Hoffman and Widow Hunter. There are 18 or 20 acres inclosed, and from 40 to 50 acres unenclosed.—Enquire of the Printers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that besides their well assorted stock of great variety of GOODS, at their Store, they have recently received a large quantity of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
10,000 weight of good Potatoes, Ovens, Skillets, Sugars, and Spiders of different sizes, 2000 wt prime Coffee, Shearmond, Blistered Molasses, 15,000 wt. Swedish Iron for waggons Hoops, tyre, &c. Copperas, &c.

EAST INDIA GOODS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins, Humhums, &c.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Cotton Shirting, Gingham, Cambrics, Linens, Nankinets, Sheetings, Threads, Dimity, &c.

With sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate, which they will sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash or Produce.

They request those who are indebted, to call and make payment.

P. Perry, & Co. Fayetteville, March 30. 6i2

North-Carolina State Bank.

THE Commissioners of the Principal Bank established at Raleigh, having received a sufficient sum of money to carry the said Bank into operation, agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing the State Bank of North-Carolina, hereby call a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to be held at the State-House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, for the purpose of electing nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank, and for the transacting such other business as shall be necessary for organizing the said Corporation.

Stockholders are required to authorize their Proxies in the following form, viz: A. B. being a Subscriber for shares in the State Bank of North-Carolina, hereby authorizes C. D. to vote for me, and in my behalf, at the ensuing general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at Raleigh on the 3d Monday in June next. This Certificate to be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace.

The Commissioners of the several Branch Banks are requested to forward to the Commissioners of the Principal Bank, correct lists of their Subscribers, stating the number of shares subscribed for by each, previous to the said general meeting of the Stockholders.

The Commissioners of the Principal Bank will convene at the State-House at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for the general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of transacting such business preparatory to the said general meeting, as shall appear necessary.

John Maywood, Benjamin Brickell, Henry Seawell, Theophilus Hunter, William Peace, Stephen Outerbridge, William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Joseph Gates, Beverly Daniel, William Polk, April 2, 1811.

TO ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

THE MARSHAL OF N. CAROLINA takes this method of informing his Assistants, that their compensation for taking the Third Census of the State, will be paid to them at his Office in Raleigh, on application. April 30.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RECORDED from the Subscriber on the 2d Saturday before Christmas last, an Apprentice boy named William Brewster, bound to me by the County Court of Mecklenburg, to learn the Blacksmith's trade—his clothing, homspun. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me in Charlotte, shall receive the above reward, but no expenses paid. Rhineholk Junior, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, April 8, 1811. 3i4