



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1811.

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Political.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOLON.....No. II.

That Government cannot be bad which secures the general happiness of a people by the protection of the fruits of their labor, and of their moral independence. I should not err if I were to add, that is repression of that speculation which is ever prone without labor to amass wealth at the expence of the industry of others, is an additional evidence of its goodness. The first end has been completely attained by the American Government. The last has been attained in a certain degree; and it is beyond doubt to the agency of the Government, either positive or negative, in this result, that it owes the incessant calamity that traduces all its measures.

That the moral attributes of freedom have been maintained in all their purity, is proved by the liberty, we might add the licentiousness, with which the Administration is attacked; by the unrestrained rights of conscience; by the universal security of life and property; and by the undiminished enjoyment of every political right ever possessed by a civilized nation.

That the fruits of their labors are secured more happily than in any other community that exists, will appear manifest to any one who dispassionately regards objects that fall under the cognizance of his senses, without suffering himself to be led astray by idle clamor or malevolent misrepresentation. Ask the Planter or the Farmer, whether he has any apprehension of being unjustly despoiled of his property, either by the Government or any individual, and he will tell you, No. Ask him whether he cannot obtain for his crops a price that yields him a handsome profit, and he will answer, Yes. It is true, that with respect to the solitary article of tobacco, the price is much depressed below its ordinary rate. Low, however, as it is, it still affords a small profit. Were not this the case, still the raisers of this commodity would have the candor to admit, that it has always been subject to an annual oscillation, rising at one time immoderately high, and falling at another to a correspondent depression; and that those who rear it are generally in affluent circumstances, are able to keep it for a better market, and are, in fact, with regard to it, merchants as well as planters. Nor will he deny that the ground devoted to this drug would, if applied to the cultivation of grain or grass, yield an abundant & profitable harvest. With regard to every other product of Agriculture, the sale is brisk, the price liberal, and the profit handsome. When it is added, that this is not only the case now, but that it has likewise been the case for the ten past years, the most satisfactory evidence is furnished of the ample protection of Government. For during this period, the state of the foreign world has been infinitely chequered, and it would be absurd to ascribe an effect permanently the same to causes so constantly varying and dissimilar. It is impossible to omit noticing here the mistaken though general conviction that every thing depends upon the state of our relation with foreign nations—that it is owing entirely to their demand for our products that we are a prosperous and a progressive community.

If facts prove any thing, they prove that the increase of our wealth and numbers has been greater while our relations with foreign nations have been disturbed than when they have been tranquil. And the reason is obvious. Our differences with those nations have sprung from their differences with each other, which have invariably, by diminishing among them the class of cultivators at the same time that they augmented the mass of consumption, raised the prices of our exports and increased the demand for them. Such has been the influence of these causes, that it would not perhaps be extravagant to say that the demand has been greater by one half than it would have been under ordinary circumstances, and the price elevated in a correspondent degree. Combining these two circumstances, it follows that the aggregate sum received for our exported products has been rather more than doubled. From this amount, however is to be deducted a considerable sum lost by the outrages and depredations of the belligerents. The natural

tendency of these has been to increase in this country the price of imported goods; but still so much has their price at the manufactories been depressed by the circumstances growing out of War, that notwithstanding the great advance put upon them here, to cover the risks of the sea, it is notoriously true that they have generally been sold here at prices that have not exceeded the common peace prices.

All things considered, it may be questioned whether we do not derive greater benefits from the present embroiled state of commerce, notwithstanding the profligate extent to which injustice is carried, than we should reap from the profoundest peace. At any rate, it cannot be disputed, that the country is growing every day in wealth and numbers; that this growth is the result of honest industry and enterprise; that it exhibits itself first in the improved condition of individuals, and terminates in the more imposing and splendid displays of state or national munificence, engaged in aiding and effecting great and durable memorials of the spirit and resources of an intelligent and wealthy community.

All scepticism on this head will vanish before a combination of facts daily passing before our eyes. Who, for instance, belonging to any of the productive classes of society that is industrious and frugal, is to be found in the wide extent of the republic, that does not prosper, that is not enervated to marry at an early age, to maintain comfortably a family, to settle them reputedly, and at the close of life to die richer than he was at his settlement in the world?—Can your eyes around you, my fellow citizens, and descry, if you can, any man of this description that fails in accomplishing the virtuous objects of his ambition? None are to be found. Where such effects either do not exist or are rare, depend upon it, the political and social organization is wise. It completely answers the end for which all communities are associated and all governments formed. So far as they accomplish these ends they are blessings. It is only when they fail to insure them that they are curses, worse perhaps than barbarism itself, inasmuch as man in a savage state expecting but little is but little disappointed at the narrow enjoyments that fall to his lot; while civilized man, expecting much, is keenly alive to the successive abortions of hope that under despotic regimes may be said to constitute his life.

Look my fellow citizens still further, —Carry your view from the prosperity of the individual, from the comparatively feeble fruits of his labors, to the works of associated men. Contemplate the roads, the bridges, the canals, that are progressing or are fully made. Whence the immense fund from which the means for these works whose benefit is brought home to the door of every man, are drawn? It is the surplus wealth of individuals, the redundant wealth which remains after effecting all the interesting personal objects directly connected with the comfort of families. As in most other countries, these munificent works are not the offspring of oppressive taxes that literally take bread from the mouth of poverty: they are not the imposing memorials of despotic power, more intent upon its own glory than the public good: no—they are the spontaneous growth of individual wealth and of public sentiment; they are the proud trophies of freedom. SOLON.

From the "Boston Patriot."

THE CRISIS IS AT HAND!

TO THE ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS. If the ensuing election of Representatives was advocated by the Federal party on common principles and motives, it might be deemed superfluous to address you on the subject. But the reasons on which you are urged to elect the favorites of Federalism, surpass the bounds of all anticipated calculations; they stagger the credulity of an astonished public; they alarm us with the dreadful prospect of Rebellion and War; they rouse the patriotism of intelligent minds, and wake from the sleep of ages the Guardian Spirit of the Country. The Federalists declare, "They will have a House of Representatives." Why?—Because it is necessary to "oppose the execution of laws, which if persisted in, must and will be resisted." It is difficult to obtain your belief to this bold, unparalleled declaration. The mind revolts

with horror from the awful assertion, and in the honesty of truth doubts the existence of a fact which goes to the ruin of the country. You believe there cannot be men breathing the pure air of American freedom, who would destroy the laws which secure it. You doubt that Federalists, among whom you see your personal friends, your esteemed advisers, your beloved companions, can form a design so terrible in its principles—so destructive in its consequences—so totally ruinous to yourselves, your children, your country. But it is sacredly true. The Boston Resolutions, the Speech of the Hon. H. G. OTIS, at a meeting of 3000 people, the Circular Address, signed by official characters, the Federal newspapers, have again and again repeated to you the deleterious advice "choose such men to the various offices of the State Government, as will oppose the execution of Law." The declaration is not more horrible than true. It speaks to you in a language which should sound in your morning meditations and your nightly dreams. As you love your country, as you value the existence of the Republic—as your children and your fire-sides are dear and valuable to your hearts,—pause at the moment of Election, and determine for yourselves and posterity, whether your vote shall aid in the election of men to oppose the execution of Law!

The law cannot be opposed without the shedding of blood. If disappointed partizans will oppose its execution, men who have sworn on the altar of patriotism to support the Constitution, will defend it with their lives. If opposition succeeds, and the execution of a law is obstructed, the government is at an end. Why should congress legislate, if their legislation is ineffectual? Why have we officers of government, if popular riots are to supersede the laws? Why trouble yourselves to elect national representatives, if men, wiser than the law, are to be consulted about its propriety, and their pleasure asked before it can go into operation? Why have a national and state government, if one is to be set in opposition to the other, and thus both be destroyed?

You enjoy much happiness. The evils which it is told you are abroad in the country are of very uncertain appearance—many of them are the children of a delirious imagination, the 'phantoms of the mind's creation.' But be they ever so numerous, the CONSTITUTION OF THE U. States is the ark of your safety. This is the Temple of your Liberty—Here stand the columns of your national greatness. There is the altar on which your patriotism must be kindled, destroy this

And where is that Promethean heat That can this light relumine?—

For the sake of your country, your children, pause before you vote! Reposition member that to the execution of an acknowledged law, is destruction to the Constitution. If you vote for a man who will "resist the execution of law," it may be the last vote you will ever give as a citizen of the American Republic. But you believe the intention of the party is only peaceable resistance.—Altho' circular letters were written by their first officers to the executive magistrates of several states for the purpose of preparatory organization; although in Congress they have declared it expedient to obtain a separation of the States, "forcibly if they must;" yet you now believe the intention of this threatened resistance, is only peaceable opposition. Would to Heaven you may be right. But Remember—resistance is avowed, not against the passing of an act, but against the EXECUTION OF LAW. This opposition is menaced, not against what hereafter may possibly be done, and which such a threat may prevent, but against what exists, which must be carried into operation; which will be executed until it is regularly repealed, let the violence of opposition be ever so outrageous.

Do you wish the law amended?—Is it by opposing its execution that your wishes can be gratified? Submit to its execution, but constitutionally ask for its repeal. Do not elect men to the State Legislature for the avowed purpose of opposing the execution of national laws. Set not the Commonwealth in a quarrel with the great confederacy of which she is the chief and the glory. Sully not the proud name of Freemen with that of Traitors to your own honor. Rebels against your common interests, Suicides of your children's peace.

You disdain this—You shrink with horror at the supposed intention of opposition to law—You throw back the disgraceful imputation—You will not join in the assassination of the laws, but you have confidence in your Townsmen.—Your Representative will not sacrifice his country to please any man's ambition; he will not favor Rebellion to gratify any man's covetousness of power.

This is a delusive confidence.—It is ruinous to you—it will be a source of infinite vexation and distress. When did ever Federalists desert the standard of their leaders? Whoever of the party dared to contend with the objects of the party? From the choice of a Senator to that of Notary Public; from the bold Resolutions which threatened to unfurl "the American banners against the imperial Standard," to a formal reply to ordinary executive communications, who ever found the Federalist daring enough to stray from the ranks of his party? How rare, how noble is the adventurous courage that can break through the fetters of party attachment! Expect it not. Put not to such a test, men whose best intentions could not resist the torrent with which they would be compelled to struggle. Place not your friends in the hazardous dilemma of opposing the execution of the laws, or being denounced by those whom they formerly esteemed. It would be a hard contest between duty and convenience. The best men might fail you.

There is now no other question of party politics than this, SHALL THE EXECUTION OF NATIONAL LAWS BE RESISTED? In this all other questions are merged—swallowed up—forgotten. This embraces every thing that is dear to men who have a country they delight in, and a Constitution they revere. This question by your vote you must answer to your God, to your conscience, to posterity. Let the seriousness of the subject impress you with anxiety. Take counsel of your better judgment.—Be not the slaves of party.—Disdain to be used as the tools of ambition—Bow not your necks as a stool for the foot of Aristocracy. You are a noble army in the cause of Republicanism. Go to the polls with these ideas on your minds.

"And God and good Angels speed ye, as ye go" LEOLIN.

Proclamation, BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, by an Inquest taken at the house of Jeremiah Gaddy, in Anson county, on the fourth day of the present month, before Adam Lockhart, Coroner thereof, upon the view of the body of JOHN MAY, then and there lying dead, it appears that a certain RICHARD FAIR CRAWFORD, late of the said County, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge a gun, loaded with forty or fifty shot, which entered in and upon the left part of the belly of the said John May, and made a mortal wound, whereby he instantly died; and that the said criminal has made his escape: And it being further represented that the murder was most cruel and unprovoked; that the criminal has fled beyond or out of the jurisdiction of this State; and that, from the large connections and influence of the said Richard Fair Crawford, it is apprehended he will not be brought to justice without difficulty:—

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN SMITH, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at Raleigh, on the 26th December, 1800, do hereby offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to such person or persons as shall apprehend the said RICHARD FAIR CRAWFORD, and deliver him to the Sheriff of Anson County, at the jail thereof.

The aforesaid Richard Fair Crawford is described to me as being "very tall, upwards of six feet high, slender, raw-boned, remarkably strong and nervous—his face long and bony—cheek bones high—eyes large, prominent and grey—hair brown, and worn short—shows his teeth when he laughs, and chews tobacco."

Given under my hand, at Raleigh, this fifteenth day of May, 1811. BENJAMIN SMITH.

A HOUSE FOR SALE, In Warrenton.

THE Subscriber has for sale a convenient House on the main street in Warrenton, with a lot and a half of Land appertaining, and all convenient out-houses; or, if it should be preferred, the House in which he resides, with one Lot, having Store Houses adjoining the street, and other out buildings necessary for the accommodation of a family. Several detached Lots may be had to suit a purchaser. These Houses are well suited for those who may wish to provide for the Education of their Children under their own inspection. Letters, post paid, will be duly attended to. R. DAVISON, March 30, 1811: 3t 6

Commenced Drawing the 6th of May.

Potomack & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Maryland. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY For improving the Navigation of the Potomack and Shenandoah Rivers.

Table with 2 columns: Prizes and Amounts. Includes 'FIRST CLASS OF 20,000 TICKETS' and 'STATIONARY PRIZES'.

Table with 2 columns: Ticket details and Prizes. Includes 'First drawn Ticket' and 'Stationary Prizes'.

This scheme, it is believed, affords an equal prospect of gain to adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture of the country adjacent to the Potomack and Shenandoah Rivers, have additional inducements to give their support, as the money to be raised by the lottery is for their immediate benefit and convenience.

CHARLES SIMMS, President; JONAH THOMPSON, JOHN MASON, HENRY FOXALL, WM. STEWART, Directors.

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS & EIGHTHS.

In great variety of numbers, are now selling by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, who keeps a regular check book, and gives every information gratis.

J. M. has also for sale, Tickets & Shares in the Union College Lottery. No. 2 Georgetown (D. C.) April 15, 1811. 37

STRAYED,

From the Subscriber, living in Orange County, near Chapel Hill, on the 25th ultimo, A BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 15 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, has a short switch tail, roached Mane, and one remarkable long foot-lock behind, had on a small clear knocking Bell. He was raised in Craven County, and from information received, has made for that place. Any person who will secure said Horse and give information thereof or deliver him to me, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

JNO. CRAIG, May 4, 1811. 3t-7

North-Carolina—Rutherford County,

John Bradley } IN EQUITY, vs Patrick Scott } April Term, 1811.

ON motion of the Complainant's Solicitor, leave is granted to amend his bill of complaint.—Ordered also, That publication be enlarged. Unless Answer or Demurer is filed, Judgment will be taken at next Term on the bill as it stands amended. Ordered, That this Order be published three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register. Issued 6th day of May, 1811. Copy.—TEST: N. HAMPTON, c. m. r.

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. and 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. 2m 8