



DIVISION OF THE UNION.

Thirty-eight years have nearly elapsed since this country emerged from a state of slavery and vassalage and assumed the proud title of a Republic. Perhaps at no period since that memorable era have the affairs of this country worn a more direful or alarming aspect. A lowering sky begins to shroud the political horizon, and clouds, black with uncommon vengeance overhang us, and portend a dreadful storm. Unless these clouds are dispelled, and the threatening storm averted, we shall soon be called upon to witness a repetition of the tragic scenes which have deluged the European world in blood. On the hand which is now raised, and ready to strike the death blow at our liberties is stayed, we may soon expect to see our free republican form of government, under which we have enjoyed every privilege and every blessing that a people can wish, swallowed up in that general vortex which has swept away the republics of Europe. Soon, we say, if this evil is not remedied, anarchy and confusion will be introduced, and discord, civil war, and all the horrors that follow in its train, become the "order of the day."

We are led to these remarks by the daring and disorganizing measures which the Legislatures of some of the New-England states are about to adopt. Perhaps some of our readers may think our apprehensions are unfounded, and that we are exciting unnecessary alarm; but our duty, our imperative duty to our God and country, demands that we declare these awful truths.

That there exists in this country a powerful British faction, who are zealously engaged in her cause, and striving to overthrow the government, is, we think, undeniably true. That they are projecting plans, which, if not checked in their execution, will eventuate in the complete abolition of our present system of government, and the substitution of a monarchy, with all its attendant evils, needs but little discernment to discover. If evidence be wanted to substantiate this belief, it will be found in the late Massachusetts Legislature. A recent act of that body appointing "Delegates to meet and confer with Delegates from other New-England states," carries with it evidence, irrefragable evidence of their determination to sever the political bands, which have heretofore connected the states, and to assume a separate form of government. Nor is the truth attempted to be concealed from the public. This is unblushingly declared in the hiring prints of Britain, in plain and unambiguous terms; and the most hardened sceptic cannot mistake their meaning.

For a goodly number of years, we have enjoyed the blessings and privileges which a republican government is calculated to yield. Blessed with a constitution that guarantees to all "equal and exact justice," and possessed of every requisite which can lead to promote our happiness as a people, we might, but for the hellish demon FRACTION, still enjoy these blessings and privileges. But our intestine broils and divisions, aided by a powerful foreign foe, threatens to paralyze the arm of government; to subvert our free republican institutions, and to raze the beautiful structure which our fathers erected and consecrated to LIBERTY. Awful as this may appear, 'tis, my countrymen, the sad picture which our country at present exhibits. While engaged in war with the greatest maritime power on earth, whose means of annoyance are unbounded, and whose determination to subdue us is manifest—and while this foe is infesting our waters, and daily making his incursions—whose every step is marked with desolation, rapine and death, polluting even the sanctuary of the dead; we see a Legislative assembly, whose duty it is to nerve the public arm, and give strength and vigor to its measures, coolly deliberating upon their accursed plans of severing the states, and withholding the aid from the general government which their duty, as a constituent part of the Union, strictly requires them to yield. We see them in open violation of their duty, and regardless of the welfare of their country, steadily pursuing a course of measures, tending directly to the subversion of order; and which, if not checked in their early stages, will ultimately overthrow our present form of government, and perhaps bring us to the degrading condition from which the revolution extricated us—slaves to Britain.

With these facts before our eyes, is it not criminal, is it not madness in the extreme, longer to indulge in a state of security, and calmly await the destruction of our liberties? If ever there was a time that called for the united voice of virtue and patriotism, to array itself against treason and rebellion, that time has arrived. Surely then it behoves all, who are not willing to forego the blessings and privileges which, under a well administered government, they have thus far enjoyed, to be alert and vigilant. The people of New-England are particularly called upon to set their faces against a system of measures which, from their nature and tendency, may, and inevitably will, overthrow the Constitution, and produce confusion and anarchy. They are called upon as men—is freemen—solemnly to protest against the prosecution of measures so openly repugnant to the dearest interests of their country; and by their united voice to show these mad projectors that there is yet virtue and patriotism enough in the country to defend it.

Things have rather a suspicious appearance, in the capital of our sister state. The name of a "Convention" seems to have an 'awful squinting' towards French Influence. We do not think that any body of men, not under the immediate influence of France, would be guilty of calling by the name of Convention, a meeting of Delegates, for any purpose whatever, not even one for organizing rebellion.

It is possible that the honor and advantage of having the New England parliaments in one of our capitals, may have been held out to our Connecticut Federalists as an inducement to join hands with the Legislature of Massachusetts. If our Legislature takes the bait, they may comfort themselves with the recollection, that they are not the first persons on record, into whom the Devil has entered after a *soph* has been given them. The arch Rebel Judas Iscariot, will probably occur to the recollection of most of our readers.

We little wonder at the selection of our city by the "Boston Rebels," as the place proper for the first session of the Parliament of New-England. Montreal would have been much nearer the representative of the Majesty of England, as well as a much more proper place for the deliberations of the "Boston Rebel" and his Henryite coadjutors.

An address to the citizens of Massachusetts, in much the same spirit with the above, is published in the Boston papers, and signed by Wm. Eustis (late Secretary of War) as President.

From the Boston Patriot.

A Boston Stamp Sheriff.

If the whole of the correspondence with the Governor, from the District of Maine, relative to the late invasion, had been published in the newspapers, it would have done much to develop the views of the faction that now attempts to give a *tone* to this state. They have not been published. They should have been printed and circulated over the whole state. The people want light. They ought to know what the agents of the state authorities are doing, particularly in that part of our state still occupied by

the enemy. We have been favored by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, with an extract of a letter written to Governor Strong, by Sheriff Moses Adams, and now present it to the public. The original is on the files of the Legislature. It will shew the views of the faction in as clear a light as if volumes were written on the subject. It will also show what kind of character this Sheriff Adams is.

Ellsworth, Sept. 14.
 "As far as I have had an opportunity to know, the conduct of the enemy has been most magnanimous towards us, where ours has been honorable towards them. But I do not pretend to know all their conduct. In conversation they profess a high regard for Boston, a desire of peace, and appear to expect that some thing will be done favorable to both countries, by our General Court at their next session, and Heaven grant that they may not be disappointed. We love our country more than ever. The thought of being separated from the government of our fathers, is dreadful. Massachusetts is great and powerful: she stands at the head of the N. England States, which now, in common with the rest of the world, are looking to her for a great example. Patient, oppressed, insulted New-England, driven to the wall, will she not, at last, take to herself her great power, and do herself justice? But it is no for us to dictate. Suffice it to say we have no confidence in the Government of the United States (as it must be called) either to fight or to treat for us. But all our confidence reposes in the Unit'd Governments of N. W. England, with your Excellency at the head, to do both."

M. ADAMS.
 From the Baltimore Patriot.

FAULT FINDING.
 To find fault, is the easiest thing in nature. He can learnedly criticize, who has no genius to create. He can tumble down, who never had the presumption to think of erecting. Thus it is with an abandoned opposition in this country. Nothing, executed by the administration is right in their judgment; yet, either for want of judgment or disposition, they never think it worth while to suggest plans for experiment. They admit, that Great Britain must now be fought out of her absurd and preposterous pretensions; yet every practicable plan suggested by the administration, for producing so desirable a result, is scouted at, either as not meeting their profound views, or because experimental, unconstitutional!

If money, the sinew of war, is to be raised by taxation, the people are called upon to grumble oppression! If taxes are not laid; they immediately turn about and enquire why measures are not taken to strengthen the credit of government by providing for the extinguishment of the interest on the public debt? If men are wanted, and the militia are called out for the defence and protection of their homes; they ask, why are not the ranks of our armies filled with regulars! If high bounties and great wages, the only inducements for Americans to enter the regular army, are held out; they cry out again, "Oh, what an improvident, what a prodigal administration!" and calculate the cost of the war with mathematical nicety, from one minute up to twenty years; and even tell how many waggons the specie would fill, and how many horses it would take to draw the sum expended for any given time!

Every man in the habit of reading the opposition prints, must have noticed these contradictions and strange inconsistencies—and we ask, is the present a time for such contemptible cavilling? Ought not every eye, heart and hand in the nation, to be directed to a single point—the mode best calculated to annoy the foe? He has threatened our assailable points—we know where he is tender, and a community of feeling and union of action, in a common cause, would soon convince that enemy, that he had mistaken the character and strength of the American people.

But union is too much to ask of the opposition—pitted against the administration, they are resolved to fight the *bout* for place and power, let the consequences be ever so disastrous.—They, too, talk of union but it is required that the country unite with a faction, that the majority yield obedience to the minority—which never can be the case without a radical change in the form of our government—and does not this fact betray the point to which their wishes tend? Suppose, for their accommodation, Mr. Madison should resign his office, and another Republican Chief Magistrate be elected, as would be the case at the present moment—WOULD FEDERALISM THROW ITS WEIGHT INTO THE NATIONAL SCALE? Would the leaders of opposition cease their clamor? Would they endeavor to bind up the wounds which party animosity had inflicted? Would they encourage, by their arguments, a cheerful acquiescence in financial regulations, and laws of offence and defence against our sanguinary foe? Instead of torturing the constitution to stumple the plain understandings of men who would be willing to serve their country, in every capacity where duty called, if they were not deluded by the sophistry of designing men; would they render their aid in the more laudable business of smoothing difficulties, and satisfying ill-founded scruples, where the public safety required. No! they would do no such thing—they have no heart but for self. Their pretensions are as preposterous as those set forth by the enemy, as *sine qua non*s of peace. The country has claims on them—and they pretend to have claims on their country—but their pretensions are illegal and unfounded—and we are convinced, that the one and the other will be disregarded, and our country saved, and our rights preserved, without yielding a point to our foreign enemy, or sacrificing any thing to an unreasonable and unnatural domestic faction.

(By act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.)

Scheme of the Salisbury Academy Lottery.

1 prize of	\$ 2000	is	\$ 2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	200		1200
12	100		1200
20	50		1000
100	20		2000
196	10		1960
1328	5		6640

1669 prizes, } Not two blanks \$ 20,000
 1338 blanks, } to a prize.
 5000 tickets at 4 dollars each, is \$ 20,000

Stationary Prizes as follows—
 1st drawn blank after 250 tickets

prize		\$ 100
1 do	500	100
1 do	1000	200
1 do	1500	500
1 do	2000	100
1 do	2500	200
1 do	3000	100
1 do	3500	200
1 do	4000	500
1 do	4500	2000

Last drawn ticket, blank or prize 1000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the managers deem it only necessary to observe that this Lottery is authorised by an act of the Legislature for the purpose of raising a fund to institute and endow an Academy in the town of Salisbury.

The Legislature have placed the management of it in the hands of the "Salisbury Thespian Society," who, conformable to the act of Assembly, have executed bond for the faithful payment of all prizes, and for the appropriation of the profits accruing, to the contemplated purpose. The Managers pledge themselves to use an honest zeal in the discharge of their duty; and they hope the object in view, is such as to excite the good wishes and liberal encouragement of an enlightened public.

The drawing will commence in Salisbury as soon as a sufficient number of tickets can be sold to warrant the managers in so doing, which they flatter themselves will be early in the spring.

All prizes will be paid thirty days after the drawing is finished, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished to the benefit of the Academy.

Moses A. Locke, }
 Charles Fisher, } Managers.
 Alex. Graham, }
 S. L. Ferrand, }
 Tho. L. Cowan, }

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1814. ep4w1amtf

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, Nov. 10th, A. D. 1814.

In consequence of a requisition being made by the President of the United States, upon His Excellency the Governor of this State, for one complete Regiment of Infantry to march to the defence of Norfolk, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding of the Counties of Orange, Chatham, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, Surry and Wilkes, are hereby required to order out the Detached Militia in their several regiments, to rendezvous at Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th day of this Month. Lieut. Col. Richard Atkinson, of Person County, will take the command of said Regiment—to which Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hunter, of Guilford; Major Samuel Turrentine, of Orange, and Major Joseph Winston, jun. of Stokes County, are attached. The Regiment will be organized at Hillsborough, the place of rendezvous, under the orders of the commanding officer; from whence they will be immediately marched to Norfolk, where they will receive their arms, &c. It is required that each soldier furnish himself with a Blanket and Knapsack before his departure from home; and to prevent any inconvenience, for the want of provision, each Captain, or commanding Officer of a company, is directed to purchase, or cause to be purchased, on the credit of the Government, the necessary subsistence on their march to Hillsborough, where they will be supplied by the United States' Contractor in this State, who has been required so to do. The Captains or other commanding officers of companies will give certificates to persons by whom the supplies are furnished: And in the event of a failure to procure the supplies in this way, each officer and soldier will furnish himself with a sufficiency for a subsistence to the place of rendezvous. Transportation must be procured, and if necessary, pressing must be resorted to: but in no case, whatever, is any act of impressment to be sanctioned by military authority, unless a special licence in writing is first had and obtained from the commanding officer of the regiment where such impressment may take place: And any officer violating this particular, shall be punished according to the usages of the military, as heretofore known and practised in such like cases.

The General Government are bound by an act of Congress, passed the 18th of April last, to pay the expenses that may be incurred, if there should be wilful or negligent failures, among the soldiery, in repairing to the place of rendezvous the commanders of regiments are hereby expressly required to order out a portion of the Cavalry, and if there be no cavalry in the regiment to which such commandant may belong, then he will order out a sufficient force of Infantry to apprehend such delinquents or deserters, and to secure them in the jail of their Counties respectively; and that information thereof be immediately given to the commanding officer of the detachment at Hillsborough, of such imprisonment; and where, in the opinion of such commanders of Regiments, the expense would justify it; in that case such delinquents or deserters are to be securely conveyed to Hillsborough, and there to be delivered to the commanding officer. A prompt compliance is expected.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
 ROBT. WILLIAMS, Adj. Gen.
 of the Militia of N. Carolina.

EAGLE HOTEL,

THE Public are respectfully informed that the subscribers having purchased this establishment from Mr. Charles Parish, have taken possession, and are prepared to accommodate travellers in the best manner, having provided themselves with good beds, the most choice liquors, and every article in their line that the country affords—and one amongst the best Stables in the southern States, and moreover are prepared to take from thirty to forty members of the ensuing General Assembly. They hope it is unnecessary to add that in all cases the most unremitting attention will be paid to those who favor them with their custom—they have also engaged a Bar-keeper and superintendent from Philadelphia, whose obliging manners and experience will enable them, with the aid of careful and attentive servants, (they trust) to give the most complete satisfaction.

SAML. C. BRAME & CO.
 Raleigh, Oct. 28 - 88-4f

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, 15th Nov. 1814.

Agreeably to the 2nd section of the act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an Election of nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank shall take place annually on the first Monday in December.

The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called on to hold said Election, and to send to such other business in relation to the general interests of the Institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday the fifth of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Academy buildings in the City of Raleigh.

By order of the Board,
 Wm. H. HAYWOOD, Cash.
 Such Stockholders as do not attend the Election of Directors personally, will authorize proxies in the form heretofore prescribed.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And for Sale, at J. Gales' Store,
 The North-Carolina Almanack,
 FOR THE YEAR 1815.