

GOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, living on the river about four miles from the Court-House, offers for sale between eight and nine hundred acres of land—this land is fertile, situated, good water and improvements is worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase a delightful situation. There is also on the premises nearly two hundred bearing Apple trees of the latest and best kind of fruit—Likely young Negroes, Western Land of good quality and title, will be taken in payment, and rather than offend the purchaser, cash. On receiving full payment in either the above articles, possession will be given next Fall, with the privilege of sowing small-grain at any time when required.

GIDEON JOHNSTON.

Rockingham county, April 2nd, 1812. 18-3t.

Private Entertainment.

THE Subscriber having removed to the place which he purchased of Mr Jacob Page, adjoining the Town of Henderson, (Montgomery County,) tenders his services to keep a house of Private Entertainment. Those who think proper to encourage him, by giving him their company will no doubt meet with satisfaction, as every attention shall be paid to them and their horses.

JAMES FERRY.

April 16th, 1812. 18-2m.

A quantity of Leather for Sale.

THE Subscriber have on hand, at their Tan-Plant in Hillsborough, a large supply of SOAL and UPPER LEATHERS of all descriptions.

ALSO.

A supply of Saddles, Harness, & Bridle Leather, which they will sell low for cash, as they sell for cash only.

PHILIPS & KIRKLAND.

Hillsborough, April 30, 1812. 18-3t. pd.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TO AN AWAY on the 29th of October last, a Negro man by the name of JOE, between 25 and 30 years of age, he has lost a toe off of the right foot, and the others are very swollen, his face teeth are open before, has a down look when spoken to, and is about five feet six or eight inches high. I will give 20 Dollars Reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS BURNS.

Georgetown, Chatham County, } April 28, 1812. 18-3t. pd.

POLITICAL.

State of North-Carolina, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1812.

WE the undersigned Grand Jurors for the county of Anson, influenced by respect and veneration for our Republican Constitution, and spurning at the wanton invasion of the rights and privileges of the citizens of the State. Protest against the act of the last General Assembly directing the mode of appointing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, as an unwarrantable assumption of power, as an unjust invasion of the rights of the people and as an alarming and gigantic stride towards an aristocratic tyranny.

The framers of our admirable Federal Constitution who gave the Legislatures of the several States the power of directing the mode of appointing Presidential Electors, little expected that any Legislature would be so delinquent in patriots, or so treacherous to their constituents and to the principles of their constitution, as to exert that power in promoting the fair fabric of freedom and in wresting from the people a privilege which is rendered dear to them from its importance.

This Grand Jury presume not to dictate to their fellow citizens, but for themselves they enter their solemn Protest against such an arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Legislature, and in making this public declaration of their disapprobation of the said act, they hope to meet with the hearty cooperation of every friend to his country in opposing it by every legitimate means in their power.

- William Marshall, (seal) Drury Allen, (seal)
David Williams, (seal) Thomas Smith, (seal)
Stephen Cutney, (seal) Solomon Trull, (seal)
William Morris, (seal) Sam'l Asabrook, (seal)
Thomas Dock, (seal) Tho. Ashcraft, (seal)
Michael Baker, (seal) Ely Lowry, (seal)
John Barber, (seal) William Lowry, (seal)
Mills Harrell, (seal) James Smith, (seal)

The Court do not think themselves authorized to receive the foregoing as a Presentment, but as individuals they approve of it.

Signed JOSHUA PROCT, J. P. LAU MOORE, A. LOCKHART.

State of North-Carolina, HALIFAX COUNTY.

April Term, 1812. Grand Juror's Room.

WE the Grand Jury and for the County of Halifax, disclaim all interference in the proceedings of the General Assembly in our characters of Grand Jurors, but as Citizens of the State, with all due deference to the opinions of others, we beg leave to submit our own. And whereas, some have complained of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "an act to repeal an act passed in the year 1802, entitled "an act for dividing the State into districts for the purpose of Electing Representatives in Congress," and an act passed in the year 1803, entitled "an act directing the manner of appointing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States." We have taken the same under our consideration; and after examining this clause of the Constitution of the United States, viz. Article the 2nd, section the 1st, clause the 2nd. "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress;" and having before our eyes the example of seven States at the last presidential election, (viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Delaware, South-Carolina, and Georgia, we therefore do

1st. Resolve, That the repeal of the above named acts was perfectly constitutional.

2nd. Resolved, That it was necessary and expedient, because had the act of 1802 remained unrepealed the election for Congress would have come on next August, by which act North-Carolina would have had but 12 Representatives in Congress, but by postponing the Election until after Christmas, it will have thirteen Representatives; and had the act of 1803 remained unrepealed, North-Carolina would have had only fourteen votes for President and Vice President, whereas now it will have fifteen votes; therefore we are of opinion that North-Carolina will by this measure have its full weight and influence in both the Congress and Presidential Election.

3dly. Resolved, That we do not consider the rights of the People, by any means invaded, because every man who hitherto voted for Electors has the right of voting for members of the next General Assembly.

4thly. Resolved, That the foregoing of this Grand Jury is requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the Register and Star, at Raleigh, for publication.

- WILLIS ALSTON, Foreman, Nathaniel Judkins, Jonathan Pearce, Edward King, James Simmons, Joseph Branch, Abner Brown, So Bishop, Isaac Asabrook, sen.

- J. Duggan, James Barnes, Wm. Wooten, W. J. Hamlin, Nays—Wm. Harwell, W. M. West, Henry Shaw, Robert Ivey.



GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Raleigh, April 29th, 1812.

The President of the United States, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed the 10th inst. entitled "An Act to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States," has required of the Commander in Chief of this State, that seven thousand men (officers included) shall be detached from the Militia of North-Carolina to be organized, armed and equipped, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In conformity to this requisition, the Commander in Chief hereby orders, that each Brigadier General of the Militia of this State, furnish his quota of the detachment according to the following apportionment.

Table with columns: Brigades, Artillery, Cavalry, Rifemen, Infantry. Rows list various brigades from First to Fifteenth with corresponding troop counts.

The Artillery, Cavalry, and Rifemen, will be organized as distinct corps unconnected with each other or with the Infantry. Each will form a Battalion. The Infantry will form 8 Regiments as follows.

The detachment from the 1st and 13th Brigades will form one Regiment. From the 2d 3d and 12th one Regiment. From the 5th one Regiment. From the 6th and 16th one Regiment. From the 4th and 14th one Regiment. From the 8th one Regiment. From the 7th and 11th one Regiment. And from the 9th 10th and 15th one Regiment.

The present arrangement is made with a view to its more convenient organization, by not separating any part from the division to which it originally belonged. A due equalization of force may, and doubtless will be effected should the detachment be embodied or called into actual service.

That the Cavalry may form a corps capable of immediate effective service, and susceptible of a speedy organization, as large a proportion of this species of force as practicable will be detached from the Cavalry now enrolled. In designating the Rifle Corps regard will be had to arms and the habits of using them, so as to give to this portion of the detachment all the excellence which it is capable of possessing. As to the Artillery few advantages are to be derived from the exercise of choice. The greater part of this corps must necessarily be taken from the ordinary Militia.

The Brigadier Generals are charged with the organization of the companies whose size (having proper reference to the prescriptions of the law) must in some degree be regulated by circumstances of convenience. Company officers will be nominated by the Brigadier Generals, under whose orders they will provisionally act until authority is had from the Commander in Chief. Nominations for Field Officers will be made by the Major Generals, who will also report the names of all who make a voluntary tender of their services. Appointments will be made from among the officers now in commission, to have the same grade in the detachment which they at present have in the Militia.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Correct muster rolls and inspection returns of the several corps will be made and forwarded to the Adjutant General with the least possible delay, and as it is practicable, it is hoped, much within the time limited by law.

The Militia of North-Carolina do not on the present occasion require to be reminded of what they owe to honor and duty. Their country calls; and their patriotism is confided in.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

CALVIN JONES, Adj. General.

AN ACT to authorize a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several States and territories, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the Department of War, and in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective States and territories; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective States and territories; as he may deem proper; and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and emolu-

ments, as the officers of the army of the United States. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months, after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and during the time of their service, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part or the whole of said detachment in all the exigencies provided by the constitution; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the said detachment, shall be subject to the penalties of the act, entitled "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private, belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall be ordered into actual service by the President of the United States, shall be subject to corporal punishment, by whipping, any thing contained in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of whipping, as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, as now used and practised, stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations, shall be substituted in such manner as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private, belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall, while in actual service, be convicted before any court martial of any offence, which, before the passing of this act, might or could have subjected such person to be whipped, shall, for the first offence, be put under such stoppages of pay as such court martial shall adjudge, not exceeding the one half of one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may, moreover, at the discretion of such court martial, be confined under guard, on allowance of half rations, any length of time, not exceeding ten days for any one offence; or may, at the discretion of such court martial, be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying any expense incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. B. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

Approved April 10, 1812. JAMES MADISON.



"He comes The noisy herald of a busy world."

FOREIGN.

Capt. Adams, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 4600 inhabitants in the port of Oratavo 3420 had the fever, 370 died, and 2690 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the Cordons was taken off, & the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe containing 95,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, and all the Canary islands; when he came away, they were eating horses, dogs and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days.) The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the Mayor in person, one almude or two quarts to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country, for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the Granary door, that the governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back; but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt; several American seamen were starving in the streets—captain A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for twelve days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England or Portugal; the price had risen from £ 25 to 35 per pipe—Indian corn had sold at three dollars per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.—C. H. Books.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Feb. 28, 1812.

Shipments of flour, rice, beef and pork, may strongly be recommended to this place; the country is actually in a state of starvation, and our sea-port so perfectly safe, has become the grand depot of all Spain, above 80,000 barrels flour have arrived here within these two months, and the price instead of falling has risen one dollar.

EARTHQUAKE AT CARRACAS.

By captain Betts, from Lagaira, we learn, that on the 26th of March, at 4 o'clock, P. M. there was a very severe shock of an Earthquake, which destroyed nearly the whole of the city of Carracaras, and all the neighboring villages—ten thousand people were buried in the ruins, two thousand five hundred in Lagaira—one American only perished, viz. Mr. Crowell of New-York. Four shocks were heard and felt on the night following, not heavy enough to do any damage. On the 27th, the survivors were employed in digging the dead bodies from under the ruins, putting them in large lighters, carrying them outside of the shipping and burying them in sea. On the 28th the sea was so rough as to prevent them taking the dead off—then they built a large fire near the wharf and commenced burning them, and burned about forty at a time in one fire. On the 29th, the stench had become so bad that they quit digging the dead from under the ruins. All the survivors pitched tents on the plains of Magatera. On the 4th of April there was a very hard shock,

which made the vessels tremble as they lay on a reef of rocks in a heavy sea; and then on board the Independence, we could see the rocks move like a ship in a heavy sea with large waves scaling off them. At half past five, the Independence sailed, without she could not follow; damage had been done.—C. H. Books.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

The following melancholy narrative was submitted to a merchant of this city, who has favored us with a copy for our readers.

"Ruins of Lagaira, April 2, 1812.

"Dear Sir—Many times in my life have I experienced the goodness of a Merciful God towards me, but never so conspicuously as in my preservation during the tremendous exertion of His Power, which has shaken the mountains to their foundation, and has riddled the greatest part of this city, as the part of Carracaras; with the ground—thousands and tens of thousands have been buried, and most of them now lie beneath the ruins! The stench arising from the dead bodies is intolerable—such of them as could be come it have been thrown in the sea, or collected into heaps and burned to ashes. It is imagined that seven-eighths of the houses in this city are demolished, and of those which still stand, there are not perhaps 20 that will be found tenable. The Custom-House, which was built very strong, is not much injured—the house which I occupy is three stories high and was likewise very strong—it stood the shock without falling, but it was so much injured that I do not intend to sleep in it, especially as we are constantly kept in a state of alarm by the frequent shocks which have daily taken place ever since the twenty-sixth ult. When the first great shock occurred I ran out of my house, and in my amazement, I turned round and beheld it rocking like a cradle, which, with the roaring of the earthquake, the screams of people, and the crashing, perhaps, of a thousand buildings, made the scene horrible beyond description."

DOMESTIC.

New-Orleans, March 9.—We are informed from a respectable source that Gen. Wade Hampton has received orders to hold himself in readiness to take possession of Mobile in case any more troops are landed in Pensacola, to drive them from thence and display the American flag on the ramparts.

Milledgeville, Geo. April 15.—The disturbances in Florida are beginning to wear an aspect somewhat serious. The revolutionists arrived before Augusting the 27th of last month, and upon making a feint with about 70 men, were fired on from the Fort. A few of the inhabitants have destroyed their effects and fled to the capital for protection. The insurgents have taken Picolata, a place of some strength on the St. John's, which was immediately occupied by a parcel of our troops. Several other garrisons have surrendered without resistance. A requisition, we understand, has been made for assistance from some of the volunteer companies of militia in the eastern division of the state, to aid in defending the country thus acquired.

Fortunate Escape.—The ship Maria Theresa, bound to Lisbon, was one among the number of ships that cleared out and got under way from this port the day before the "Grab-me" law was received by the collector. In passing Governor's island she unluckily mis-stayed and went on shore, where she remained until a Custom-House boat took possession of her. Being thus defeated in her voyage, her owner took a set of coasting papers for her, and cleared her out last Saturday for a port in Massachusetts. She sailed the next day, and in four and twenty hours after arrived at Martha's Vineyard. Finding that the embargo had not reached there, the captain entered his ship, gave up his coasting papers, took out a new set at the Custom-House at Edgartown, and cleared out once more for Lisbon, and went to sea. The Embargo law had not reached New Bedford last Monday, and it is supposed by many it will not reach some extreme ports until about 90 days from its passage.—N. Y. Evening Post.

False alarm.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, dated "Cairo, 27th March, 1812.

"We have had a false alarm here of the Creek Indians appearing in force on Bradshaw's creek of Elk river, and destroying twenty-five families. If it has reached you, you may contradict it; for it is not so, though the militia has been in motion on that account. The alarm alluded to was produced in the following manner. Some bad men were camped on the Indian land near Madison county line, and wanted to get possession of some cabins near them, occupied by other families; to effect which they painted themselves, approached the cabins, raised the savage yell and fired their guns. The occupants of the cabins, believing they were attacked by Indians, made their escape as fast as they could and spread the alarm."

On the night of Tuesday the 24th ult. Mrs. Robbins, the wife of William Robbins, of Knoxville, was murdered in her bed; the particulars as related are as follow:

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were in the same room but in separate beds, and in the morning Mr. Robbins discovered that she was dead, and sent out for the neighbours. Her head and neck was dreadfully cut with an ax, which was found by the bed-side. From some suspicious circumstances, Mr. Robbins has been apprehended and is now confined in the Goal at this place; but nothing as yet has transpired which leads to a discovery of the murderer.

Harrisburg having by law become the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, the public records and papers, amounting nearly to 40 wagon-loads, have been removed thence, and deposited in the new fire proof office.