

The bill supplementary to the act respecting alien enemies passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be reported for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

His excellency the Governor, in conformity to a request of General Pinckney, has ordered two battalions of Militia to the Sea-Board, one to be stationed at Fort Johnston, and the other at Fort Hampton. The Arms for the militia have arrived.

The Supreme Court is now in session in this city. The business before it is very abundant.

Cannon were fired in this city on Tuesday last as a manifestation of joy for the capture of the British frigate Belvidere. We are sorry to learn by an article in this day's paper that the vague rumour which had reached here on Tuesday was, as we then apprehended, not true.

A resolution has passed the Senate of the U. S. requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Thirty-four Members of Congress have published their reasons for disapprobating the war.

The New-York Herald of July 4 is silent as to any engagement between the American and English frigates.

That important instrument the Declaration of Independence can never at a more appropriate season have a place in our paper than the present; We accordingly give it this week.

London dates to May 20, have been received Bellingham, the assassin of Mr. Perceval, had been executed without the occurrence of any tumult. The vacancies in the ministry have been filled, without a change of the governing principles. Messrs. Wellesley, Moore and Canning, declined coming in. They are against the Orders in Council, and in favour of the Catholic claims.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The 36th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city on the 4th instant, with more than usual splendour. A large procession of military and citizens which formed at the Court House, moved to the Capitol preceded by the Military Band of Music lately established here.

The Commons Chamber the declaration of Independence, the Presidents late Message to Congress, and the act declaring War were read by Mr. Lucas.

An Oration was then delivered by Thomas G. Folle, Esq. for correct style, noble sentiment, animated Patriotism, and magic of delivery, his seldom been equalled. The audience were electrified and expressed their delight in thunders of applause. Patriotic odes were then sung by a numerous Choir accompanied by the Military band.

At half past two o'clock the company (about 80 or 90 gentlemen) sat down to a dinner in the lower passage of the State House; Governor Hawkins officiated as President and General Polk as Vice President. After the cloth was removed 18 patriotic toasts were drunk, accompanied by discharges of Cannon followed by music from the band, and occasionally interspersed with songs.

The Company of Raleigh Guards and a number of other citizens of Wake celebrated the day at Mr. Rex's spring. At the dinner Capt. Wiant, acted as President assisted by Mr. Allen Rogers as Vice-President. Eighteen excellent toasts were drunk in American liquors.

The Citizens of Person, among whom were the militia lately detached on the requisition of the President, celebrated the day at Roxborough. On Oration was delivered by Mr. James Branch. At the festive board Nathaniel Norfleet, Esq. acted as President and Colonel George Lea as Vice-President, where 17 appropriate toasts were drunk, and the day was spent in wonted harmony and joy.

Sentiments highly reprehensible, and calculated to excite unwarrantable and illegal opposition to the constituted authorities of the nation, have lately emanated from a leading press in Boston. While we deplore the existence of such feelings and sentiments in individuals, we are gratified to find that a great majority of the American people, of every political denomination, evince a determination at every hazard to support their government in its late measures, notwithstanding a large proportion of the Citizens believe the war it has undertaken was commenced without necessity, and is impolitic and unjust. The right to discuss freely the measures of government; to petition; to remonstrate; and to effect a change through the medium of elections, none will deny; but any other influence or coercion is hostile to the genius of liberty and ought to be considered a crime of the first magnitude against the State.

Public Sentiment.

The Hon. Rufus King, speaking of the crisis, said it was not the time now for him to enquire whether the present chief magistrate was the man of his choice, but whether he would support the honour and independence of his country. I think, said this gentleman, that no American can for a moment hesitate what course to pursue or what is their duty.

N. Y. Pub. Advertiser.

The Enquirer states that some Federal papers, and this among others, have declared a determination to support the war, in which we are now engaged. Whether Mr. Ritchie gives this as news, or intends a compliment, we know not, but certainly he must have singular notions, who supposes the

one may not consider war inevitable, and yet resolve to give it all the support in his power. We wish, in the Association of the war, to be bound to no distinctions, but we venture to say, that the Editor of the Enquirer will see it, that the Federalists will not be behind in asserting the cause of their country.—*Folk Ledger.*

The people of this country, whatever may be their opinions of this incomprehensible war, demand, and will insist, that it be now carried on with the vigour necessary to accomplish the object of all war, honour while it lasts, and real peace and security when it ends.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The federalists used every exertion to prevent a war—but as it is declared, they wish for an energetic and victorious prosecution of it.—*Bolt. Fed. Gaz.*

It affords the most pleasing satisfaction to find, that the federal party (very generally) have resolved to support the government in its contest with G. Britain. Unanimity is all we require to insure success.—*Petersburg Republican.*

When the news of the Declaration of War was announced on Board the Essex Frigate, Captain Porter caused all hands to be piped on deck and informed them if any were averse to the War they should be paid off and discharged, that those who remained would take the oath of allegiance.—John Erwing a sail-maker on board, said he was a British subject, had taken the oath of allegiance to the King and would not fight against his country and friends; on which the Captain told some of the petty officers to pass sentence on him. They accordingly stripped, tarred and feathered him and landed him in New-York, where after wandering about some time, he was taken into custody by order of the Magistrates. Erwing in his deposition states that he was born at New-Castle upon Tyne. Proud as we are of the American Naval Character, we are sorry to see it tarnished by such a mean, cowardly transaction as Porter has been guilty of towards an individual in his power. Suppose the captain of an English frigate should suffer his men to tar and feather an American sailor in the port of London, because he would not join in a cruise to fight against his own country; what would be said and thought of such an action.—*N. Y. paper.*

John Clarke Edwards.—Extract of a letter from a friend in Asheville (Buncombe county) to the editor dated June 27.—From recent information I am fully convinced, that your conjecture respecting the authorship of the "Buncombe Earthquake, Volcano and death of the Tailor" is correct. By the last Raleigh Mail I received a scrap of a newspaper, inclosed in a letter to my address giving an account of the death of that great Earthquake Manufacturer John Clarke Edwards.

What a pity! Had this original genius lived only a few months longer, no doubt he would have invented a Volcano emitting streams of Molasses and showers of Coffee in some part of the United States, perhaps in Buncombe County, or what would have been still better, in New-England! This would have been the most accommodating thing imaginable to the Yankees, and almost made amends for their Commercial Restrictions.

But I find his successor has made a grand blunder in placing this delicious Crater at Bartholomew Island, where they can procure these precious articles without the assistance of Volcanos, I hope the account of this circumstance will never reach the Eastern States; for I am persuaded that an inexhaustible stream of Molasses is a bait too alluring for my countrymen to withstand—of course they must and will be tempted to violate the Embargo Law, and if in pursuit of this illicit attempt, their vessels should fall into the hands of Ograbne, or having eluded the vigilance of that watchful foe, they should after arriving safe at the Island, find (too late) that the Edwardsian effusion of the sugar planter was promulgated merely to decoy them into the grasp of John Bull's Kidnappers (together with their vessels and cargoes of Fish, Onions and other notions), what an unfortunate circumstance this would be!!

A Seaman's harangue.—Commodore Rogers when he received the declaration of war, on board of the President, ordered all hands on deck; and is said to have addressed them as follows:—

"Now lads, we have got something to do, that will shake the rust from our jackets—War is declared! We shall have another dash at our old enemies. It is the very thing you have long wanted. The rascals have been bullying over us these ten years, and I am glad the time is come at last when we can have satisfaction. If there are any among you who are unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged. I'll have no skulkers on board my ship, by G—d."

Theological Seminary.—Doctor Hall, of Iredell, who has lately arrived here from the Assembly of the Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia informs that the Theological Seminary is to be established at Princeton, and will soon go into operation.

MARRIED.—In Chatham County, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. d. Wm. Brantly, Mr. Robert Warren, to Miss Lydia Ambrose Minter. In Wayne county some time since, Mr. Benj. W. Caswell, merchant of Waynesborough, to Miss Elizabeth Foley, both of said county. In Duplin county, on the 13th June, Daniel L. Kenan, Esq. to Miss Eliza James. On the 25th Mr. David Cannon, of Mississippi Territory, to Miss C. Morris, of Duplin.

DIED in Granville county, on the 27th June, after a very long and lingering illness, Mr. Chesley Daniel, son of the late Josiah Daniel of said county.

POLITICAL.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4th, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That whenever any form of government becomes

destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, &c. to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested: CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

New-Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode-Island, &c.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New-York.—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Caesar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Withie, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North-Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South-Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun. Thomas Lynch, jun. Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A member of your General Assembly who advocated, and voted for the Law which changes the method of appointing the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, asks the favour of your attention for a few minutes to a statement, which he proposes to make, of the motives which induced him, and he believes, those who voted with him to consider this change desirable.

The act of Congress apportioning Representatives among the States of the Union, according to the last Census, did not receive the approbation of the President of the United States so as to become a Law till the first of December last, and was not known in the General Assembly during their last Session, which terminated on the 23rd of the same month. It became necessary that the Laws of the State then in force directing the choice of Representatives and the appointment of Electors should be acted upon in some manner by the Legislature to accommodate them to the changes which were probably to take place in the numbers of each to which the State was entitled. The subject was postponed till late in order if possible that such accommodation might be provided for during the Session. Information was however at length received from Washington, that the apportionment Bill would not probably pass Congress in season for the State Legislature to make the necessary permanent arrangements before the next Session. To prevent therefore your being called upon in August and in November next, to make choice of an improper number of Representatives and Electors, a Bill was introduced into the Senate by the Gentleman of that House from Orange, Mr. Mcbane, which was passed into the Law that has been the subject of so much abuse and misrepresentation.

There existed no difficulty nor difference of opinion concerning the proper course to be pursued as it related to Representatives. A simple repeal or postponement of the operation of the then existing law, so as to prevent the Election from taking place in August next, was all that the case required. And no inconvenience it was apprehended would result from a repeal. Because as the Term for which the present Members were elected would not expire before the 4th day of March next, and the time appointed by the Constitution for their successors to meet, was the first Monday of December, 1812, the subject could as well be legislated upon by the next Session of the Assembly as by the last. For if there should be reason to expect a called Session of Congress, in the course of the year 1813, there would still be ample time between the meeting of the Assembly on the third Monday of next November, and the fourth day of the following March to divide the State into Districts and for the Elections to be held so as that the new Members could be in readiness to take the places of the present members, if necessary, in a Session to commence on the latter day. The earliest possible day on which they could be called upon to serve if provision could have been made for their election in August next. The bill therefore introduced as mentioned above by the gentleman from Orange, provided for