

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from my plantation, near Laurens Court House, South Carolina, on the 25th September, 1812, my Negro fellow JIM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a stout well made, dark complexioned fellow, with a large scar on the right side of his upper lip, a small deep scar under his right eye, and a small round scar on his nose between his eyes. He speaks good English, speaks slow and can speak Dutch. I expect that if he has not been run off by some person, that he has again made for the settlement of Daniel Wagener, who owns his father's mother 16 miles from Salem, North Carolina. He was taken at Mr. Wagener's place, he first runaway, & was bro't nearly as far as Dead's ferry on broad river and runaway again from the man who was bringing him home on the 5th August 1811, and I have not heard of him since. Any person delivering said fellow to me shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses—or if any person will lodge him in any Gaol in the United States and give information so that I get him shall be handsomely rewarded.

ISAAC DIAL, 30-31.

Near Laurens C. H. South Carolina.

State of North Carolina, RUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Equity March Term, 1812. Edward Hyatt, Plaintiff, vs. William Kennedy, Defendant. Original Bill Amended. It appearing to the Court that the defendant resides without the State—Therefore Ordered, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Runcombe at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and make defence, this bill as amended will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste GEORGE NEWTON, 30-31.



ATTENTION!

THE Detachment of Infantry lately raised agreeably to an Act of Congress, and placed under my command, are hereby required to stand in Raleigh on Saturday the 15th of August next, in the State-House square, precisely at 10 o'clock, equipt according to Law. J. G. NUTT, Capt. 30-31, 1812.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Road, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City until the 25th day of August next inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

1. From Charlotte, Beattie's Ford, Lincolnton and Morgantown to Wilkesboro, to pass by Mount Morne every other trip once a week. Leave Charlotte every Friday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Wilkesboro on Monday by 6 p.m. Leave Wilkesboro every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Charlotte on Friday by 11 a.m.

NOTES.

- 1. The Post-master general may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, or previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby. 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified. 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained. 4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly on the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter. 5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail. 6. When the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals. 7. The Post-master general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever a failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip. 8. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st day of November next, and continue until December 31, 1814, for the routes No. 1 to 3 inclusive, and for the other routes to December 31, 1815.

GIDEON GRANGER, Post Master-General. 30-31.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Washington City, June 12, 1812.

Political.

No. III.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS, A reference shall now be made to certain important points in the History of the State to show of what incalculable consequence it is to her interests, that her weight and influence as well in the choice of Chief Magistrate as in the Councils of the Union generally should be so managed as to procure more respect and defence for her rights than have hitherto been paid to them. Permit me in the first place to refer to the settlement of the accounts of the War of the Revolution between the United States and the individual states. We passed through that war under the government of the Confederation by the 8th article of which it is provided that "All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the value of all lands within each state, granted to, or surveyed for any person as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint." And by the same article the number of troops to be required of each state was to be in proportion to the white inhabitants of such state. Thus stood the constitution of the Revolution during the arduous struggle of the Revolution. We have no ground on which to calculate with absolute certainty either the amount of our population or the value of our lands

and dwelling houses at any period of the Revolution. Such evidences of each as are within the attainment of the writer will be stated, and first as to the population. In the year 1787 after our high by valuable, but thinly settled, interior country had enjoyed the advantage of nearly five years of peace, to increase its numbers by the natural course of population and by receiving emigrants from other states, the General Convention in apportioning representatives to the states determined that North Carolina (including what is now Tennessee) should have but five representatives; that is, as the House of Representatives consisted then but of 55 members, the determination was in effect that the population of North Carolina was equal to the one thirtieth part of the whole population of the United States. And in this determination it is to be observed that a proportion, three fifths, of the slave population is taken into the account—whereas the articles of confederation only required a quota of troops proportioned to the white population. The writer is not possessed of a document showing the actual relative valuations of lands and dwelling-houses of the different states made in pursuance of the provisions of the act of July 9th, 1794; but from the high tax paid in North Carolina of more than thirty cents on the hundred dollars' value of the land notwithstanding the great reduction of the state's quota of the direct tax upon land by the slave tax, when compared with the very considerable tax paid on the land by some other states who had comparatively very few slaves. As for instance, by the state of New-York when the publications of the day declared that the quota of the direct tax to be paid by that state was so much reduced by the house tax that her land tax would not amount to two cents of the hundred dollars' value. It may therefore be fairly affirmed that the value of lands and dwelling-houses in the state of North Carolina is not more than one twentieth, probably not more than one twenty-fifth, part of the aggregate value of those articles in the United States. Our sister states not however satisfied that our proportion of war contributions should be settled by the rule established in the articles of confederation, nor even by the representation allowed to the state by the convention, did, by the act of congress of the 5th of August, 1790, passed while we were thus inadequately represented, actually change the rule for settlement and substituted in place of the ratio of contribution established for the states by the articles of confederation, and which has been stated above, the following (after directing what shall be charged to the states and with what they shall be credited,) viz. "The rule for apportioning to the states the aggregate of the balances first above mentioned shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made." Whereby North Carolina became chargeable and was actually charged with more than one tenth of the whole revolutionary war—while South Carolina was charged with but one seventeenth part of the same.

The effect produced by this change will probably be made most strikingly to appear by stating the different results to North Carolina and to South Carolina. These states were both long the seat of war, and if it be conceded that South Carolina performed all within her power for the common cause, those who witnessed the exertions of North Carolina, cannot readily imagine how she could have performed more with her means. Yet mark the different result in the settlement effected principally by the preceding change in the rule for settling the proportion of contributions. The United States by their act of the 4th of August, 1790, assumed to pay, have paid, and are now actually paying four millions of dollars in the state debt of South Carolina—and let it be forgotten that North Carolina pays her full proportion of that debt. Of the debt of North Carolina only two millions four hundred thousand dollars was assumed. But, from the previous exertions of North Carolina to redeem her debt, by taxes, by the sale of confiscated estates and Tennessee lands; from a part of that debt existing in the form of money, our present paper currency not permitted to be subscribed to the Loan opened by the United States; from a part of it being contaminated by the frauds at Warrenton and also excluded from subscription—and from a great part of the debt not being liquidated, but which has since been liquidated and paid by the State—only between one and two millions of the debt of North Carolina was subscribed to the loan opened by the United States and paid by them. But the difference does not stop here. Notwithstanding nearly three times as much of the state debt of South Carolina as of the debt of North Carolina was assumed and paid by the U. States, so injuriously did the principles upon which this settlement was made operate on N. Carolina, that on the final settlement she was declared to be indebted to the U. States in a sum of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, and has now actually stood charged upon the books of the United States for more than twenty years with that sum—while South Carolina was declared to be largely a creditor state and has been actually paid regularly and is now quarterly receiving the interest of a large balance from the U. States.

We will now examine another portion of the history of the state; that which is connected with the confiscated debts. The Legislature of North Carolina in common with the Legislatures of several other of the states, by sundry acts for the purpose, confiscated the estates and debts of certain individuals who departed from the United States at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, and joined the public enemy. Many of these debts were paid into the respective treasuries of the states and were applied in aid of the arduous conflict in which the United States were then engaged. What has been done since the peace and the adoption of the present constitution remains to be seen. Those who had actually paid into the Treasury of North Carolina, have been compelled by a decision of our Federal Circuit Courts to pay, a second time, the original creditors; and the state to prevent injustice to her citizens has been obliged to refund. The same thing has not taken place in other states.

And to those who know what singular difficulty has been experienced by the government of the United States in carrying into effect, in that state the law laying a direct tax, the extraordinary delay and expense encountered to collect little more than one hundred thousand dollars (if it be even yet collected) while the state is receiving a large sum annually from the General Government, this concession will not be thought an illiberal one. (See Mr. Gallatin's letter of the 4th November 1804, to the chairman of the committee of Ways & Means upon this subject.)

Debts actually confiscated by other states have not been recovered in the Circuit Court against the original debtors. So different were the determinations in other states, that a debtor who had contracted a debt within the state of North Carolina and had paid under the confiscation laws of the state his debt into the state treasury, and who had removed to the state of Georgia, and was sued for the same debt, was by the Federal Circuit Court in that state exonerated on account of the payment made to the Treasury of North Carolina. (See the case Archibald vs. John Hamilton against Moore.) The commissioners appointed to carry into effect the VI. article of the Treaty of London of Nov. 19th 1794, negotiated by Mr. Jay, determined that the U. S. had by that article undertaken to pay those debts. And subsequently by the first article of the convention of London, of the 5th of January 1802, negotiated by Mr. King, the United States engaged to pay a sum in gross, six hundred thousand pounds sterling in lieu of the debts due to American loyalists undertaken to be paid by Mr. Jay's treaty—and have long since actually paid the same. Need I state the entire disregard shown by the United States to the interests and wishes of our citizens in the affair of completing titles to Tennessee lands? The contemptuous slight offered to the terms and conditions upon which the United States accepted the cession of our western territory? A slight which the state of Tennessee was principally aiding to produce, notwithstanding she had recognised those terms and conditions in her constitution.

You cannot have forgotten that our high tempered sister Georgia was about to place us under the ban of the empire, because we would not yield to a claim set up by her to a portion of the territory of North Carolina; a claim entirely without right; and her glow of zeal in support of it was displayed even after commissioners appointed by herself had admitted the same to be destitute of foundation. It is now understood that an artist of high standing, Mr. Ellicott, employed by herself, has by his observations ascertained that the rightful claim of Georgia is still further from interfering with North Carolina than was before apprehended.

You all know that, after pursuing for years, I may say scores of years, an amicable adjustment of territorial boundary with our sister state of South Carolina and obtaining at length a treaty stipulation in favour of so much of our claim only as it was impossible with any degree of self-respect to yield—South Carolina now withholds her assent from this treaty negotiated by Commissioners of her own appointment. The reason given for which conduct, on her part is, I am sorry to add, this most extraordinary one, that the treaty settlement if carried into effect, will produce some trifling personal inconvenience to a very small number of settlers in the caves of the Suckla Mountains; persons over whom, she exercises the actual jurisdiction, but without, as she admits, the shadow of right.

With a knowledge of these things, my friends, was it wrong in your last Legislature, to attempt the commencement of a system to make the power of North Carolina more free, and her rights more respected in the Union? Nor does the catalogue of our wrongs stop here. But the retrospect must be humiliating to every Son of North Carolina. You will, however, pardon me for stopping again to notice one or two other sources of inequality.

Nine tenths, yes more than nineteen twentieths of the revenue of the U. States, has been derived from duties on imports and tonnage. It requires no labored argument to show, that those States which manufacture least pay the greatest proportion of the tax in this form. That the importing merchants are merely the agents who advance the tax to the government; and that this tax is repaid to them by those who consume the articles imported, with such premium or addition as it may be convenient to lay upon it; and is there one State in the Union which, in proportion to her extent and population, manufactures less than North Carolina? But of the two hundred millions of Dollars of revenue collected by the United States since the year 1789, when the present Constitution went into operation, has one million of that revenue been expended within the State of North Carolina?

It has been urged as a reproach to the last Legislature, that they were influenced (and for one, I do not hesitate to acknowledge, that I was thus influenced) by a desire to open to her citizens, the avenues to the honors and offices of their country; as if it were altogether unworthy of wise men, and particularly of Legislators, to attempt the attainment of any such object in favor of their Constituents. I will not insult you, Fellow-Citizens, by supposing you capable of declaring by your votes, this conduct to be improper! No, you will cheer the majority of your State Legislators by applauding their work. North Carolina has too long remained in the back ground. If she expects to be able and faithfully served herself, her influence and power will be exerted to place her citizens on an equal footing in this respect with those of other States. She will not contribute to withhold from her Sons, that laudable stimulus to honorable, enlightened and patriotic exertions, resulting from the desire and the prospect of occupying the situations in society which afford opportunities for the most extensive usefulness.

But it is said, that a President of the United States, in his selections for office, should be far removed from, and above considerations derived from a view to his own election. It is not my object to enter into a theoretical discussion of what a President ought to be; it is enough for me to know what he has been, what he is, and what he always must be—A MAN. The Constitution was formed for men, as they are influenced by their interests, by their passions, and by their prejudices; and not for a race endowed with imaginary perfections; and therefore has been careful to assign to each State, its due proportion of weight in the Presidential election—leaving it to the States themselves, to avail themselves of this power, placed by the Constitution at their disposal.

I have now gone far beyond what I proposed at the commencement of this Address, and shall therefore close it with entire confidence, that you will judge impartially between those who declare the law of the last session to be unconstitutional and decry its supporters; and those who have endeavored by passing the law, to procure for you at the next election of Chief Magistrate, your due weight and influence among the States of the Union; and that your determination will form a suitable return to those who, as a party, opposed the passage of this law as unconstitutional and anti-republican; and who have now loaded it with every diabolical epithet their inventions can furnish, but who, when a majority in any State have been called to put in practice in their

own favor, what they now so much abuse as unconstitutional. You will perceive that the law is not only constitutional, but that it is fairly to be inferred from the sameness of expression used in the articles of confederation directing the appointment of Delegates to Congress, and in the Constitution, directing the appointment of Electors, that the mode adopted by your last Assembly, is probably the one by which it was intended by the convention who framed the Constitution, your electors should be appointed. You will perceive also, that the choice of Electors is not taken from you as is pretended; but that the making of that choice is now placed on such a footing as to be made in full meeting, when you give your votes for Members to the General Assembly. That your President, instead of being chosen by one fifth of the votes of North Carolina, will be the choice of the whole State. That the law of the last Session is not an assumption of power by the members of that Assembly, who so far from having assumed to act in making the important vote for President, without your concurrence, have done nothing more than make an arrangement by which, when you give your votes for Members of the General Assembly in August next, you may also be informed you are in effect voting for Electors, and give your suffrages according to that knowledge. To be convinced that the Act of the last Session of the Legislature contained no assumption of power, I call upon you in the name of all that is dear to Freedom, to turn your attention to the extraordinary exertions now made by the opposers of the law to procure for themselves the exercise of that very power which they decry the majority of the last Assembly for assuming. Is not the consistency in this instance of the same description with that which sees nothing improper in the appointment of Electors by the Legislatures of other States, when their political parties have majorities, but which raises a cry that every thing valuable in society is at stake, when it is feared the same appointments will be made by their political opponents in North Carolina? Freemen of North Carolina, these men certainly do injustice to your understandings, when they suppose you capable of being deceived by so flimsy a pretence. You will hold their efforts on this occasion, in their proper grade of estimation. You will see the object of those who act thus inconsistently.—Of those who rather than lose one jot of their political influence, array themselves against you in this attempt to gain for yourselves your just weight in the scale of the Union.

To a generous spirit, the enlightened approbation of his countrymen, is the most grateful the most acceptable reward that can be bestowed upon him for the most strenuous exertions of his faculties in their service. But failing of this, he sinks not to the level of those who rear the edifice of their success upon a fraudulent misrepresentation of others. His consciousness of rectitude, bears him up in the region of honest men, while a knowledge of their infamy, must make them despise themselves. The writer admits he is interested, greatly interested in your determination; but only as

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FOR THE STAR.

It is understood that a part of the drafted militia of several counties, refuse to march to the protection of the seaboard, and particularly those of some of the lower counties. It is now too late to refuse, especially those who have volunteered. The people should not refuse the call of their country; their only remedy is at the elections, and it is their constitutional right to express their sentiments at the elections; they should mark well such members of Congress, as have made it necessary for them to leave their homes at this busy season. If they turn out the war men, both in Congress and the State Legislature, and elect none but such as are for a peace or honorable terms, we may be saved much loss of blood, lives and heavy taxes, and what is still more to be dreaded, a French alliance. Certain Members of Congress have been heard to express much dissatisfaction, that the drafted militia were called out before the elections, and to use their language, "It would injure the republican cause." Thus we see that these men have voted us into a war, and would now willingly have the seaboard unprotected, because forsooth, the people may reflect, and when they reflect, they may make bold to ask, "what are they to be benefitted by the war?" and if they discover that they have much to lose and little to gain, why then certain men may not get back again to Congress, at least not at the expense of the PEOPLE.

From the National Intelligencer.

ENGLAND—Late advices from Eng. from private sources, state, that since the murder of Mr. Percival the government has been quite unsettled. The Old Ministers having been induced to resign from want of confidence in them displayed by the House of Commons, the Marquis Wellesley had, at the date of our letters, been for some days engaged, with authority from the Prince Regent, in making attempts to form what was there called an extended Ministry; but he had found much difficulty in the undertaking because such a Ministry would not comport with the views or vote of the majority of the House of Commons. The general opinion, however, appeared to be, that an administration would be formed, under which the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning could come into chief view. The result of the negotiation among the different parties on this topic was momentarily and solicitously expected by the People, among whom the orders in council had lately appeared to become unpopular, but more particularly since the strong light shed upon them by the evidence taken on the subject before the House of Commons. An opinion was lately expressed by Mr. Canning in Parliament that they might be repealed in form, though something like the spirit of them should be preserved. This promises nothing favourable to America; for if the substance be continued, it is wholly immaterial by what name they baptize it. Our own opinion is, that we have little or nothing to expect from the justice of whatever party may be dominant in England; for expediency appears to be there the sole rule of action.

FRANCE—As the sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived, left Cowes early in June, & Charbourg shortly before, she must have brought the latest advices from both countries. We do not pretend to a precise knowledge of the state of our affairs with France at the time the Wasp sailed; but have understood that no satisfactory arrangement had then been made respecting negotiations, or our commercial intercourse with that