

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY THOMAS HENDERSON, JUN.
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 Advertisements, not exceeding 14 lines, inserted three times for \$1.—and 25 cents for each continuance.

Thomas G. Scott,
 HAS just received a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods; Also a supply of the best Quors and other Groceries: which he will sell for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
 Raleigh Nov. 15, 1816. 46 St.

Warrenton Academy.
 THE second session of this Academy will close by an Examination of the Students, on Thursday and Friday the 23d and 29th inst. on all the studies of the session, viz. on Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Latin and Greek; the Examination will close by the delivery of select speeches by the Students; after which a vacation will commence, which will terminate on the last day of December next.
 Warrenton, N. C. Nov 8, 1816. 46 Sw.

Boot Factory.
HOLLOWAY & DAVIS, at their Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Mrs. Casso's Tavern, have on hand a large assortment of Sewing, Patent Tops and Wellington Boots & Shoes, which they will sell on accommodating terms.
 Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1816. 46 Sw.

Stray.
 TAKEN up on the 10th of August, and entered on my books, a Stray COLT, about one year old, of black colour, with a blaze on its face, one white near hind foot; now in the possession of Samuel Gray—valued at eight dollars. The residence of Mr. Gray is about five miles north west of New-Market, near the head of Middle creek, Randolph county 46-5wp
JOHN CRAVEN, Ranger.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1816.

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina,

GENTLEMEN,
 IN conformity with a resolution of the last session, I enquired of the Secretary of War of the United States, what measures had been taken to forward to this State, her proportion of the arms to which she was entitled under the act of Congress providing for arming the whole body of militia of the United States; and received for answer, that from the returns in that department it appeared sixty-two thousand stand of arms had been procured previous to the first of January last under that act: Dividing this number among the several States and Territories agreeably to the militia returns, the portion to which the state of North-Carolina would be entitled, is three thousand seven hundred and eight stand, of which two thousand one hundred and eighty have been delivered, and the Ordnance Department would take immediate measures for delivering to my order, the balance, which is one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight. An order has been issued to the Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General in this state, and they now await the order of the Executive, at the United States store houses in Newbern and Wilmington. The further disposition of them rests with the Legislature.
 I have the satisfaction also to inform you, that of the amount advanced by the state in payment of a detachment of militia called into the service of the United States, in the summer of 1813, thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars has been received from the General Government. The whole amount claimed is thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars thirty-three cents (\$37,479 33). The balance, I have been assured will be paid, if upon an examination of the receipts and evidences of payment, it shall be found due. The sum of nineteen hundred and one dollars thirty cents (\$1901 50) being the amount, with interest, advanced for the transportation of a regiment of militia from Hillsborough to Norfolk, has also been received, and the further sum of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000) has been deposited with the Clerk of the Board of auditors, to discharge certain militia claims transmitted by that board to the War Department. The muster rolls of the regiment called to Warshorough have been forwarded to the District Paymaster at this place, and funds either have been, or will in a short time be transmitted. This provision has been made for the payment of nearly the whole of the militia claims, and almost the whole amount advanced by the state has been refunded. A circumstance evincing the good faith and promptitude with which the General Government complies with its engagements.
 In reply to the resolution approving the conduct of the President of the United States, I have the honor to lay before you his answer in the file marked (A).
 I transmitted to the War Department a duplicate pay roll of the officers convened at Salisbury, with a request that the sum advanced, be reimbursed to the State; upon which subject I have, as yet, received no answer.
 Having rendered this account of Executive transactions, your attention is most respectfully invited to subjects of more essential importance to the state.

To guard the interest of the union in our foreign relations belongs exclusively to the General Government; upon the states devolves the no less important duty, of providing for the public welfare, in conjunction with the General Government, by a liberal and enlightened regard to every branch of internal policy. The encouragement of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts, the improvement of the morals of the people, by an extensive diffusion of useful information, and a strict, impartial administration of justice, afford ample space for the exercise of Legislative genius.
 Agriculture, the parent of health, plenty and contentment; the nurse of patriotism and every virtue, flourishes most where she can, with ease, pour her superabundant stores into the lap of a liberal market. Thus situated, commerce, the mechanic arts, and their fruits, the comforts and elegancies of life, follow in her train. Among the advantages of a high state of agricultural improvement, may be reckoned, the check it puts upon that restless spirit of emigration, which keeps men in constant search of new homes. Who would not love the country of his birth, securing to him the rights of freedom, smiling in abundance, and inviting him, as it were, to stay and partake of its bounties?
 The design of providence, to connect the nations of the earth, and the members of the same community, in the bonds of social intercourse and commercial interests, seems manifested in the formation of the ocean and rivers. To man it belongs, not to frustrate the designs of supinely neglecting the benefits thus offered to his acceptance.
 The State of North-Carolina, though not so highly favoured as some of her sister states, has yet many advantages, which, if properly improved, would give her that stand to the world, to which her population and extent of territory, so eminently entitle her. Possessing a mild and genial climate, a fertility of soil scarcely surpassed by any of her Atlantic sisters; an hardy, industrious and enterprising population; intersected with rivers, running at convenient distances through almost the whole extent of her territory; and to crown all—blessed with a constitution of the simplest republican form—what might she not aspire to, if her resources were properly brought into action? Situated as she now is, a great part of her produce goes to swell the amount of exports of the two adjoining states. To prevent this, state pride as well as interest should prompt us to use every exertion. Let our rivers be made navigable, and if practical, her outlets to the ocean opened, and ere long, we should see her agriculture improving, her commercial towns rising to importance, the value of her land increasing, and her people, instead of seeking new countries, contented to remain at home and cultivate the soil that gave them birth. Instead, then, of only contributing to the wealth and grandeur of others, we should be enabled to manage our own commercial concerns, and to free ourselves from a degrading species of dependence upon the citizens of other states. Instead of going there to dispose of our produce, a sufficient inducement might be had to attract capital to settle in our towns and bring a market home to us. These are advantages of no little importance, and appear to me to entitle the subject to a full share of legislative attention.
 The subject of education has of late years been one of primary importance, with all governments established for the benefit of the great body of the people, and not with a view to the aggrandizement of one, or a few individuals. Men intended for slaves, the more ignorant the better. To obey the will of a master requires no deliberation. But, if free men, they ought, of course to be enlightened. The various duties required of the citizens of a government where just & equitable laws are the line of action, and where the offices of every department are open to merit, not only make it the duty but the interest of every individual to qualify himself for their discharge, and also requires of the government to afford the opportunity, or information to all. If the wealthy alone be admitted to the temple of science, the most dangerous species of aristocracy may be apprehended, from the union of two such powerful agents, as wealth and talents.
 The various seminaries which have arisen in the state within a few years, from individual exertion alone, marks the progress of literary taste, and points to the present as the time for legislative patronage. Permit the favourable juncture to pass, and this growing taste may sicken, die, and require ages to revive. To avail himself of public sentiment, in support of any measure, denotes the judicious statesman.
 A plan by which the means of obtaining some portion of education may be afforded to every one, however indigent, is, without doubt, practicable. The example set in a neighboring state, in establishing funds for the advancement of literature and internal improvement, seems well worthy of imitation.
 No part of legislative duty involves, perhaps, more important interests than the regulation of the judiciary department. Upon the correct and impartial interpretation of the laws, as much depends, as on their formation. No matter how just or equitable they may be, if administered by weak or corrupt interpreters, oppression in many instances follows as a necessary consequence.

The legislative and executive departments of the government of this state, with powers defined and limited by the constitution, are annually responsible to the people or their agents for corruption or incapacity in office. Their opinions, though innocent and honest, though delivered on oath, are controlled by the sovereign will. The judiciary is responsible to the sovereignty for nothing but crime, and in no other mode than by impeachment. To prevent the abuse of power in this department, it is most respectfully submitted, if good policy does not dictate the holding out such inducements as may attract, and keep upon the bench, men of the first abilities and integrity.
 The importance of an upright and enlightened judiciary, cannot be more fully illustrated, than by a reference to the history of that country from which we derive many of our political maxims. When every other department of the government has been involved in the strife of contenting factions, or swallowed in the vortex of corruption, the decisions of their courts stand as a monument of the wisdom and incorruptible integrity of the judiciary. The judges, selected from the most distinguished for talents, and holding their offices by the tenure of good behaviour, though removable by a vote of Parliament, seem to have acknowledged no superior but the laws, and to have known no party but their country.
 The subject of a change in the penal laws of this state may possibly be brought before you, and will, no doubt, meet with due consideration. The report to be made by the gentlemen appointed to ascertain the number of convicts in the state, will probably enable you to judge if any necessity for a change exists.
 My private secretary will lay before you my Letter Book, together with a file marked (B.) containing the resignations of Leonard Henderson, Esquire, late one of the Judges of the Superior Courts; of James Iredell, Esquire, Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit; as also the resignations of magistrates and field officers, which have come to this office in the recess; sundry resolutions of the legislatures of different states, and a proposal to furnish the state with any number of copies of the second edition of a work entitled *State Papers and Public Documents*.
 Though, on your present meeting, the pleasure of congratulating you on the bounty of providence in an abundant crop, be denied me, I may be permitted to do so on the prosperous condition of our country in her foreign relations. At peace with all the world, Europe banishing to her shores some of her best and most useful talents; a place of refuge to the oppressed of every country; envied and feared by tyrants; her national character at the highest pitch of elevation; what more could we ask of divine favour, than a continuance of such prosperity.—To perpetuate these blessings is to deserve them.
 With the most respectful consideration,
 I have the honor to be,
 Your obedient servant,
WILL MILLER.

their time at Copieque, Versailles, &c. And other places. Whether this is to show that they do not mean to interfere in the elections, or that they are displeased with the dissolution, we know not.
 An article from Naples of the 7th. (says a Paris paper) would have us believe that the court of Naples would be disposed to cede Lampedusa to the Americans, if such a cession were not disagreeable to us. It certainly would be disagreeable to us. It certainly would be disagreeable to us. (says the same paper.) But can the Court of Naples make such a cession of its own accord.
 Sir David Milne was shortly to proceed to Halifax, to assume the command on that station, in the room of Admiral Griffiths. At the corn Exchange the 27th, a great quantity of wheat remaining on hand, having very little demand this morning, sales were exceedingly heavy, and purchases could have been made of new wheat at 4s per quarter under Monday's prices.
 There had been some riots in Sunderland, in consequence of the shop keepers refusing to receive the plain shillings and sixpences now in circulation.
 The Bank of England had given public notice, that they would continue to receive dollars at 5s. 6d. till the 1st of Feb. next.
 Lord Castlereagh had gone on a visit to Ireland.
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New-York, Nov. 13.
LATE FROM FRANCE.
 Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Rubicon, Huldridge, in 32 days from Havre-de-Grace, from whence she sailed on the 5th October.
 Mr. Wilkes, passenger in the Rubicon, is bearer of despatches from our Minister in France, to the secretary of State.
 Huldridge very politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 3d of October, which contain London dates to the 28th of September. On a hasty perusal at a late hour, we do not find that they contain any political news of consequence.
 Lord Exmouth has been promoted to the rank of a Viscount for his services at Algiers.
 Most deplorable accounts continue to be received from the continent of the deficiency of the harvest. From Munich they write most despondingly, and the people are seriously alarmed for fear of a famine.—The fine weather here continues, but the corn markets does not give way; grain of all sorts remains pretty stationary in their prices.
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September 27.
 The rumor of an accommodation between the king of Naples and the United States appears to have been premature. Letters from Naples of the 5th inst. state that the American squadron is still in the Bay. Mr. Pinkney appeared for many days to have been very urgent to bring the negotiation to a close; but the Court of Naples did not appear at all disposed to accede to his demands.
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Paris Sept. 27.
 Letters from Madrid mention that the circumstances of the King's marriage would be the cause of an act of clemency towards a number of exiled Spaniards, whose suffering and that of their friends and relatives in Spain, have touched his Majesty.
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London, Sept. 30.
Reward of Valour.—Commissioners have been sent down to Portsmouth to meet Lord Exmouth's fleet, to promote three Commanders to be Post Captains, 14 Lieutenants to be Commanders, and 40 Midshipmen to be Lieutenants.
 Captain Brisbane, of the Queen Charlotte, was on Monday evening presented by Lord Melville to the Prince Regent, who conferred on him the honour of Knighthood for his services at Algiers. He is now Sir James Brisbane.
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London Common Council.—At a Court held on Thursday, an address was voted to the Prince Regent on the glorious attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth. A Vote of Thanks to Lord Exmouth, Admiral Milne, and the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, under their command was then unanimously agreed to. The Court then voted a sword of 200 guineas value to Lord Exmouth, and one of 100 guineas value to Admiral Milne. The Leander, with Rear Admiral Milne's flag, has arrived at Torbay, bearing Lord Exmouth's original despatches. She returned home under jury masts, and one of her sides gives dreadful proof of her injuries in battle, being nearly stove in. The Glasgow is also said to have arrived in Torbay.
 In only three days after the action 50 men died on board the impregnable of their wounds. The other ships had suffered proportionably in a similar way.
 The British ship St. Antonia, taken by a cruiser belonging to Tripoli, on her passage from Messina to Leghorn, was given up, together with her valuable cargo, the moment the news of the chastisement of the Algerines had reached Tripoli.
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Genoa, Sept. 8.
 By intelligence from Algiers, we learn that the Dey has, with his own hand, taken off the heads of several of his subjects, whom he accused of treason.
 Some of the Chiefs took flight towards the sea, but not being able to get on board the English vessels, they gained the mountains. Two corps of Infidels are mentioned who did not do