

when found to be salutary, it is certainly wise policy to adopt them.

The confusion apparent in our county courts, in consequence of what is technically called County business clashing with the regular Jury trials, is but too often the cause not only of delay in the administration of justice, but is, at the same time, burthensome and expensive to the parties litigant, and harassing and oppressive to every officer of the court.

A separation of those duties and powers, by the creation of what may, with propriety and correctness, be called a county court, for the special purpose of transacting all county business, other than that where the intervention of a Jury may be necessary, would, it seems to me, be productive of infinite benefit, by expediting business, and thereby economizing time and expenditure. A further detail of the contemplated improvement must be the result of your research.

The insolvent laws of our State, it appears to me, are susceptible of amendment. Their defects I endeavored to point out in my last communication, and will therefore, for the present, barely observe, that any system of laws which operates with equal severity on the innocent and guilty, must be defective.—My only solicitude is, to shield from the iron-handed creditor the innocent, but unfortunate man. His person, I conscientiously believe, should be held inviolate. Let the fraudulent debtor be punished as a criminal, by the infliction of corporal punishment if you please, or in any other way that may be deemed best to arrest the progress of fraud, and give efficacy to the just demands of the creditor; but I must maintain, that it is your duty to place the honest debtor out of the reach of an ignominious incarceration. This relief of barbarism, so repugnant to the genius and spirit of our government, will I trust, sooner or later be banished from so mild and happy a system of jurisprudence as our own.

The interesting subject of Internal Improvement has been duly considered by the Board created at the last Assembly, for the more immediate superintendance and control of the pecuniary and physical resources of the State, set apart for that purpose. Their report will be submitted in due season. I cannot, however, drop the subject, without the expression of a firm belief that most of the important objects we have in view will ultimately be attained; and that, upon the whole, our prospects are flattering, although, at present, clouds and darkness hover over some of our operations in particular sections of the State.

That some money, and perhaps not a little, has been imprudently expended, is readily admitted; but it does not hence follow, that the objects are unworthy of pursuit, or that the prosperity of the system is not identified with the best interests of the State. Your duty is obvious. Examine with a scrutinizing eye into the various operations of the system, search out the cause of extravagance, and apply the corrective.

The science of medicine, so vitally interesting to our citizens, and so well deserving legislative attention, has as yet, with a few exceptions, passed unnoticed and unprotected. And it must be admitted, however unpleasant the admission, that there are but few states in the Union where medicine is in a less reputable condition than in North Carolina. The question naturally occurs, why is this the case? The answer is obvious. Because in almost every other part of the country, a medical education regularly acquired, and formally completed at some public medical university, or satisfactory testimonials of professional ability from some respectable and legally constituted Board of Physicians, is essential to the attainment of public respect and public confidence.

Hitherto the time of our annual sessions has been almost exclusively devoted to the preservation and security of property, while the lives, health, and happiness of a numerous and intelligent population, have been left at the mercy of every pretender; and thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, I might say, have fallen victims to the imperial efforts of a host of intruders.

The youth of our state who have been reared and educated for the profession, with that native modesty which I trust will ever characterize them, advance with becoming diffidence in their vocations, while the more adventurous quack, presuming on the ignorance and credulity of the people, runs off with the spoil. This certainly in no one instance can last long; but from the facility with which these persons change quarters, and from the eagerness with which afflicted humanity seizes the offered relief, the first fruits are but too often gathered by the rash though ignorant practitioner. Under these circumstances, what inducements have our young men to trudge up the rugged hill of science, and spend their time and patrimony in laying the foundation for future usefulness? True, the intellectual triumph is exquisite; but of itself it is insufficient to sustain the diffident and desponding youth who finds himself pressed by so many difficulties, and finds too, that his very sustenance is taken from him by the characters above alluded to.

Again, it must be mortifying to see our young men constrained to abandon their native state, in pursuit of medical science abroad, where, too often, in reaping the fruits of science, foreign principles and foreign habits are formed, not only opposed to the genius and spirit of our government, but measurably disqualifying them in other respects for useful life—thus exhausting, as it were, the last earnings of parental industry and frugality, to obtain what might with a little effort, be as well obtained at home. Let me however observe, what may be deemed superfluous, that this medical board will not prejudice the pretensions of any practitioner of the present day, for its operations must necessarily be prospective.

This subject presents so many interesting points, and in truth is so susceptible of illustration, that I must believe it is only necessary to interest the mind of the intelligent statesman to perceive its importance.

I am aware that some diversity of sentiment may be expected as to the manner in which the medical board, above alluded to, should be established; but that it is not only practicable, but highly expedient, none, I think can rationally doubt when they advert to the uniform success which has attended the efforts of many of our sister states. Let me then entreat you, as the guardians of the people's best interests, to give this subject, of all others the most interesting, a full, fair and dispassionate consideration.

It has not been my habit to travel beyond the limits of the state, and of course beyond the sphere of your action, for subjects to interest your deliberations; but the vital importance of one of the most ardent and labored discussions which has agitated the union since the formation of our government, has, and will on the present occasion, divert me from the uniform tenor of my course; for to look on, and not to feel for the issue of the eventual conflict, would argue an insensibility and apathy foreign from my nature, and an obduracy of feeling unknown to the patriotic bosom. If success attends the gigantic struggles of the friends of manufactures, and the onerous burthens sought to be imposed on the agricultural, and indeed many other branches of industry, should not be averted—away with our boasted equality of pursuit and freedom from unnecessary restraint, hitherto the pride of our country. Independent of the political operations of the contemplated increase of the tariff, its effects on the fiscal resources of our country, must produce a crisis distressing to the philanthropist, and oppressive in the extreme at this time to the agricultural and commercial part of our population, already borne down by an unprecedented depression of prices, unparalleled in the history of our times. For if the sources of our national revenue are dried up by the adoption of the system, the enhancement of price in many of the necessaries and conveniences of life, together with a correspondent falling off in the prices of the staple commodities of our country, will not be the only oppressions most deeply to be deprecated; but a permanent and irremovable direct tax must be resorted to, to replenish an empty treasury.

I shudder when I anticipate the consequences which must result from the prevalence of such counsels. Our fellow citizens, already borne down by a reverse of fortune, and struggling for a competency, to have a host of officers and a system of direct taxation superadded and permanently quartered on them, would, I fear, produce a delirium in the public mind, subversive of order and ruinous in the extreme.

I am aware that no act of legislation can grow out of my remarks; but a silent acquiescence, while the chains are forging amidst the general expression of public sentiment, would be a gross dereliction of duty.

The limits of this address forbid my entering at large into the subject, were it necessary; which, however, I am persuaded is not, after the luminous discussions which have been going on, in and out of Congress for the last twelve months. I would nevertheless barely ask, if it is just or equitable that the independent yeomanry of the country should be made tributary to the degraded and debased population that is the growth of manufacturing establishments? Or is it politic that this virtuous and intelligent yeomanry, the only safe depository and shield of the liberty of the country, should by this hot-bed establishment of workshops, be ultimately amalgamated with them, or driven by oppression, constrained to abandon the fair and exhilarating pursuits of rural life, the prolific nursery of heroes, statesmen, patriots and philanthropists.

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, I was authorized and requested to cause the south-western boundary line of this State to be ascertained, extended and marked. In pursuance thereof a correspondence was immediately opened with the Governor of Tennessee; but for the want of authority on his part to co-operate in the business an inevitable delay ensued until the meeting of the Legislature of that State, which took place during the last summer. As soon, however, as it was known that the power had been delegated, the subject was resumed and a hope was at first entertained that an amicable completion of the business might be effected during the present year; but causes beyond our control have prevented. I am gratified however, to have it in my power to say, that no unpleasant or unfriendly collision need be apprehended.

In the file marked A, are contained the Resignations of such Justices of the Peace and Field Officers as have been received during the recess, together with the resignation of John R. Leigh, Esq. Solicitor for the first Judicial Circuit, and of Judge Marpley, one of the Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity, a gentleman as highly esteemed for his private virtues, as for his able and disinterested devotion to the best interest of his country. To supply the vacancy I was advised by the Council, to tender the temporary appointment to William Norwood, Esq. of Hillsborough, a lawyer of long standing, and doubtless known to many of you.

I shall now, Gentlemen, close this desultory address; and in doing so, permit me to tender you, and through you, my fellow-citizens generally, the unfeigned homage of my respect and gratitude. If, in the discharge of the duties attached to the Executive Office, my conduct has been such as to give efficiency to a government of laws—to impart in the smallest degree, vitality and energy to the benign and happy institutions under which we live, and finally to meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I can confidently say that my highest ambition will have been gratified, and that my fondest and most ardent anticipations have been realized.

I have honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.
The message being read, was ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have one copy printed for each member.
Thursday, Nov. 23.
Two other ballots for the 3d Congress were taken this day, without making an election.

The various subjects embraced in the Governor's Message, was referred to select standing Committees. Messrs. A. Moore, Graham, and R. J. Jones, were appointed a committee on the part of this House to examine into the state of the public library.
Messrs. Jones, Sellers, and Chambers, were appointed a Committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House.
Mr. Rodell, from the select joint Committee appointed to draw up Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, made a Report which was agreed to. [The Senate have adopted the same Rules, which require that each House shall perfect its own business, agreeably to the Congressional mode.]
The Annual Report of John Haywood, Public Treasurer, was handed in and read, which states the balance remaining in our Treasury, on the 1st of November, to be \$136,875, 59.—After the Treasurer's Report was read, on motion of Mr. Mebane, the following Resolutions were offered to Mr. Alston's Memorandum, presented yesterday:—Whereas John Haywood, Public Treasurer, has set forth in his annual Report at this Session of the Legislature, that impressions and insinuations have been abroad regarding his integrity in the discharge of his official duties; and the said John Haywood has in consequence thereof requested an investigation of his accounts and the affairs of the Treasury office, be it therefore Resolved, &c.

In the Senate, Mr. Baker introduced a resolution, to vacate the seat of Mr. Crutcher, a Senator from Wake County, alleging that he is a Georgian or Preacher of the Gospel.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1820.

We have room for little else this week than the report of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State.—The Treasurer's Report, which was yesterday presented, is necessarily omitted.

After 28 ballottings in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Taylor, of New-York, was elected Speaker.—Mr. Lowndes was 2d best.

THE NORTH CAROLINA 74.
We yesterday had the satisfaction of viewing the head intended for this superb ship of war. It is the figure of SIR WALTER RALEIGH, the first founder of the State of North Carolina, executed by Mr. Knell, of this city, whose skill and judgement in the science of sculpture, is known and admired in every part of the world where Philadelphia vessels are known. It must be an additional satisfaction to our fellow citizens of North Carolina, after having the fortunate lot of giving a name to one of the finest vessels in the world, to have her prow ornamented with a masterly likeness of their original founder, by one of the ablest artists of Pennsylvania. The bust of Sir Walter is acknowledged, by the ablest judges, to be an admirable portraiture from the first point of view.

The Commissioners of the Navy, in ordering this significant head for this noble ship, have evinced a judgment that reflects credit upon their understanding and national feeling.

FROM FRANCE.
The following (says the Newburyport Herald, Nov. 10,) is a literal extract from the letter of Capt. Millmore, of ship Jane, who arrived at Bordeaux from Norfolk, and of whom the new tonnage duty of \$18 per ton was demanded; on which he immediately repaired to Paris, where he writes thus:
"On my arrival in Paris I presented myself to the American Consul, Isaac Cox Barnett, Esq. by him I was introduced to Mr. Gallatin our Minister at the court of St. Cloud, to him I made known my situation, and requested his intercession in my behalf. He immediately took up the affair, and we have this morning, Sept. 11, received a favourable reply. Thus I have gained my point in opposition to the belief of almost every person in France. Mr. Gallatin himself on hearing a representation of my perplexed situation and request, said to me, there is no relief for you, you must pay the duty, nevertheless, if you insist upon it, I will render you all the assistance in my power; he did so, and we have gained our point."

DEPARTED this life at Harmony Hall Orange county on Friday evening the 16th inst. Elizabeth F. Sawyer daughter of the late Capt. Willis Sawyer of Bertie county.

New Advertisements.

Entered,
ON the Stray Book of Rutherford county, by Thomas Liles a bay horse, about thirteen or fourteen years old, fifteen hands high, a little lump backed, his left hind foot white, the other appears to have been cut with a rope—appraised to forty dollars.
JAMES ERWIN.
46-24p.

State of North-Carolina,
WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT OF QUIRE—Fall Term, 1820.
Downing Leary, vs. Lewis C. Freeman.
LEWIS C. FREEMAN, the defendant in the above cause, having failed to file his answer at this Term; and it being represented to the Court, that he is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication according to law be made in the Raleigh Star for three months, that unless the defendant, Lewis C. Freeman, appears at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Court-House at Lee's Mills, on the second Monday in March next, and file his answer agreeable to law, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him.
Test, J. EVELEY, C. M. E.
47-3ms price adv. \$3 50

Notice,
THAT Council Moore, late of Wake County, died intestate, and that at November Term of Wake County administration on the Estate of said dec'd, was committed to the subscribers. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, as no indulgence will be given.
ALFRD MOORE, } Adm'rs.
WOOTEN MOORE, }
Nov. 24, 1820. 47-3t

Public Sale.
THAT undersigned will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, upon a credit of four months, (the purchaser giving good security,) at Oxford Granville county, on the ninth day of December next, all the property conveyed to them by Woodson Daniel, by a deed of assignment in trust, consisting of several valuable tracts of land, one or two negroes, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. They will also sell at Col. Cooks, in the city of Raleigh, on the 23d day of December next, two valuable negro men, house Carpenters by trade, and well known in this city. The purchasers of them will be required to give a note with good security, negotiable at one of the Banks in this place at ninety days.
THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN,
SAML. HILLMAN,
Trustees.
Nov. 23d. 1820. 47-3w.

A Teacher Wanted.
AN unmarried gentleman, qualified to take charge of a private school, and to teach the languages he preparatory to a Collegiate course, would meet with an eligible situation by an early application to the subscriber, or to his neighbor, Doctor Thomas Hunt.—No person need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of his correct moral deportment.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN.
Near Williamsborough Granville County, N. C. November 20th 1820. 47-3w.

Valuable Land & Mills at Auction

Four miles North West of Raleigh.
WILL be sold on the premises, on the 1st day of December next, (if fair of day, the next day after) the Mills and Land belonging to the estate of the late John Scott, dec'd. The Mill House is 30 by 40 feet, three stories high, with two pairs of stone, and is well fitted, and with but little expense—any others may be set to work. This Mill is situated on a never-failing stream. The Tract of Land contains about 333 acres, one third of which is cleared, and is now in cultivation, and considered equal to any in the neighborhood. The work of the mill is all new; the dam is of rock and will stand. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Gentlemen wishing to view the premises will call on Mr. Effingham the mill, Dr. G. G. Christ, or at it, on the subscriber in Raleigh.
Terms of payment, 12, 18, and 24 months credit, the purchaser giving good well approved security, with a lien on the property to secure the payment. Possession will be given the day of sale, on the terms being complied with.
THOS COBBS, Ex'or.
John Scott, dec'd.
Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1820. 47-

A great Bargain.
I WILL sell on a liberal credit, and at a low price, my House and Lot near the Theatre, the lot contains one acre well fenced, the House is large and convenient, the buildings are all new; and well finished, embracing all necessary out houses.
ROBT PA. SILEY.
Raleigh Nov. 21st 1820. 47-ff.

Twenty-five Cents Reward
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a black and white dog, 12 1/2 years old, on the 19th of August, 1820, having a white spot on his nose, and a white spot on his chest, bound to the latter trade; he was about 19 years old, he had one year and nine months to serve. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver the said dog to me and no expense paid.
ROBERT STEWART.
Nov. 20, 1820. 47-ffp.

Lost or Misaid.
ON Saturday, the 4th inst. one small Morocco Pocket Book, containing five dollars and forty cents in cash, besides the following Notes and Actions, (to wit) two actions against Stephen Coor, for about six hundred dollars, one note on Stephen Coor and Jas. Coleridge, for about six hundred dollars, one note on James Murgrave, Jr. for about two hundred and fifteen dollars, one note on John Cox (of Josiah) for fifty dollars with a credit on the same amount of credit not recalled, and other papers not recalled. All persons are forbidden trading for any of the above named papers, I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will deliver the Pocket book with its contents to me.
ANDREW MUSGRAVE.
Waynesborough, Nov. 11th 1820. 47-3w.

Entered on the Stray Books of Johnston county by Jacob Brooks, on the 4th inst. one bay mare about five or ten years old, four feet eight inches high, with a white streak in her forehead, left hind foot white, and left eye out. Appraised to 25 Dollars.
GEO GULLY, Ranger.
Johnston county, Nov. 20, 1820. 47-w.

Entered on the Stray Books of Montgomery county by George Kirk, on the 2d inst. one bay horse fourteen hands and a half high, judged to be twelve years old, with a small star in his face, both hind feet white, a small white on the right fore foot. Appraised to 45 Dollars.
RICH. STOKES, Ranger.
Montgomery county, Nov. 20, 1820. 47-24p.

Zachariah Pendleton,
A white Taylor, 3 years old.
THE Public are cautioned to be on their guard, he will lie steal, and run away.
He has been in Stateville about 4 months, he was born in Pasquotank county, he is a little sandy dark eyed, and black haired, boyish looking more than a man, fond to play on the fiddle, pretends to be religious, and will frequently sing by ones. He has a wife and child as is understood in Washington county. He has been endeavouring for the whole of the time he remained here to get married again. He has got in much mischief as he could: he has taken away a black horse, Saddle, Bridle and Blanket that was the subscribers, besides an elegant Coat pattern he had to make, besides the subscriber is security for him in several instances, when he does it entirely to himself.
A reward of fifty dollars will be paid to deliver him to me in Stateville Iretdell County, North Carolina.
R. W. ORKIE.
Nov. 10 1820. 47-3w.

N. B. He had a white hat, an elegant drab coloured superfine pair of casimere pantaloons, a striped vest, a greenish coloured slip or surout.
The Editor of the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement three weeks and forward his account to this office for payment.

Notice.
ON Wednesday, 31st of November inst. the subscriber will sell at auction, at the late dwelling of Josiah Rattle, dec'd. (in conformity to his last will and testament,) the following property, viz. four or five hundred barrels of Corn, a parcel of Flour, Peas, Wheat and Cotton; 30 head of Sheep, 17 do. Cattle, 50 do. half fat Hogs, House-hold and Kitchen furniture. A part of the above property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months. Bond and security will be required.
JER. BAFTLE, Agent
for the Executors.
46-24p.

Confectionary and Toy Shop.
DAVID SHAW continues his Confectionary business at his former stand on Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite Miss Susan Schaub's, and has now on hand a very general assortment in his line, viz. Candles of all kinds, Sugar Plumbs, Peppermint drops, Coriander & Caraway, a variety of Cordials, by the bottle or glass, Liquorish Ball, Almonds with and without shells, Fibbers, Tamarinds, Lime Juice, best Spanish Segars; and many other articles not mentioned. Also a variety of Toys; and he is in daily expectation of receiving from New-York, a supply of fresh Bloom Raisins.
He is sincerely thankful to his friends as well as passing strangers for past favours, and will endeavor on his part to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Raleigh, 15th Nov. 1820. 46-3ts

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.
Thomas Cobbs, ass. Sec. vs John Evans—Original attachment levied on Lot of land in Raleigh.
THE Defendant having removed out of the State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made in the Star for three months that if the defendant does not come forward on or before the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Raleigh, and reply and plead, other wise judgment final will be had, and the property condemned subject to plaintiff's recovery.
B. S. KING, C. C.
39-3ms price adv \$4 75.

Committed
TO the Jail of Stokes county, on the 7th day of September, 1820, a negro man of a yellow complexion, by the name of George, who says he belongs to John Larke, of Newbury county, South Carolina.
WM. BARR, Sheriff.
Germanton, Sept 7, 1820. 46-