

...to convene the Legislature in time to afford that newly elected body an opportunity of repealing the obnoxious law in question, and of restoring to the people of the state that freedom of election, of which, in our opinions, they have been unwisely and unconstitutionally deprived. We have the honor to be, Sir, with perfect respect and confidence, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

JOHN STEELE,
Member for Salisbury.
WM. BODENHAMER,
Senator for Rowan county.
JESSE A. PEARSON,
JOHN LINDSAY,
Members of the House of Commons for Rowan county.

His excellency **WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq.**
Governor, &c. North Carolina.

It would not be proper to let the foregoing subject pass over without doing justice to Governor Hawkins. The public will recollect with what promptness, after the declaration of war, his excellency summoned the council, to deliberate upon the propriety of an early convention of the Legislature. Many causes rendered such a measure extremely necessary. The defenceless condition of the state, as to arms, ammunition, camp equipage, stores, &c. was too glaring not to be perceived. A scanty revenue, too lean even for the purposes of war, could not have appeared meet for a condition of war. Besides these essential concerns, much local business of important aspect, remained from the last session; and, amongst other topics, the great electoral question was open for discussion with a full knowledge of the wishes and opinions of the people. But the council did not think the subject of a call of the legislature worthy even of a day's consideration: they immediately rejected the proposition, and in so doing assumed a responsibility which the gentlemen who composed the body will one day feel too heavy for them to support. What has been the consequence? Instead of permitting the people to resume a favorite privilege of which they had been most wantonly deprived, the ill-obtained power remains to be exercised by those who have the desire, but not the opportunity, to restore it. And instead of being enabled to emulate other states in contributing munitions, money and men towards the general fund and forces, in the present contest, Carolina can neither provide a blanket, purchase a tent nor step forward with a stand of arms. We fully believe, had the powers of the governor been more extensive, that this state would not have continued in a condition so very unfit for the times, and indeed so utterly unworthy of her character. If, to use an expression of Patrick Henry, "North Carolina is always to remain a poor, despised place," such a state of things might do well enough; but if as we trust, the people feel determined to infuse, in future, a large portion of their own patriotic spirit into their state councils, the success of men who would make this government a mere electioneering machine—their success we say must soon have a final date. The accomplished writer, now chief magistrate of the union, remarks of the North Carolina constitution, that "the men who conceived it seemed constantly to have the phantom of a single tyrant before their eyes. They never thought of that more odious tyranny, a multitude of despots. They did not imagine it possible that a legislature could usurp their rights; hence this body was clothed with almost the entire powers of government, while the executive was left a mere shadow." How strikingly has this remark, of which we only give the substance, been lately exemplified! The legislature has degraded the character of the state, and the executive is left without the practicability of making an effort for the restoration of her fame.

Lieut. Col. Miller has arrived at Boston, from Montreal, on his parole.

The French Grand Army passed the Dwina, in three columns, about the 23d July. Consequently they are now in the dominions of Russia proper. The French head quarters on the 23d, were at Kamen; the Russian at Wetespk, or Drissa. Peace has been concluded between Russia and Turkey.

It is said the noble hearted tars who composed the Constitution's crew will follow their Hull in his glorious course and will not be taken from the side of the commander, on whom they can look with confidence and under whose direction their hearts will beat steady and firm in the heat of battle. Commodore HULL is to take command of the tough old *Constitution*, the same that the worthy Truxton commanded with such credit to himself and to his country.

Phil. Gaz.
Conscripts.—We are informed that great dissatisfaction prevails at the fort of Annapolis among the volunteers and drafted men, on account of the badness of provisions and their receiving no pay; and that such a mutinous spirit had shown itself, that from 10 to 16 have been sent into the fort.

Fed. Rep.
Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Spirit of '76, dated

September 14th, 1812.
"This is Rockingham Court day—We had Mr. Randolph and Mr. Eppes to day mounted on the rostrum. I pledge you my honor that I never before had the smallest conception of Mr. E's weakness. He is the essence of lead. There is no doubt of Mr. R's re-election. I would not give a cent to insure it. The friends of the administration are casting all the blame of the late disgraceful surrender of the army at Detroit upon Hull, and the tardy operations of the war upon Eustis. I should like to know what good any reasonable man could expect from two Yazoo men? If Hull and Eustis are knaves and fools, when did Mr. Madison come to his knowledge of these facts? He knew them as well five years ago as he does now."

The Military Monitor.—A new weekly print is established in N. York under this title, by Messrs. T. O'Conner and S. Wall. Its prospectus promises talents and usefulness. The following is an extract from the editorial remarks subjoined to it:

"Conceiving as we do, that many persons, in this country, have been led away by a mistaken patriotism to undervalue the prowess and resources of the enemy, and thus have contributed to produce, a sense of security fallacious and possibly destructive, we shall feel it a most important part of our duty to contribute our aid in exposing these errors. England we know; America we know. The former possesses advantages which must be her's exclusively so long as the energies of this country are but half displayed, or paralyzed by a want of unanimity; the latter possesses advantages which will always be her's, and which, by the application of means to develop and exert them, would prove that the American military character does not rank second to any nation, while the boon for which every American citizen fights, is as much superior to the object which engages the prowess of the soldiers of kings, as liberty is more valuable than daily pay. The American soldier, after the battle is won, and the war ended, returns to his home and his country. The mere mercenary has no home, no country; in war he fights without interest, in peace he is the inhabitant of a barrack; or sold to fight battles in which his master has no interest."

Whig.
A rumor prevails in the city, this morning, that Col. Monroe is about to be appointed a Brigadier General in the army of the United States, and that the late President Jefferson will succeed him in the Department of State.—*Balt. Am.*

From the Northern Whig.
MILITARY INSOLENT.

We have learnt, from a gentleman who was an eye witness, the following particulars of an outrage committed by the officers and soldiers of a detachment of the United States' troops, on their march from Litchfield to Greenbush, through the town of Sheffield, in Connecticut, on Sunday night the 30th ult. The detachment, of between two and three hundred, arrived in that town a little before night, and obtained from the selectmen permission to quarter for the night in the meeting house. In the course of the evening, which was dark, two or three young gentlemen of that place, among them Mr. Henry Goodrich, were passing by the meeting house, when they were assaulted by the sentinel, who attempted to thrust his bayonet through Mr. Goodrich; but he seized the firelock before it reached him, and in the scuffle was brought to the ground. The alarm was given, and the commander, Major Joseph L. Smith, made his appearance, who immediately espoused the cause of his soldier. At this instant Col. Goodrich, one of the most respectable inhabitants of that place, (who was himself a soldier of the revolution, and possessed the "fire of the flint" in a pretty eminent degree) was taking his horse from under the shed of Mr. Fellows's inn, near by, and hearing the noise was induced to walk up with the bridle of his horse across his arm, to ascertain the cause of the alarm; and on observing that there was one person whom they had led at a considerable rate, desired them (not dreaming at the time that it was his own son) not to hurt the young man. Upon this, Major Smith replied to him with a shower of abuse, and seizing the musket of one of his soldiers plunged it at Col. Goodrich with the apparent intention of running him through, when the bayonet piered clear through his arm as it lay folded across his body with the bridle upon it. The citizens were now obliged to retreat. The civil authority of the place was immediately assembled, and meeting at Mr. Esign's, where Major Smith had taken his quarters, Charles Goodrich, Esq. was deputed to go into the room where Smith was and to enquire whether he was willing to submit to the civil authority. In executing this mission, Mr. Dewey, in addition to other abuse, received a heavy blow from Smith; but recovering from it, returned one that nearly doubled Smith into a corner of the room. The noise had now brought to Smith the assistance of his other officers, who rushed into the room with their swords drawn, and Mr. Dewey retired; but they afterwards contrived to get him (Mr. Dewey) into a room alone, and there beat and kicked him almost to a mummy. Early the next morning the troops were on their march. Before they had proceeded a mile a constable was despatched, who rode up by the side of Smith and informed him that he had a warrant in behalf of the state to apprehend him, who spurred his horse into the line, knocked over some of his troops, and called upon them to defend him by charging upon the constable—but the constable made good his retreat, and thus the matter rested for the present.

We understand, further, that this is not the first affair of this kind in which this Smith has disgraced himself. Every officer in the army, who esteems the character of a gentleman as an essential part of that of the officer and soldier, must feel his profession disgraced by such conduct. In the case before us, (and we have suppressed many points that very materially aggravate the facts as presented to us) this Major exhibits himself as a man who has been in the habitual practice of setting the civil authority at defiance; as one whose principles have long been at variance with every moral and civil duty. But on this occasion, we trust and believe he has fallen into hands that will not quit him until he is shorn of every imaginary honor that surrounds him.

The President of the United States returned to the city on the 14th inst. from a visit to Montpelier, after an absence of twelve days.—*Nat. Int.*

GEORGETOWN, D. C. Sept. 16.
We take pleasure in noting an establishment in this neighborhood, which bids fair to become of vast utility to the community. It is a manufactory for blankets. According to the present state of the machinery, ten or twelve blankets are manufactured a day; but will shortly be trebled in quantity. They are, for durability and warmth, pronounced much superior to the English blankets; and we trust they will be so far patronised, both by the government and individuals, as shall amply remunerate the proprietors (Messrs. Cobb, Bussard and others) for their enterprising and patriotic exertions to render us truly independent of a hostile and vindictive foe.—*Courier.*

Communication.
Departed this life, at his seat in Nash county, on the morning of the 24th September, General **WILLIAM ARRINGTON**, after an illness of about ten days, which he bore with great fortitude.—His death is lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a neighbor, a citizen, or member of society, Nash county has sustained an injury, such an one, it is to be feared, Providence never will replace.

Lottery now drawing in Baltimore.
THE VACCINE LOTTERY
CONTAINS FOUR GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES OF
20,000 Dollars,
2 of 5,000
10 of 1,000

Besides a rich variety of minor prizes.—Original Scheme not near two blanks to a prize.
This Lottery has already drawn twelve times, and continues to draw regularly.
The first drawn ticket on the 15th day's drawing, which will be on Wednesday the 15th October, (next month) will be entitled to one of the grand capital prizes of \$20,000.
A few Tickets and Halves may be had of the Editors of the *Minerva* if applied for previous to the 1st November. Tickets 8 dollars, Halves 4.—Regular slips of the drawing, containing blanks as well as prizes, will be regularly forwarded to the Editors, so that persons may ascertain the fate of their Tickets with as much certainty as the citizens of Baltimore.
SIMKINS & CALDWELL,
Washington Lottery Office.
October 2, 1812. 61-3t

Raleigh Academy.
In order to maintain and preserve that good character which the Raleigh Academy has hitherto had, of being not only an institution well calculated to afford instruction of every kind to youth of both sexes, but also an institution where the morals of students are improved and preserved in purity:
It is most earnestly recommended by the trustees of this institution, that the parents and guardians of students sent to it, will not put any considerable sum of money in the disposal of any such students, nor allow them to contract a debt at any store in the city; but that they authorise some respectable resident to allow their children or wards small sums of pocket money at stated periods, and, in all cases, to authorise the purchase of any article of clothing, books, &c. which it may be necessary for them to obtain on credit during their stay at the Academy.
And the storekeepers of the city are particularly requested by the trustees of the Academy not to open accounts with any student, except they be authorised so to do, by their parents or guardians, or some person in their behalf.
And if, after this public notice, any storekeeper, or other person, shall credit students on their own responsibility, it is hoped that parents and guardians will not consider themselves as bound to discharge any such accounts.
And whereas a practice has lately obtained amongst some of the students of this Academy of leaving their boarding houses after their parents or guardians have placed them there for the session, usually and without notice, without the knowledge of their said parents or guardians; which in notorious conduct, if continued, will probably have the effect to prevent respectable families from taking students to board, and thereby greatly injure the interests of the institution.
The trustees of this institution, in order, if possible, to prevent a repetition of this practice, wish it to be understood, that when parents or guardians place their children or wards to board, they place them for the session; and if any such student shall leave his or her boarding house, without the consent of his or her parent or guardian, expressed in writing, the parent or guardian shall not only be liable to pay for his or her board for the remainder of the session, but such student shall be considered by the faculty as having committed a disorderly act, and shall be dealt with accordingly.
In order farther to guard against the evil complained of, the trustees request that no citizen will hereafter consent to receive students as boarders on their personal application only, without the knowledge or consent of their parents or guardians.
WM. HILL, sec'y.
Sept. 26, 1812. 81-3t

**State of North Carolina, }
WARE COUNTY. }**
To all Sheriffs and Constables within the State.
YOU are hereby commanded to be vigilant in search for John Massey and John Killingsworth, junior, late of Johnson county, who escaped from the custody of James B. Ruth, a deputed constable, on the 30th of September, 1812, they then under arrest upon a charge of having had in their possession counterfeit bills, purporting to be bills issued by the Treasurer of the Raleigh Academy. The said Massey and Killingsworth, when taken, had in their possession, counterfeit bills of the above description. They were then on their way with their families, wagon team and a double chair, to the state of Tennessee, and will no doubt pass through the western counties of N. Carolina. Massey is about 25 years old, thin visage, pretty stout made, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light coloured hair, wore striped trowsers, and a mixed homespun coat; the crown of his hat sewed with white thread. Killingsworth, a little taller than Massey, slim made, wore a round jacket of yellow homespun, is about 20 or 30 years old.—The wagon has a new body on old and much worn wheels; the horses poor. Two younger brothers of Killingsworth, his mother, sister, Massey's wife and child, were in company.
It is believed they still have more counterfeit money with them, as they refused to let the constable search a chair box in their possession.
It is hoped that the good citizens of this state, will aid the civil officers in apprehending these fugitives from justice, who, it is believed, are of a gang of counterfeiters of specie as well as paper money.
Given under my hand at Raleigh, the first day of October, 1812.
RICHARD SMITH, J. Peace.

Raleigh Volunteer Guards
Be on your Parade Ground at half past 10 o'clock on **SATURDAY** the 3d inst. in full uniform. By order of the Captain,
CLARKE, 1st ser'nt.

W. Boylan
Has just received from Philadelphia,
FIFTY SETS OF WILLIAMSON'S
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
IN 2 VOLS.
Subscribers will please to call or send for them. The price is \$4—10 non subscribers \$4 50.
October 2. 61-1f

Lands and Mills for sale.
THE subscriber, wishing to remove to his possessions in Danville, offers for sale his **LANDS, MILLS and DISTILLERY**, in Caswell county. His Lands consist of sundry tracts adjoining or near to each other, containing, in the whole, about Eleven Hundred Acres. They lie about 2-2 miles from Caswell Courthouse, on the waters of Country line creek. These Lands are well watered and well timbered: a great part consists of good Tobacco Land, and all well adapted to the culture of Wheat and Corn.—The Plantation is in good repair and a considerable crop of Wheat is sowed on it.
The Dwelling House is new, large and commodious: it is 58 feet long and 38 feet wide; contains 10 rooms, besides two large apartments in the cellar: 7 of these rooms are neatly plastered, and one elegantly papered. It is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the Courthouse and all the surrounding country. There are a good framed Kitchen and other convenient out houses.
The Mills are on Country line creek, which is the best stream in the country. The Grist Mills are double geared, running three pair of large stones, and are fixed with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour, and with excellent Bolting Cloths. The flour of these Mills is equal to any made in North Carolina. The Saw Mill is constructed upon the most approved plan, and the surrounding country abounds with good timber. These Mills have been lately built and are in perfect repair.
The Distillery contains 5 large Still; the house is large and well fixed. These Mills and the Distillery, exclusive of the plantation and other improvements, are now rented for 1000 dolls. per year. Some idea of their value may be formed from the amount of their rent.
I will sell this property in whole or in part, to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Good bargains will be given for Cash or for Negroes, or for good Bonds payable at some early period.
These Lands are situated in a wealthy, genteel and flourishing neighborhood.
SOLOMON DEBOW,
Sept. 27, 1812. 61-1f

Good Land for sale.
I WILL sell the TRACT OF LAND, whereon I now live, containing one hundred and thirty three and a half acres, (part of which is cotton land and most yet to clear) lying on Cram Creek, three miles east of the town of Salisbury, N. C. and adjoining the lands of Colonel George Fisher, Mr. John Chambers, and others. The land is undoubtedly good. There is on the premises an excellent SAW MILL, (erected in 1811.) Also, a DWELLING HOUSE and several out houses. Commendation and a further description is deemed useless, as the purchaser will certainly wish to view the premises prior to purchasing, and of course can judge for himself.—Any person wishing to purchase can do so by applying to the subscriber on the premises.
JOSEPH TRAVIS,
Mount Falmus, Sept. 23, 1812. 61-3p

Cumberland County.
In the Superior Court of Law,
Spring Term, 1812.
Surviving partners of Donaldson, Macmillan & Co,
vs.
Heirs and Terretenants of John Speed, deceased,
SCI. FA.
IT having been represented to the Court that James S. Speed, William Pegues and Sally, his wife, William Michail and Masha, his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state, therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Minerva* that unless they appear and plead at the ensuing Fall Term, judgment by default will be entered.
From the Record.
61-3t J. WINSLOW, Clerk.

To Contractors.
THE Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, have resolved to erect a
BANKING HOUSE
in the city of Raleigh, the foundation whereof will be of rock, the walls of brick, and the roof probably of slate or some other fire proof material. The dimensions will be 32 feet by 53 feet 3 inches, two stories high, with a portico in front.—The undersigned, being a committee to contract for the materials and for the building of the said house, do hereby give notice that they will receive proposals for furnishing the several materials for the workmanship; or for the house complete. The plan of the building, together with a list of the requisite materials, will be shown by the committee to any person desirous of offering. It is contemplated by the Directors to have bricks made in the course of the present season, so that they may be laid early in the spring.
WM. POLK,
H. POTTER,
WM. SHAW,
WM. PEACOCK,
THEO. BLAIR,
Raleigh, 24th June, 1812.

Blank Checks
Of the forms adopted for the State Bank and its branches.
Office.