

subject, which appears to excite the greatest interest here, viz: respecting the disposition to be made of the goods imported from Great Britain, by merchants in various seaports, during the last summer, w. s. on suggestion of Mr. Cheves, postponed to Wednesday, when it is expected to give rise to considerable debate, it being a topic on which there exists not a little diversity of opinion, and involving property to the amount of twenty millions of dollars.

In the Senate, the bill originating in the house of representatives, which it will be remembered, has been amended in that body, by striking out the section authorising the enlistment of all persons over 18 years, was yesterday passed to a third reading, after considerable debate.

December 5.

The bill to increase the pay of the Army of the United States has become a law.

The House of Representatives is now engaged in the discussion of the Report of the committee of Ways and Means on the petitions of sundry merchants who have imported goods into this country subsequent to the Declaration of War, praying for a remission of penalties thereby incurred.

The discussion of this subject will probably occupy the House some days.

### Political.

#### ROWAN MEETING.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Battalion of Rowan County, and a number of other respectable citizens, in Salisbury, on the 28th ult. agreeably to previous appointment, MATTHEW BRANDON Esq. was called to the Chair, and JACOB FISHER appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained upon by the chairman and others, a Committee, consisting of William Moore, Robert Leake, William Kerr and Charles Fisher, was appointed to draw up Resolutions, expressive of the sense and feeling of the meeting. The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Register and *Minerva* for publication.

After a course of suffering and forbearance, unexampled in the history of ancient or modern times, the people of America are once more forced to take up arms in defence of their rights, their privileges, sovereignty and national independence. Notwithstanding every wise, every honorable and every conciliatory expedient has been exhausted to bring Great Britain to a sense of reason and justice in her conduct towards us, all our exertions have proven abortive. Ministers have been sent and ministers received; one overture has succeeded another; eloquent appeals have been made to her interests, to her reason, and to the established laws of nations; and to all these pacific efforts, on the part of the American government, Great Britain has answered by a more rigorous enforcement of her insidious policy, by murdering, imprisoning and kidnapping our citizens; by insulting our flag; by committing outrages on our commerce while carried on upon the great highway of all nations; by sending emissaries among us to create and foment a spirit of dissension—and to crown the black catalogue of enormities, by turning loose upon our frontiers the cruel, insatiate and merciless savages, to murder and massacre our defenceless citizens, without regard to age, sex, or condition. Under circumstances like these forbearance is no longer a virtue. Peace could only be had by vile submission, or by a manly appeal to the sword. The American Congress could not long hesitate which alternative to adopt, and on the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared to exist between the United States of America and Great Britain and her dependencies. At a time like the present, when we are at war with a powerful and experienced enemy, when the destiny of our beloved country depends upon the patriotism of the people and energy of the government, we deem it our duty, as part of the citizens of the United States, to convene; and we have accordingly convened for the purpose of expressing our entire approbation to the late important attitude our country has assumed, and our confidence in the wisdom of the government and in the resources and energy of the nation:

Resolved, That we view with unlimited approbation the late important measures our government has adopted in defence of the rights and liberties of the only republic on the face of the globe;—that the war in which we are engaged is a war, neither of ambition nor of vain glory; that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by a patient without example, under wrong accumulating without end; and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished by the transfer of the British sceptre into new hands clinging to former councils; and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British envoy here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights and maritime independence would not be revoked. To have shrunk, under such circumstances, from manly resistance, would have been a degradation, blasting our best and proudest hopes; it would have struck us from the high rank where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have betrayed the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust for future generations.

2d. Resolved, That by the constitution of the United States Congress is invested with power "to declare war, to raise and support armies," &c. A declaration so made and promulgated becomes a law of the land, and it is as much the duty of every citizen to respect and enforce such laws, emanating from the constitution, as the constitution itself; therefore, that opposition to this important law of the country is highly reprehensible, and unbecoming any of the citizens of the U States, as it is aiding the cause of the enemy in the same degree it is retarding our own.

3d. Resolved, That at a time like the present sentiments of union ought to be cherished among all orders of citizens; that we ought to unite in support of our liberty and national honor; and that this Meeting unanimously pledge their honors,

their fortunes and lives in defence of rights and independence.

(Signed, by order of the Meeting.)

MATTHEW BRANDON, chairman.  
JACOB FISHER, secretary.  
December 29, 1812.

### Statistig:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1812.

On Monday last, the two houses elected David Stone, Esq. as senator from his state, in the room of the Hon. Jesse Franklin. The votes stood, for David Stone, 100  
A. D. Murphey, 73  
Thomas Davis, 12

The bill for suspending executions is still before the legislature.

State Bank. at the meeting of stockholders this week, all the directors of the principal bank, excepting James Mebane, esq. in whose room Judge Taylor is chosen, were re-elected. Colonel William Polk was unanimously re-elected president.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated December 31, 1812

"On the 1st inst. a resolution was brought forward by Mr. Newton, proposing to enquire into the expediency of laying restrictions on the exportation of provisions and articles, necessary for military and naval equipments, in neutral vessels. The realisation of his resolution is obvious. A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the motion, and carried by one vote only. It was again called up yesterday and again postponed by the casting vote of the speaker."

### CHANGES.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington City, December 5.

"Dr Faus is resigned the place of secretary of war. Armstrong is spoken of as his successor. It is said that Mr Hamilton, the secretary of the navy, will also shortly withdraw. Cheves made an admirable speech yesterday in favour of the merchants, whose case is still before congress."

It is stated, in reports on Norfolk and New Providence, that Commodore Rodgers has captured the *Sparta*, a British frigate.

The French official account is before us of a dreadful battle between their army and the Russians, on the Moskwa, near Mjask. Bonaparte was victorious. It appears, with the loss of ten thousand men. It states that the Russians as being forty or fifty thousand. The French have entered Moscow.

A British ship of the line (we expect the *Pacific*) was about 13 miles to the eastward of the Capes of Virginia on Monday last; she put 18 prisoners on board a cartel bound to Baltimore.  
Noel & Ledger.

Louisiana.—In a New Orleans paper of October 29, appears a proclamation of Governor Claiborne, convening the Legislature to meet at that place in an extra session on the 23d day of November.

All the accounts from that quarter announce movements of troops—regulars, volunteers, and militia, as though some military enterprise were contemplated.

### COMMUNICATION.

On Friday morning the 20th ult. the house of Mrs Wilson in Fredell county, together with every thing in it, excepting some beds and a few clothes, was burnt to ashes. No male person was in or near the house when the fire was first discovered, and it had made such progress, that the unfortunate owner and daughters had to look on with unavailing regret, while the house and its contents fell a prey to the dreadful element. As soon as the unfortunate event was known the people of the neighborhood assembled, and with such hearty good will did they join in the humane purpose, that to build a house as good as the one that was burnt, was immediately determined on. We are happy to add, with so good effect has their generous resolution been executed that the good woman and her family (who were a few days ago destitute of a home to shelter them from the merciless storm) have now a comfortable one ready or nearly ready, for their reception. In no country has a more generous display of humanity ever been exhibited. Each neighbor vied with the other who should render most service—and every day after the fire, although the weather was unusually cold and severe, numbers were assembled, very early in the morning and busily engaged, some at one thing and some at another, in forwarding the benevolent object. Fellow citizens, this is practical charity; and when any one may have the misfortune to become the subject of so signal a disaster, we earnestly pray they may find themselves among such neighbors and friends as Mrs. Wilson's.

Mr. EDITOR.—I was visiting one of my neighbors a few days past, and while there, I understood from the cries which I heard in an adjoining room, that some distressing accident had happened. I immediately entered the room, and found that a young lady in the family had accidentally upset a tea-kettle of boiling water, and had scalded both her feet and ankles.

Having noticed some time ago, in your paper, the certificates of sundry persons, that *Carded Cotton*, applied to burns, would have a good effect, it occurred to me that this would be a good opportunity to try and prove its efficacy. I requested that some cotton should be brought, and immediately applied in large rolls to the feet and ankles. This was done, and the young lady, who suffered excessively for about four hours, was gradually relieved from the smart and pain, and was able to walk about the house, with the bandages on, before night. The next morning, when I visited there, she had on her stockings and shoes, and she as

sured me she felt no other inconvenience from the accident; than that it made her feet tender.

You are at liberty to publish this, if you think it will add any weight to the certificates already given for a discovery which cannot be too extensively known. Yours, &c.

FRANCIS S. TAYLOR.

The following is an extract of a letter from Columbia South Carolina:

The following resolution was introduced yesterday by captain J. L. Wilson; Resolved, that the Hon. John Drayton be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, as late governor and commander-in-chief of this State.

The papers contain general Hopkins' official account of the failure of his expedition, of mounted riflemen against the Indians on the Wabash. After advancing some distance, the troops, in spite of the general's remonstrances, turned round and fled homeward.

### UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the University of North Carolina are happy in being able to make known to the public the prosperity and the increasing opportunities of this establishment. In erecting a college among ourselves, it was the object of its founders to provide for our youth means of improvement similar to those which are enjoyed by the young in other parts of the world, and by the few in our own, who were competent to the expense of distant education. To accomplish this object, worthy of a free and enlightened people, essential to their liberties, and, in the present state of the world, peculiarly so to their respectability, it was necessary to encounter many difficulties. If the whole of these could have been foreseen from the beginning, there is reason to apprehend that they might have appeared too great to be attempted. But it is the wisdom of Providence to fortify our minds under the pressure of instant evils by the prospect of approaching success, and by its occasional smiles, to animate us for the struggles that are yet to come. Of this nature have been the occurrences that mark the progress of this seminary.

It is now ascertained that in six months from the present date the principal building will be ready for the reception of inhabitants. As soon as it shall be finished, the number of rooms in the two buildings will be sufficient to contain eighty students. There will be an apartment, also, for each of the two societies, one for the library, and a public hall, in which the students will attend lectures evening and morning. The opportunities of library will be understood, when it is considered that each of the societies has, it is believed, from 800 to 1000 volumes, and that there are 1500 volumes in the library of the college.

A society has been lately constituted for the cultivation of sacred music, and an organ is now probably finished in New York for the use of this society. It will be transported to the college, and set up as soon as practicable after the beginning of the year. And every Sunday public worship will be conducted for the benefit of the students in Person Hall.

A list of the members that compose the Faculty is here inserted, to show the provision which has been made by the Trustees for the instruction and moral government of the college.

The Rev. Robert Chapman, Professor of Moral Philosophy and President; the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Professor of Mathematics; Mr. Andrew Rhea, Professor of Languages; and Mr. William Hooper, Tutor.

The academy at Chapel Hill will be under the conduct of Mr. Amos W. Glopston, subject to the superintendence of the President of the college. This gentleman acted formerly as tutor in the University, and it is believed that in his talents and virtue the public will find ample security for the good conduct and proficiency of the youth who shall be placed under his charge. There will be four classes in the academy, to which the students will be attached, and every possible attention will be given to the improvement of the scholars in reading, writing, spelling and English grammar. The house is now repairing, and will be in a better condition for the accommodation of the school than it ever has been.

In addition to these opportunities, Mr. Meinel has become a resident at Chapel Hill for the purpose of teaching the French language, and we can assure the public that he is well qualified for the business which he has undertaken.

The first session of the year will commence on the first day of January and end on the 24th of May. The second session will begin on the 30th of June and conclude on the 15th of November.

In the following list are made out for inspection the expences of the year, to be paid semi-annually in advance.

For the first session in the dining room and college:

DEPT.	\$30
TUITION,	10
ROOM RENT,	1
SERVANT HIRE,	1 50
LIBRARY,	50
WASHING,	8
CANDLES AND WOOD,	4
BAK,	3 50
	\$38 50

For the second session the payments are precisely the same.

From this view, and from the plainness of dress and manners which is fashionable at this institution, it is believed that liberal education can scarcely be obtained at any other, on conditions less burdensome.

With respect to the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and invigorating the faculties, it is not intended to make any remarks. It is a subject on which the public must be left to their own apprehensions, and the dictates of experience. These are the proper arbiters, and not we who are the parties concerned.

Those who propose to become members of this institution ought to come provided with the necessary books, and a punctual attendance on the first day of the session, is of the utmost importance to every student as well as to the college.

December 8, 1812.

The expences are nearly the same to a boarder in the village as in the college.

A Grand Concert, with the humorous Afterpiece called *Raising the Wind*, will be presented this Evening at the Theatre.

### The Subscribers,

HAVING qualified as administrator and administrator in the estate of the late RICHARD TROTTER, request all those having any claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, to the administrator, at his store house in Salisbury, where he is at all times prepared to liquidate the same. All those indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, and pay, or renew their notes with satisfactory security; otherwise they will shortly be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JANE TROTTER, adm'x.  
MOSES A. LOCKE, adm'r.

November 15, 1812, 714

### State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.  
IN THE COURT OF EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1812.  
Archibald M. Nail

vs.  
Neill Shaw and others.

IT being made appear to this court, that Neill Shaw and John Shaw, two of the defendants, reside without the limits of the state—ORDERED, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Minerva*, that unless the said Neill and John Shaw file their answers at the next term of this court, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

FROM THE MINUTES.—TEST,  
71 R. RAUFORD, C. M. E.

### THE ENGLISH STALLION STRAP,

WHOSE racing performances on the British turf, acknowledged superior racing blood, correct symmetry, real beauty, and character as a sure and valuable foal-getter, stand fairly admitted by impartial judges, is in good order and will stand the ensuing season, at *Probert Collier's* five miles from Wayneborough, on Neuse river; and will be let to mares on his usual moderate terms. STRAP is of common size only (five feet one and an half inches) but has produced stock of superior size to those of the largest horses by the same mares. This is readily accounted for, when it is recollected, that Beningbrough, the sire of Strap, is five feet three and an half inches; his brother, Zachariah, five feet four inches; their sire, King Fergus, was full five feet four inches, and the celebrated Eclipse, his sire, was of such powers as to run with 168 lbs, on his back, 4 miles 359 yds, going at his common rate, &c. Highblyer, the sire of Strap's dam, was not only a horse of 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, but is considered to have been the best horse ever in England. Mr. Wilson's filly, got the 6th September, carrying the full weight of a 3 year old, at Norfolk last fall, 4 mile heats, beat Favorite the 2d heat, distanced Comet, alias Rainbow, by Pickle Toby, the 3d and last heat, doubled and whipped out Maria the last three miles and three quarters. It was allowed that if she had been well ridden she would have won, as it appeared she had the best bottom of all the competitors. This filly, and I believe she got injured in this race, is the only one of Strap's get that I have known to be tried to run. Further particulars will be made known hereafter.

HENRY COTTEN,

Tarborough, Nov. 30 1812

713

### 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 broken land and most yet to clear) lying on Crane Creek, three miles east of the town of Salisbury, N. C. and adjoining the lands of col. 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 are deemed needless, 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 Falegus, Nov. 4, 1812. 67-3

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, a certain Doctor ANDREW MOORE, of South Carolina, has presented against the Estate of COLIN MARTIN, deceased, an Account, which we, the Executors, know to be extremely unjust—We, therefore, forwarn all persons from trading for the same, as he has already been more than sufficiently paid.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND, } Ex'rs.  
DANIEL LUCAS, }

Richmond county, N. C. Nov. 20, 1812. 703d

### Necessity!

LEWIS S. MUSE respectfully informs his friends, that he has been disappointed in the receipt of money from the South, sufficient to discharge his debts in this quarter: they will therefore call and settle their small balances within twenty days.—Those who are not in the above class will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

L. S. MUSE.  
Raleigh, December 4. 703d

### Lost or Misaid, a Note,

EXECUTED to the subscriber by *J. H. Dickerson* and *Nathan Branson*, bearing date the 11th of May last, payable four months after date, for the sum of Forty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against trading for the said Note, as full payment has been made and a receipt passed to the obligees.

DAVID WILIE,  
Greensborough, N. C. 22d Nov. 1812. 3d

### State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 29th November, 1812.

RESOLVED, That a dividend of two and one half per centum on each and every share of the State Bank, be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the stockholders or their Representatives on and after the first Monday in December next.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cash'g