

part, gentlemen, there is a sincere disposition to co-operate in every measure calculated to the present safety and durable prosperity of the State, and to advance the real interests of the Nation.

JOHN COTTON SMITH,
General Assembly, May Session, 1813.

MARYLAND
Legislature of this State are now sitting at Annapolis, having been convened to an extra session. On the 17th instant the following communication from the Governor was made to the Houses.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provisions as exigencies of State, in their opinion may require.

By virtue of the powers which the officers of the militia are invested in, many of the counties have been called to actual service and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the U. States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expenses thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry, (a portion of which to be mounted with the privilege of choosing their own officers.) Such a force, it is believed might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia in a great measure from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and by companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature, the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War dated the 20th and 24th, the Governor was required to call out 500 militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution on which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 16th, a further requisition of 2000 men, to be stationed at Baltimore was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as relates to this subject accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the U. States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, and the honorable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot County, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to introduce these subjects to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the general Government to the communications which we have had the honor to make them, would have enabled us to have given some assurances of future protection and security. To provide for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each State against invasion is made the imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the State governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, defined. If however, the General Government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self preservation, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort which it is in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State. But it seems necessary to fulfill, as the defence of the Union, and of the several parts of it has been committed to the General Government, that all expenses incurred in affording protection by the several States, ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the State may be subjected.

We have the honor to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

VIRGINIA.
The result of the election in this State is more favorable than was expected. The peace members chosen are the following: Messrs. Breckenridge,

Lewis, Caperton, Bayly, Sheffey, Hungerford, White and Kerr—3. For War—15.

VIRGINIA.
The following are extracts from Governor Barbour's address to the Legislature, at the commencement of their extra session.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 17, 1813.

The Senate, and
House of Delegates,

It has become my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which made necessary an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature.

It is known to you that your predecessors at their last session passed a law entitled "an act providing for the defence of the State against invasion or insurrection." After waiting a convenient time to give publicity to the laws, so as to afford the citizens of every part of the Commonwealth who were disposed to enter the service, an opportunity of making known their wishes, and thereby greatly extending the range of selection, the Executive proceeded to make the necessary appointments; of which they gave information to the parties concerned, but withheld the commissions. In this stage of the business, letters were received from the Secretary of War, and of State, which in the estimation of the Executive gave an aspect to our situation entirely different from the one existing at the time the law passed. These letters as well as mine to those officers of the General Government, connected therewith, are enclosed, and will be found in packet A. The causes which led to the passage of the law are not only disclosed in its preamble, but are of general notoriety. A powerful armament of the enemy had entered the waters of the Commonwealth under circumstances well calculated to justify the most serious alarm: an event of this kind not having been anticipated, no effectual measures had been adopted for our defence, and our eastern frontier was greatly exposed. Such was our condition and such our danger when the law received the assent of the Legislature. Shortly after its adjournment, the General Government, having in conformity with its power and duty, taken upon itself the defence of the State, sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive in calling out the militia, authorized such further detachments as might be necessary, and also having determined to raise a regular regiment for the defence of the State, to be officered by our citizens exclusively—and further having promised such other additional aid as the exigency of our affairs might require; presented a state of things, which, could it have been anticipated by the Legislature, the Executive believed would have prevented the passage of the law. Under this impression, it became a question of much importance with the executive what course they should pursue. To carry the law into effect after such assurances from the General Government, was to adhere to a system of defence, in its extent, inadequate to the object for which it was intended—justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity, and establishing a precedent liable to be prevented, to the worst of purposes, and also involving the State in an expense of half a million of dollars; by which our little resources heretofore husbanded with much care, were to be immediately squandered, and our constituents exposed to new burthens. To forbear to execute it was not without its difficulties. For the Executive to take upon itself the high responsibility of not executing the law of the land, was so hostile to the constitution, and a precedent of a nature so dangerous as to be entirely inadmissible. The convention of the Legislature was exposed to two objections. The inconvenience to the members, and an expense to the Commonwealth. The known patriotism of the Representatives of the people which counts as nothing, personal inconvenience made necessary by the public service, removed the first; the last, when opposed to the interesting considerations which dictated the necessity of an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, dwindled into insignificance. Under this view of the subject a call of the Legislature was supposed less liable to objection, than any other course we could adopt. If the facts now disclosed should produce on the minds of the General Assembly an opinion, coincident with that of the Executive, it will be to them highly gratifying; if otherwise, we shall console ourselves with the reflection that we have manifested our devotion to principle and subserviency to the just theory of the constitution which renders prudent in all cases of doubt, difficulty, and importance, an appeal through the constitutional organ, to the public will.

On Tuesday a company of the U. States Artillerists, being the first company of the 1st Regiment, consisting of 78 men, commanded by captain Wilson, arrived at Fort Johnston, Smithville, where they are stationed, from South-Carolina.—Wilmington Gazette.

Amid the gloom, which our present unparalleled political relations must necessarily spread over every face, it is a pleasing circumstance to contemplate the many efforts which have been made for the internal improvement and advantage of our Society. The diffusion of knowledge by the instruction of youth, has been happily commenced, and thus far successfully prosecuted by the establishment of the Wilmington Academy. The Trustees of this Institution well deserve praise for their exertions and would, doubtless, in no small degree, render its duration more permanent, and its usefulness more extensive, if they would devote more of their personal attention to the progress of its youth at the regular monthly reviews.

The Ladies of this town, always foremost in the promotion of any plan the tendency of which would lead to praise worthy and charitable ends, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of educating and otherwise relieving the infant poor. The subscription among them has extended to almost every Lady in the place, and many residing in the vicinity. The plan will go into immediate operation and must produce much good. The applause, they merit, would constitute an ample reward for their exertions if they did not experience a higher source of gratification from the benevolence of their object and the conscious purity of their motives.

The Cape Fear Agricultural Society have evinced their intention of becoming useful to their fellow-citizens by directing their attention to objects of real utility and extending their patronage to one great source of internal convenience, and national independence, our domestic manufactures.—Ibid.

To the Editor of the Edenton Gazette.

Sir,

The following is an exact copy of a letter written by Jesse Copeland, commanding at Port-Johnston, addressed to a former neighbor of his, in Perquimans County. It is forwarded to you for publication, to enable the good citizens of the County which gave birth to such a monster, to guard against his infernal machination, and to exhibit to the public, in true colours, the materials which compose an officer so elevated, and conspicuous in the army of the United States. An officer we have been induced to believe, was selected to protect our lives, our liberty, and our property—An officer it would seem with precisely such a head, such a heart, and such a "choice spirit" as is well pleasing to our wise and virtuous administration. He was first a Captain in the army, now a brevet Major.

The public may be assured the authenticity of the letter cannot be doubted; and you, Mr. Editor, can direct any person to the gentleman who has the original.

Fort Johnston N. C. March 13th 1813.

Dear

Sir the times at this place shows like the Brilliant Spirit of war. Every thing is in a complete state for action and our move ments are like Clock work I am confident it would make you poise to see us maneuver as it is more like mackanism than the nervs of the human and at any three minutes warning I Can have Every Cannons mouth on the fort in a complete blaze my men are wet Clothed and fed and are in good health and high Sperrits they have Just received their pay and money appears as plenty as dirt there is

By the closest calculation we have been able to make, the aggregate of votes taken at the late election would give a majority of at least three thousand in favor of peace.

The whole of the North Carolina delegation will have arrived at Washington on last Monday. The message of the President is expected with much anxiety.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Two communications have reached us, addressed to a writer who lately made his appearance in the Register under the signature of Gracchus.—The general contempt into which that author and his remarks have sunk, induces us to believe that it would be a waste of time and labor to occupy any portion of our paper with a reply.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

The examination of the students of this institution commenced yesterday and is not expected to close until the latter end of next week. The number of pupils has never been so great.

The Newbern Branch of the State Bank has removed the specie in its vaults to those of the parent bank in this place. This is certainly a prudent step, though we cannot imagine that either of our seaports is in much danger.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election in this State is more favorable than was expected. The peace members chosen are the following: Messrs. Breckenridge,

Robert H. Goldsborough, esq. has been chosen by the Legislature of Maryland, to supply the place in the Senate of the U. States, of Mr. Reed, (dem.) whose term of service expired on the third of March last.

The Hon. David Dagget has been chosen to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the election of Chauncey Goodrich, Esq. as Lieut. Governor of Connecticut.

Resignation.—Charles Ludlow, Esq. a master commandant in the navy of the United States has resigned that situation, on account of the elevation of Lieut. Morris, who was a junior officer, to a superior command. Mr. Ludlow has published a very elegant and manly appeal to the public; in which, besides doing entire justice to the reputation of Mr. Morris, he clearly demonstrates that it was possible amply to have rewarded that gallant officer, without doing the smallest injustice to the pretensions of others. For our parts, we think that signal conduct and courage should at all times be rewarded, and that gentlemen who hold commissions should look with generous complacency upon the promotion of those who have thus distinguished themselves. The rewarding of one gallant patriot whose good fortune placed him in a situation to advance the glory of his country, ought not surely to be considered as injustice to others equally brave, yet to whom chance has not been so kind. Warriors of the ocean as well as of the land are alike the children of the fickle goddess; and she will often prove cold or coy to those who best deserve her favors.—These should, therefore, not repine; but regard with like dignified equanimity, "her kindness and her scorn."

NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

Official dispatches which we this week insert will relieve our readers from the apprehensions they must have entertained for the safety of the army at Fort Meigs and the security of the Ohio frontier. Our troops there, it is true, have suffered severely, but this is the less afflicting when we reflect that thousands of innocent and defenceless families have been protected from torture and massacre. The enemy also has been obliged to retreat, after being abandoned by their savage allies; and we trust that the war, if it must be carried on, will hereafter be waged altogether on the territories of our adversary.

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at this time about twelve thousand dollars among them the feds are scarce hear and what few there is dare own the name as it know uncommon thing to give them a Coat of tar and feathers in this place it will not be more than one year before it will be death for man to say he is a federalist I am in high life I have not more than 300 men with me at present but I Expect to be reinforced there is some probability there will be an overhaling among the Enemies of Governmint and officers will be Chosed for that purpose and I Expect to be Sent as one of them if I am it is probable that I shall Come through that County and if I do you may Guess what will be the Consequence

I am with great Respect
your
JESE COPELAND
Mgr 10th Infanry
Commandant
for Jeta

We have the pleasure to state, that effectual measures are in progress for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen in captivity with the enemy. A cartel, by which all the system for the proper treatment, release and exchange of prisoners has been fixed, was agreed on and signed some days since, between Gen. Mason, Commissary General of prisoners, on the part of the United States, and Colonel Barclay, General Agent for prisoners on the part of Great Britain. By this among other things, it is stipulated that two cartel vessels of the burthen of five hundred tons together, shall be constantly kept by each government in the service of removing prisoners of the two nations, to be released on account or exchanged. On our part, the two vessels have been purchased, fitted and dispatched, to bring home our prisoners suffering in the West Indies. The U. S. cartel Anastasia, Captain Smith, left this place for Jamaica on the 2d inst. to touch in Hampton Roads, and take off British prisoners; and on the 13th inst. the United States cartel ship Perseverance, Captain Dill, sailed from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, to touch at New York to take in British prisoners in like manner. Both vessels are to return with American prisoners to Providence in Rhode-Island—one of the stations agreed on for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Nat. Int.

FOREIGN.

Late arrivals at Newport and New-Bedford, have brought English papers to the 7th and French journals to the 9th of April. The Brutus, arrived from England, brought 10,000 letters, and despatches to the government.

Affairs still continued favorable to the Russians on the Continent, and agitations in some of Bonaparte's provinces. The British were preparing an expedition for Hanover.

The Austrian envoy had arrived in London. It is said his object was to mediate for a general Peace. Britain requires France shall evacuate Spain.

A new squadron is named, and ready to start for America, with 2000 troops, and 10,000 rocks etc.

The French papers are chiefly filled with the details of proceedings in the Senate relative to arrangements for recommencing the campaign against Russia. The empress has been admitted to a seat at the council; and is appointed Imperial Regent in the absence of Napoleon. Four regiments of young men of wealthy parentage, and who are to mount, clothe and equip themselves are ordered out. The conscription of 1814 has been anticipated and 90,000 men of the descriptions included therein are to form the army of reserve on the eastern frontier of France.

The addresses of the different orators of State are filled with invectives against Prussia, who has actually declared war against France; as well as with abuse of Sweden, Russia and England.

It appears that Martial Law, in its utmost rigor, is to be extended to the department formed by Bonaparte out of the free towns and territories of the Elbe and Weser.

The French armies, that are to be, are thus summed up:

On the Elbe,	400,000
In Spain,	200,000
The Rhine, Italy, &c.	200,000
	800,000

From the Jamaica Chronicle.
NEW DISCOVERIES.

The American nation have lately taken great credit to themselves for two new discoveries, viz—first, the means pursued by captain Hull of the Constitution frigate, in effecting his escape from the British squadron, by the aid of kedges and hawsers, when off the banks of New-Orleans; second, the mode of covering their cartridges with thin lead, instead of flannel, by which means they state they not only fire oftener without spunging, but their guns never miss fire.

STATE BANK OF N. CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, 20th May, 1813.
A meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, a DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENTUM on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank, was declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after the first day in June next.

W. H. Haywood, cashier.

A TEACHER WANTED,

THAT is well recommended, to take charge of an E. GLISTY SCHOOL in Statesville, N. C.
May 28, 1813. 803—3t.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I forwarn all persons from trading for a Note of Forty Dollars, dated in February, 1813, payable four months after date or probably less, given by me to Charles Thompson.—Also, one other Note on Samuel Wilson, for Eighty Dollars and I think some Cents, dated, it is believed, in May, 1812, with three Credits thereon; the first credit received by Charles Thompson, and the others by James Kinkaid, junior, amounting to between thirty and forty dollars. The said Notes were given by me to Charles Thompson, in part pay for a Negro man, who has since been proved to be bad property. The notes are now in the hands of James Kinkaid, junior; against whom I have brought suit for forgery, and who stands bound over for his trial to appear at the next Superior Court of Richmond County.

John Ferriss worth.

April 17, 1813.