

the votes he has recently given, we are lost in astonishment—we cannot conjecture what was the motive, what the consideration, by what scheme of moral and political turpitude he could have thus acted; could he thus abused the trust, and so misplaced the confidence reposed in his hands.

Resolved, That the votes given by Mr. Stone in the Senate of the United States, viz: on the Law laying a Direct Tax, on the Act imposing a general Embargo; and on the appointment of Mr. Gallatin, we consider in principle as down right submission to the enemy.

Resolved, That the confidence of this Legislature be withdrawn from the said David Stone, and that all communications of a public nature from this General Assembly, to him, be interdicted.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Raleigh Register, the Star and the National Intelligencer; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy thereof to each of our Representatives from this State in Congress, and one to our Senator in the Senate of the United States.

Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table until Monday next.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Ross presented a bill for the removal of a separate election in Brunswick, and for other purposes.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1812, requiring notice of their appointment to be given to overseers of roads, rivers and creeks.

Mr. Parish presented a bill to provide more effectually for the administration of justice in the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county of New-Havover.

Mr. Hare presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Williamsborough academy.

Mr. Jordan presented a bill to authorise Anson Albertson of Pasquotank to make a road and cut ditches on each side of the same.

Mr. Kyle presented a bill to establish two other separate elections in the county of Buncombe and for other purposes.

Mr. Crump presented a bill to reduce the price of vacant land, entered after the first day of January next.

Francis Kilpatrick was elected first major of the Cavalry attached to the 12th brigade.

Received from the senate a bill to authorise the county courts to establish, alter or remove places of holding separate elections.

Likewise, a bill granting to the superior courts of the counties of Richmond, Anson and Montgomery, original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary.

Mr. Wm. W. Jones presented the annual report of Adjutant General Robert Williams, on the state of the militia of N. Carolina, which was read and referred to the joint committee on that part of the governor's message relative to the revival of the militia laws.

Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the late invasion, paying the local militia, &c. Messrs. Johnson, Wingate, Branch, W. W. Jones, Joyner, Roberts, Smith, Pugh, Mebane.

On so much as relates to the protection of our sea-coast, &c. Messrs. Robt Williams of Pitt, Murphey, Bruton, Stanly, Cameron, Holliday; W. Jones of Hertford, Iredell, Newby.

On Amendment of militia laws. Messrs. Slade, Holmes, Phillips, Chambers, Pearson, P. Barringer, D. L. Barringer, Carson, Owen.

On the proceedings relative to running the line with South Carolina. Messrs. Hampton, Steele and Cunningham Harris.

On the payment of the Direct tax. Messrs. Clarke, M. Bryde, Atkinson, Drew, Hare, Gray, Rullin, Pearce, Stanly.

On Steam Boats. Messrs. Murphey, Cameron and Stanly.

On the subject of Congressional elections. Messrs. Hawkins, W. R. Johnson, Hare.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Bruton, from the committee on the protection of the sea-coast, made a report: which, after debate, was laid on the table until Wednesday.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The house having taking up the report laid on the table by Mr. Bruton, after debate re-committed it to the select joint committee.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

The following report, as amended, was handed in, read and laid on the table.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the erection of fortifications, procuring munitions of war, providing against the attacks of the Indians upon the frontier counties: And also so much of the said message as relates to the communications of his Excellency with the Department of War of the United States, on the subj of the unprotected and defenseless condition of the sea-board; and on other subjects mentioned in the said communications, report in part:

That it is the first principle of the social compact, that every community shall extend protection to its members, so long as they remain obedient to its laws, and faithfully discharge the duties of their allegiance. The constitution of the United States having therefore vested in the general government the right to declare war, has imposed it as a solemn duty upon that government to provide for the general defence of the Union. If during a long period of prosperity and peace, preparations for defence have not been made, the declaration of war rendered it the duty of the general government to increase its activity, and without delay to extend to each state in the union exposed to danger, such protection and means of defence as were within its power. North-Carolina being an important member of the confederacy, with a sea coast presenting but few vulnerable points, and those capable of being placed at lit-

tle expence in a state of safety against the enemy, confidently expected that no time would be lost by the general government in giving to these vulnerable points an efficient defence. In this expectation we continued until the enemy invaded our territory. At that period of danger and alarm the state had to depend upon her own efforts. The general government had provided for this state no adequate means either of protection or defence, and had withdrawn most of those that were found upon our coast at the first moment of danger. The gun-boats which were in commission at Wilmington when the war was declared, had been laid up in ordinary; a company of regular soldiers that garrisoned fort Hampton had been withdrawn and sent beyond the state. His excellency the Governor acted promptly and decisively: He called into service such portion of the militia as was deemed adequate to the emergency; he procured such munitions of war as were within his reach—and the enemy having abandoned our territory, he examined our sea-coast and reported the result of this examination to the department of war of the United States. His excellency pressed the claims of this state upon the general government for adequate protection and suitable means of defence. Your committee as citizens of the state of North-Carolina feel humiliated at the indifference and neglect with which those representations of his excellency have been treated. If they have not been suffered to sleep in that department to which they were directed, they have produced no effect on our behalf.

No measures of defence have yet been adopted save only that the five gun-boats, which had been laid up in ordinary at Wilmington, have been put into commission. No forts have been erected, no vessels of war have been stationed in our waters, no regular troops have been found upon our sea-coast except one company of artillery, stationed at Fort Johnson. The detached militia called into the service of the United States have been much neglected. They have been furnished with but few tents to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather: many of them have perished from want of medical and hospital stores to resist the diseases of a sickly climate, and the survivors of them have been required to perform ordinary garrison duty. Notwithstanding these privations and sufferings, the militia, thus called out, have exhibited a patience and constancy which your committee cannot forbear to notice and applaud.—During this time many hundreds of regular troops have been voluntarily enlisted in this state, and instead of sending those troops, or a part thereof, to the defence of our sea-coast and to the relief of our militia in service, the general government has sent them elsewhere. At the moment when the Secretary of State for the United States was apprising Gen. Pinkney of the sailing of the enemy's armament from Halifax and that its probable destination was to the southern states, the regular troops which had been in cantonment at Salisbury were under marching orders, and have since marched beyond the limits of this state. Thus, whilst danger approaches, the means of security have been withdrawn from us: our physical strength has been weakened, and those men who should have defended our sea-coast, have been scattered from Savannah to the frontier of New-York. It is with deep concern that your committee mention the fact, that although North-Carolina has furnished to the United States as many regular troops as almost any state in the Union, none of those troops have been employed in her defence. It is time to use the plain language of earnest remonstrance, or to yield our claims to respect in the confederacy. The present is a moment of danger: the enemy are off our coast, and we know not where nor when they may land and lay our towns and country, on the sea-board, under contribution. It is time for us distinctly to understand whether the general government will, without further delay, afford to us the requisite protection; or whether we are still to be left to depend upon our own resources.—Your committee are therefore of opinion that an address, from both houses of this general assembly, should be transmitted immediately to the President of the U. States, upon the subject matters of this report, entreating him to afford to us the protection and means of defence which our situation requires. Your committee have prepared an address, which they present as a part of this their report, and recommend to the two houses to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the memorial and remonstrance of the Senate and house of Commons of this General Assembly to the President of the United States herewith reported, be signed by the Speakers of both houses and transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to employ an agent for the purpose aforesaid, and to inform the President of the United States that the said agent will remain at the city of Washington for his answer to the said memorial and remonstrance, will take charge thereof and present it to his excellency for the purpose of being laid before this General Assembly. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Accompanying the report was the following

MEMORIAL:

To James Madison, Esq. President of the United States.

The memorial and remonstrance of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

THAT upon the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, your memorialists hoped and expected that measures would have been taken without delay by the general government to defend the sea-coast of this state. In this hope and in this expectation we have been disappointed; and after the lapse of seven months from the declaration of the war, and more than four months after an actual invasion of the state by the enemy, we find our sea coast in a great degree unprotected and undefended. His excellency the governor of this state has laid before us his communications with the department of war of the United States, in which he has exposed the condition of our sea-board, represented the points most liable to

attack, suggested means of defence, and enforced the claims of this state upon the general government for protection. It is with much concern that we have not witnessed a prompt and decisive attention to those representations, and seen them followed by measures corresponding with their importance. Our concern at this indifference is increased by the consideration, that a few thousand dollars would have been sufficient to place North-Carolina in a state of safety against the predatory incursions of the enemy. Out of the many millions heretofore voted for the purposes of general defence, under the present or preceding administrations, we would ask what has been expended in providing for the defence of this state? The circumstances of the times, the dangers to which we are exposed, the rights of this state as a member of the confederacy, and the indifference with which her efforts to entrench her claims to protection have been heretofore treated, impel us, upon this occasion, to use the language of earnest remonstrance. It is from no spirit of disaffection, but from a just sense of our rights, that we have adopted this language. For the proof of this declaration we appeal to the generous confidence which we have extended to the general government: a confidence which perils and difficulties have not impaired; a confidence that has continued unshaken, until it seems to have produced an opinion, that the claims of North-Carolina to protection may be overlooked by the general government, and not a murmur be heard. As yet, efficient measures of defence have not been adopted, since the declaration of war. A due regard to the character and to the interest of the state forbid us any longer to remain in this uncertainty and in this insecurity. The time has now come when your memorialists must distinctly understand, whether the general government will afford to them the requisite protection.—The enemy are off our coast; we know not at what hour or at what place they may land and plunder our towns and country on the sea board. We beg you, sir, without delay, to inform us whether measures will be immediately taken for our protection. We make this enquiry thus early after having assembled together, that we may be able, during our session, to give to N. Carolina an attitude suited to her population and the extent of her resources, and to extend to our sea coast the requisite protection, should it be longer withheld by the general government. We invite your attention to the communications of his excellency the governor of this state with the department of war of the United States, and earnestly entreat you to give immediate effect to the mode of protection and defence therein pointed out.

Committee of Finance. Messrs. M. Farland, Davidson, Murphey, Slade, Gault, Robt. Williams, Jones, Johnston, Carson, Phifer, D. L. Barringer, J. Barnes, Iredell, Stanly, Gillespie, Seawell, Davenport, King, Daniel, Collins, Relfe, Sloucomb, Wright, Newby.

Committee of Justice. Messrs. Waugh, Th. Wright, M. Williams, Branch, Bell, Foy, Beader, M. B. Dickson, Longino, Craig, Hawkins, D. Sawyer, Pinkham, Parish, P. well, Hoke, J. Harris, Anderson, Lanier, Jones (Perquimmona) Holliday, Wright, Black.

Provisional and Grievances. Messrs. Hampton, Phillips, Hinton, Hawkins, Reddick, Bruton, Wingate, Stewart, Kyle, Hoyer, Blagge, P. Barringer, Mebane, Ruffin, Farmer, Cherry, Fyton, Etheridge, Ch. Bryan, W. Bryan, Beck, Fenwick, Pickens, Backman.

Decorations and Honors. Messrs. Raybourn, Moore, Farrar, Holmes, J. Wright, B. Sanderson, Th. Sanderson, Dancy, Calhoun, County, S. Hill, Pearson, Graves, Chambers, J. Barnes, Benton, Pugh, Jordan, Roberts, Ladin, Thompson, Flowers, Cabberton, Cary, Bell.

Committee on Military Land Warrants. Messrs. Crow, Steele, Cameron, Cherry, Skinner, Sheppard, Gillespie, Tyson, Hill, Slade, Murphey and Fowler.

Committee of Privileges and Elections in the commons. Messrs. Miller, Foster, J. Stewart, Douglas, Hogan, Dickens, Hilliard, Hamon, D. Sawyer, Jones, (Hertford), H. Bryan, Cook, Rus, Beck, Tyson, Matthias.

Resignations. Among the resignations were those of Zebulon Farkston, as Colonel of Cavalry of the 13th brigade.—John M. Elroy, first major of the 3d Buncombe regiment. John Reinhart, Colonel of Cavalry, 10th brigade. William Scott, 2d major of the 2d Surry regiment. Michael King, 1st major of the Washington regiment of militia. William Hallow, first major 1st Burke regiment. Jacob Kline, 2d regiment 10th brigade.

Petitions for Divorce. John Dyer, of Duplin, from his wife Elizabeth; Thomas Beaton, of Stokes, from Polly, his wife; Jacob Perry, Pasquotank; John D. Mark, Richmond; Nancy Perry, Currituck; Wm. Grantham, Buncombe; Frederick Ward, Lincoln; Rebecca Bonds, Wilmington; Ann Morton, Brunswick; A. B. Brown, Rowan; Nancy Balance, Currituck; Susannah Bass, Randolph; Thomas Roberts and Phoebe Roberts, of Camden.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1813.

On Saturday last the two houses proceeded to the election of a Governor for the ensuing year; when his Excellency William Hawkins, was re chosen without opposition.

An election was likewise held for a judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Harris. Henry Seawell, esq. was elected.

Col. Benj. Hawkins, Indian Agent, has published an article in relation of the charge made against him by gov. Claiborne or having failed to give early notice of the hostile intentions of the southern savages.

By the *Baltic*, arrived at Boston, accounts to the 1st inst. have been received.

About 1500 American prisoners remained at Halifax and were very sickly. From 4 to 6 died a day.

Admiral Warren with his flag ship the *St. Domingo 74*, remained in port, as also the *Victorious 74*; *La Hogue 74*; *Poictiers 74*; *Marlborough 74*; *Tenedos 38*; *Endymion 40*, (lately arrived from England) *Chesapeake* (nearly ready for sea) *Maidstone 36*, and several brigs of war.

Statira, *Belvidera* and *Morgiana*, sailed a few days before on a cruise.

The *Poictiers 74*, was to sail for England with a convoy in about 10 days.

The *National Intelligencer* states that the President has ordered forty-six of the principal British officers in our possession to be placed in close confinement.

We regret to inform our readers of the loss of the *Chippeway*, her crew and baggage in a late gale on Lake Erie. The *Chippeway* was a schooner carrying 3 guns and taken by the gallant Perry from the British—She was sailing from Put-in-Bay to Detroit, having on board 60 souls, among them 3 lieuts. the baggage of 2 regiments and a large sum of money for the 24th regiment, all drowned and lost by the staving of the vessel. This misfortune happened about 3 weeks since. *Ohio Paper*.

An intelligent gentleman in Washington writes to his friend in N. Carolina, that Mr.

De Kantzow, the Swedish minister, stated to him, that he, (the minister) before leaving London, called on Lord Castlereagh, and tendered to him his services in attempting to bring about a reconciliation between this country and Great Britain. This Lord C. declined assuring Mr. De K. that admiral Warren was fully authorised to negotiate with the American government. It was reported at Washington that the president had again nominated Mr. Gallatin; that Mr. Bayard was much disgusted; but that the latter had been notwithstanding ordered on a special mission to London. These reports are not believed.

Generals Wilkinson and Hampton are said to have formed a junction. So has Gen. Dearborn, with Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin.

The Conscripts, lately ordered out by Gov. Tompkins, and who had joined Gen. Hampton in Chateaugay have returned to Plattsburgh. They were sent back by the General in consequence of their refusing to cross the lines when the Army marched into Canada. About 25 of them volunteered; the rest availing themselves of their constitutional privileges, declined going, and are accordingly to be discharged and sent home, with all the curses of democracy on their heads. Regarding these, however, with as much attention as their IMPORTANCE deserves, they are happy in thus getting rid of a business which promised them more fatigue than glory or profit. It is worthy of remark, that a full proportion, of those who refused to go, are genuine Democrats; men who voted for the war, but who never understood the privations and sufferings which it occasioned, until their present tour of service taught them by woeful experience. They will therefore return home heartily sick of it. Those who did volunteer, were immediately put under the command of regular officers, and marched off with the army into Canada. If they acted from patriotic motives they are entitled to credit. And those who choose to stay at home have a right so to do—as a man may become a regular soldier or not at his pleasure in this free country.

Plattsburg paper.

Butter Monopoly at New-York.—It has been discovered, that certain persons have monopolized the winter butter of the New-York market, to the amount of 20,000 firkins, for the purpose of speculation, and compelling the citizens to pay a double price for that necessary article. It is calculated that if the monopolizers succeed, they will gain at least one hundred thousand dollars! Notice has been given to the manufacturers of butter in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, who have the articles for sale, that good butter is now selling at three shillings a pound, and good firkin at 2s. 6d. quick. The monopolists are ten in number, and are well distributed through the butter country, only two being in the city of New-York, as agents for the disposal of the butter. The names of the individuals are in the possession of the editor of the N. York Evening Post, who has given them three days grace. The editor in remarks on the subject says, "This is the first mischief we experience from the flood of country banks. About 20,000 dollars is supposed to have been vested in this monopoly." *Fred. Herald*.

In May last, the boats of the British frigate *Bacchante*, captured the town of Harlabayo on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic—destroyed a battery of 8 guns, put the garrison (about 400 men) to flight, and brought off the governor and his suit, prisoners. A convoy of 70 sail (the object of the expedition) being at anchor at Nosi Graile, escaped during the attack on the town. On the 12th June a convoy of 25 sail, was attacked under the town of Guibia Nova, 14 of them brought off, and the rest destroyed. The British had in these affairs, 5 killed and 6 wounded.

MARRIED.

In Martin county, on the 19th inst. Mr. Wm. M. Clark, of Plymouth, to the amiable and beautiful Miss MARTHA B. WILLIAMS, youngest daughter of Gen. Wm. Williams.

DIED.

On Friday Morning, the 19th Inst. in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, John Crawford, Clerk of the County Court of pleas and quarter sessions.

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Neuse River Navigation will be held at the Academy Buildings in Raleigh on Monday next the 29th instant, for the purpose of electing a President and Director of the company; for reading the Report of the committee appointed to make a survey of the River, and for other business. Nov. 26, 1813.

THE GRAND LODGE OF N. CAROLINA will convene to-morrow evening, the 27th instant.

The Subscriber offers for sale,

HIS LANDS, in the County of Wake, situated about eight miles south of Raleigh, East of the Fayetteville road, bordering for a considerable distance on the waters of Swift Creek. There are two Tracts, one of five hundred, the other of eight hundred and forty three Acres; lying nearly opposite each other on each side of said Creek. He believes he will not be deemed extravagant by a Judge of Land, when he ranks it with the first rate in this part of the country. It has the advantage of a good range for stock of all kinds; the soil is strong and productive;—on one piece there is a large body of low ground; and the other is unusually level for Land in this part of the state, and very free from rock. They are both favored with good water and on one piece there are considerable improvements. Any person wishing a more satisfactory description of them, will do well to inquire of Maj. Daniel Barringer or Simon Turner, who, in the absence of the Proprietor, can make them acquainted with the terms. Payments will be made easy.

W. W. HILL,

Nov. 25, 1813.