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Legislature of North-Carolina.

A LIST OF THE ACTS,

Passed at the session of the General Assembly of N. C. 1814.

1. An act to give to the superior courts of law concurrent jurisdiction of petitions for the amendment of grants and mesne conveyances of land [The caption gives a complete definition of the law.]

2. An act to continue in force the third section of an act passed in 1813, respecting scites for Light-Houses and Fortifications. [This act extends the time in which the United States may obtain scites for Light-Houses.]

3. An act to continue in force certain acts concerning the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, and for other purposes concerning said Banks.

[Extends the charters to 1835, enlarges the capitals of each to 800,000 dolls. making the stock of the state in both amount to 260,000 dolls. and lays a tax of 1 per cent. on the capitals.]

4. An act allowing further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [The time allowed is two years.]

5. An act to amend an act passed in the year 1741, entitled an act for the better observation and keeping the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality. [In cases of Bastardy, this act allows the man accused to have a trial by jury, in which case the woman's oath is only considered as *prima facie* evidence. The party praying the issue to pay the costs.]

6. To authorize the courts of pleas and quarter sessions to employ suitable persons to transcribe the Register's Books of the respective counties and for other purposes.

7. To amend and explain an act passed in 1813, entitled an "Act to raise a Revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1814." [The act above recited omitted the tax on white polls—this act explains it so as to make them liable.]

8. Concerning Divorce and Alimony.—[The parties to be heard in the superior court whose duty is to make a verdict—but no divorces granted till the proceedings are ratified by the General Assembly.]

9. To amend an act concerning old titles of land and for limitations of actions and for avoiding suits in law. [This act gives the benefit of the statute of limitations on actions of Debt founded on simple contracts.]

10. An act to amend the revenue laws of this state and to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government. [This act provides for the VALUATION OF LANDS, and imposes a tax of eight cents, on the hundred dollars. Thirty cents is the tax on white polls, and thirty cents on black do.—Other subject of taxation the same as last year.]

11. An act for the relief of persons who have made Entries for vacant and unappropriated Lands, and on which warrants of survey have been issued, and lost by accident.

12. Further to promote the administration of Justice in the Supreme Court of N. Carolina. [To prevent Judges who presided in the inferior Court from deciding on the case in the Supreme Court.]

13. An act declaring quakers competent persons to serve on Grand Juries and also on petit Juries in criminal cases.

14. An act to provide means to furnish supplies to the militia which may be called into the service of the state [or of the U. States] during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. [Authorizes the Treasurer to borrow under the direction of the governor, sums of money from the banks, not exceeding in the whole 15,000 dolls. for the above purpose.]

15. A bill further to prescribe the duties of the Comptroller. [He shall make out and have printed before the 1st of November in each year, the annual account of the Treasurer, to be laid before the general assembly.]

16. A bill to appoint commissioners to run the boundary line between this state and South-Carolina. [Sufficiently explained by the title.]

17. An act to provide for the purchase of arms, artillery tents and camp equipage, for this state. [Provides for the purchase of two thousand stand of arms, twelve pieces of artillery; and tents and camp equipage for two regiments. Fifty-five thousand dollars appropriated; and the treasurer to receive proposals, &c.]

18. An act for the more perfect organization of the militia of this state. [In requisitions from the government of the United States, all are compelled to stand their draft except Judges of the superior Court, and regular Ministers

of the Gospel, those heretofore exempted (Justices of the Peace, Clerks, &c.) are not bound to do ordinary militia military duty. Free persons of color are to serve only within the state. Brigadier Generals to appoint Brigade Inspectors.]

19. To extend the time for perfecting titles to land. [Persons having entries made since the year 1800, have until the year 1816 to perfect their titles.]

1. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Court of Craven, and to extend the term of said Court.

2. An act to alter the times of holding the County Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Rowan County.

3. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the better regulation of the town of Smithfield," passed in 1802.

4. An act to authorize & empower the county court of Nash, to appoint one other Ranger for said County, on the south side of Tar River.

5. An act to alter the place of holding two separate elections in the counties of Iredell and Rowan, and to establish one other separate election in the county of Cabarrus.

6. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of the counties of Wilkes and Ashe.

7. An act to establish an Academy in the County of Iredell.

8. An act for the further regulation of the town of Edenton.

9. An act to amend an act, passed in the year 1806, entitled "An act to establish two Turnpike Roads in the western part of this State."

10. An act to establish and incorporate an Academy in Greenville, in the county of Pitt.

11. An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend "an act to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, to rent out part of the town commons and for other purposes"—passed in 1813.

12. An act for the relief of the Treasurer of the county of Martin.

13. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act for laying out a town on the lands of Jesse Peacock, in the county of Sampson," passed 1785.

14. An act to incorporate the Raleigh Thespian Society.

15. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Thalian Society.

16. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Union Academy, in the County of Halifax.

17. An act to enable the Cape Fear Agricultural Society to raise a sum of money by way of Lottery.

18. An act to repeal an act passed in the year 1776, entitled "An act making compensation to the owners of outlawed or executed Slaves, for the counties of Bladen, Halifax, Granville, Cumberland, Perquimons, Beaufort and Pitt, so far as the same relates to the county of Beaufort."

19. An act to repeal an act passed in the year 1810, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of jurors in the county of Bertie."

20. An act to repeal an act passed in the year 1813, or so much thereof as secures to Peter Harrison of Stokes county, the privilege of erecting gates on the public roads leading through his land.

21. An act to remove two separate elections in the county of Orange.

22. To amend an act passed in the year 1805, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off and establish the dividing lines between the counties of Chowan, Perquimons and Gates."

23. An act to authorize Theophilus Lucy and Thomas Searcy of Rockingham county, to erect gates on their own land, on the public road leading to Allen's Ford, on Dan River.

24. To incorporate the Fayetteville Thalian Association.

25. To amend an act passed in 1810, entitled "An act to authorize Alexander Smith of Ashe county, to raise by way of Lottery the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and for other purposes."

26. An act authorizing the county Court of Surry, to appoint a committee of Finance.

27. To incorporate the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy.

28. An act for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesborough, in the county of Wilkes.

29. To revive the 2d section of an act, passed in 1801, entitled "An act to revive an act passed in 1794, for the regulation of the city of Raleigh."

30. An act to repeal an act passed in the year 1803, entitled "An act granting separate elections to the inhabitants of Wake and Halifax counties, and for other purposes, so far as respects the county of Wake, and for other purposes."

31. For the removal of a separate election in the county of Rockingham.

32. To incorporate the Trustees of the Post Academy on Mattamuskeet, in Hyde county.

33. To amend an act passed in 1813, entitled an act for erecting an Academy in the town of Tarborough.

34. To incorporate Davie Lodge, No. 39 of the county of Bertie.

35. To establish permanently the dividing line between the counties of Ashe and Burke.

36. Granting to the Superior Court of the county of Richmond, original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a Jury is necessary.

37. To amend and continue in force an act passed at the last Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of rendering navigable Cotentnea Creek."

38. Better to provide for the Poor of Wake county.

39. To provide for the payment of Jurors in the county of Bladen.

40. To enable the Wardens of the Poor for the county of Sampson, to lay an additional tax.

41. To alter the place of holding a separate election in the county of Rockingham.

42. To annex captain Frederick Walsler's company district, to the second regiment of Rowan militia.

43. For the removal of a separate election in the county of Franklin.

44. An act to carry more fully into effect an act passed in the year 1810, empowering the County Court of Chowan, to lay a tax on the inhabitants of said county, for building a Poor House.

45. To provide for a settlement with the Court Officers of Buncombe county.

46. To amend an act, entitled "An act concerning the Turn-Pike Roads in the county of Buncombe," passed in 1813, and for other purposes.

47. An act to remove one of the separate elections in the county of Northampton.

48. To establish a separate election in the county of Gates.

49. To amend an act passed in 1813, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners for the town of Lumberton."

50. To incorporate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 61, in the town of Wadesborough.

51. To establish one other separate election in the county of Wilkes, and to remove one of the separate elections of said county.

52. To authorize the Commissioners of the town of Beaufort in the county of Carteret, to appoint one or more Auctioneers, and pointing out the duties of the auctioneers so appointed.

53. To extend to Duncan McFarland the privilege of establishing two Turnpike Roads.

54. Establishing one other separate election in the county of Orange.

55. To prevent any person or persons from impeding the free passage of Fish up-Brice's Creek in Craven county, and for other purposes.

56. An act to establish a free school in the county of Duplin.

57. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and equity in the county of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

58. An act to establish a separate election in the county of Gates.

59. An act to establish a town on the lands of Jonathan Hampton in the county of Buncombe.

60. An act to authorize William Hampton late sheriff of Wilkes County to collect the arrears of taxes due him in said county for the years 1811 and 1812.

61. A bill to authorize Edward Chambers and John Smith, late Sheriffs of the county of Rowan, to collect the arrearages of taxes due them in said county.

62. A bill supplementary to an act passed last general assembly entitled "An act granting to the superior courts of the county of Richmond, original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury may be necessary."

63. A bill to appoint commissioners for the better regulation of Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Bladen.

64. An act to amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, securing to the persons therein named, such property as they may hereafter acquire.

Political.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

LETTER

To a gentleman in Boston, late a member of the Senate of the U. States from the state of Massachusetts.

Philadelpia, Dec. 15, 1814.

DEAR SIR.—You will doubtless be surprised, but (I trust) not offended at the receipt of this letter. Of the motives which dictate it, I shall forbear to speak: let them be gathered from its context. But should you ascribe my selection of you as the object of its address to any other cause than respect for your character and confidence in your love of country, you will have done much injustice to me, but more to yourself.

At Washington I learned the result of the despatches brought by the John Adams (a name of evil omen) and there, rumors were afloat, which have since gathered strength, of a disposition in Massachusetts, and indeed throughout New England, to follow the example of Nantucket, and declare for a neutrality in the present contest with G. Britain. I

will not believe it. What! Boston, the cradle of American independence, to whose aid Virginia stepped forth unsolicited, when the whole vengeance of the British ministry was wreaked on that devoted town! Boston, now to desert us, in our utmost need; to give up her old ally to ravage, at the price of her own impunity from the common enemy? I cannot, will not believe it. The men, if any such there be among you, who venture to insinuate such an intent by the darkest innuendo, do they claim to be the disciples of Washington? They are of the school of Arnold. I am not insensible to the vexations and oppressions, with which you have been harassed, with little intermission, since the memorable embarkment of 1807. These I am disposed, as you well know, neither to excuse, nor to extenuate.—Perhaps I may be reminded of an authority to which I always delight to refer, "Sognius irritat animos, &c." but let me tell such gentlemen, that our sufferings under political shackles of our own calling in, are not matter of *near-say*. It is true, they are considered by the unhappy, misguided patient, as evidence of the potency, and consequently (according to his system of logic) of the efficacy of the medicine, as well as the inveteracy of the disease. It is not less true that this last has become, from preposterous treatment, in the highest degree alarming. The patient himself begins to suspect something of the sort, and the doctors (trembling, each for his own character, are quarreling and calling hard names among themselves. But they have reduced us to such a condition, that nothing short of the knife will do. "We must fight, Mr. Speaker!" said Patrick Henry, in 1775, when his sagacious mind saw there was nothing else left for us but manly resistance, or slavish submission, and his tongue dared to utter what his heart suggested. How much greater the necessity now, when our country is regarded, not as a property to be recovered, and therefore spared, so far as is compatible with the end in view, but as an object of vengeance, of desolation.

You know my sentiments of the men at the head of our affairs, and of the general course of administration during the last eight years. You know also, that the relation in which I stand towards them is one of my own deliberate choice; sanctioned not more by my judgment than by my feelings. You, who have seen men (in the ranks when I commanded in chief in the House of Representatives, and others, at that time too green to be on the political muster-roll—whose names had never been pronounced out of their own Parish) raised to the highest offices; you who are thoroughly acquainted with the whole progress of my separation from the party, with which I was once connected in conduct, do not require to be told, that "there was a time in which I stood in such favor in the closet, that there must have been something extravagantly unreasonable in my wishes, if they might not all have been gratified." But I must acknowledge that you have seen instances of apostasy among your quondam political associates, as well as my own, that might almost justify a suspicion, that I too, tired of holding out, may wish to make my peace with the administration, by adding one more item "to the long catalogue of venality from Esau to the present day."—Should such a shade of suspicion pass across your mind, I can readily excuse it in consideration of the common frailty of our nature, from which I claim no peculiar exemption, and the transcendently wickedness of the times we live in: but you will have given me credit for a talent which I do not possess. I am master of no such *amphi-dexterity*; and were I to attempt this game, which it is only for adepts (not novices) to play! I am thoroughly conscious, that like other bungling rogues, I should at once expose my knavery and miss my object—not that our political church refuses to open her arms to the vilest of heretics and sinners who can seal their abjuration of their old faith by the persecution of the brethren with whom they held and professed it; but I know that my nerves are of too weak a fibre to bear the question ordinary and extraordinary from our political inquisitors. I can sustain with composure and even with indifference the rancorous hatred of the numerous enemies, whom it has been my lot to make in the course of my unprosperous life—but I have not yet steeled myself to endure the contemptuous pity of those noble and high minded men, whom I glory to call my friends; and I am on too bad terms with the world, to encounter my own self-disrespect.

You may however very naturally ask, why I have chosen you for the object of this address? Why I have not rather selected some one of those political friends, whom I have found "faithful among the faithless," as the vehicle of my opinions? It is because the avenue to the public ear is shut against me in Virginia, and I have been flattered to believe that the sound of my voice may reach New-England—Nay that it would be heard there, not without attention and respect. With us the press is under a virtual *imprimatur*, and it would be more easy, at this time, to force into circulation the Treasury Notes, than opinions militating against administration, through the press in Virginia. We were indeed beginning to open our eyes in spite of the opiate with which we were drugged by the newspapers, and the busy hum of the insects that bask in the sunshine of court patronage, when certain events occurred, the most favorable that could have happened for our rulers; whose "luck," verifying the proverb, is in the inverse ratio of their wisdom; or, perhaps I ought to say, who at least have the cunning to take advantage of glaring acts of indiscretion, in their adversaries at home and