

Messrs. Allen, Hardy, Washington and Glasgow, were appointed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a Medical Board in this State.

On motion of Mr. Brevard, the Committee on military affairs, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the militia laws, compelling officers commanding companies, to exercise their respective companies, from three hours on each parade day to one hour.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting Reports of Messrs. Nash and Brazier, Engineers, relative to the Swamp Lands. They were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 3 copies for each member, which was agreed to. The General Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, will be communicated in a few days.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Military Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws as to reduce the number of petty musters in each year to one; and that muster to precede the general muster, by a period not exceeding three months.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Internal Improvement, were directed to enquire to be made, with the view of ascertaining the best line for a Rail Road, from some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows, to the town of Fayetteville.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the laws on the subject of Divorce and Alimony, as to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, in such cases.

Mr. Benners presented a bill to repeal an act, passed in 1816, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of opening a navigable Canal from Turnagain Bay to Long Bay in Craven County. Read the first time.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to subject bail to costs [Provides, that whenever a scire facias shall issue against any person as the bail of any other person, and said bail shall not at, or before the term of the court to which said scire fa. shall be returned, executed, be discharged from his liability as bail, by the death or surrender of his principal or otherwise, then the bail to be liable for all the costs.] Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

The bill to authorize the building a bridge across Neuse river, in Craven county, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire of money, in the completion of a road from Hertford, in Perquimons county, to the mouth of the Dismal Swamp Canal; and also of a road from Hertford to Elizabeth City.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws of this State, as to compel the people, called Quakers, Moravians, Menonites and Dunkards, to bear arms, or pay an equivalent for exemption.

The bill to repeal the act of 1816, appointing commissioners to open a canal from Turnagain Bay to Long Bay, in Craven county, was read the second time and passed.

COMMUNICATED.

We earnestly invite the attentive perusal of the letter addressed by a Virginia Farmer to James Madison and James Monroe. It is the ablest paper which has yet grown out of the Presidential contest, and cannot fail to make a serious impression on every reflecting mind.

[From the Richmond Whig.] TO JAMES MADISON & JAMES MONROE.

However widely separated we may be by the political distinctions with which you have been so deservedly honored, I claim the privilege of addressing you in the spirit of our institutions, with the equality and frankness of a freeman.

I tender you, in advance, the homage of my high consideration, and acknowledge with unfeigned pleasure, the pride I feel in the recollection that my name, however humble, is compatriot with your own.

Your lives, full of usefulness to your country and of honor to yourselves, faithfully committed to the page of history, will be held up as examples of imitation to our posterity, who will exultingly compare them with the best ancient models. With these sentiments, which I most sincerely feel for your exalted characters, you will do me the justice to believe, that in the ordinary progress of human affairs, I would be among the last of mankind to intrude on your retirement, or to disturb your repose. But a crisis full of danger to our country has arrived. I do not fear from you the imputation of indulging in idle declamation, or unfounded alarm. Though standing yourselves aloof, in your peaceful retirements, from the tempest that howls through the land, and of which Jackson is the fiery spirit, you cannot be insensible of its existence, nor without apprehension of the desolation it threatens. It

is impossible that either your feelings or your judgements can be neutral, in a contest waged between the friends of civil liberty on the one hand, and the partisans of a military chieftain on the other—in a contest between the Constitution and the Sword. When you reflect on the origin of this contest, the means employed to maintain it, the character of many of its supporters, and its possible appalling and—it would be a libel on the whole tenor of your lives, to doubt for a moment the side you have embraced. In forming this decision, you were not compelled to resort to the Nashville Committee, nor to Jackson's humble biographer, for the facts on which it was founded. You both knew, personally, enough to justify you in deciding without hesitation, on the unfitness of General Jackson to the Presidency. Without advertent to his utter disqualification from temper and education, or his profound ignorance of the first rudiments of the office, you Mr. Madison, must still remember the surprise and indignation with which you were filled on being informed of his excesses at New Orleans. Still more vivid must be our recollection of the horrors with which you read the

memoirs of the hero of the battle of New Orleans. To pour exclamation when giving vent to your feelings on that occasion, will be readily ascribed his ferocious exception to your fitness for the Presidency—that you were to mild to look on blood and carnage with composure. You, Mr. Monroe, cannot have forgotten the insolent contempt he threw upon the civil authority, when, by a general order, he directed his subalterns to obey no order from you unless sanctioned by himself. The remembrance must be indelible of the dismay and confusion of yourself and your Cabinet, when first informed of his violating, in the face of express orders, the sovereignty of a country at peace with the United States—thus assuming in himself the power granted alone to Congress. Equally fresh must be your recollection of the anxiety you felt to save your country from the humiliating disgrace with which it was threatened, when Jackson was traversing the streets of the metropolis, with his military family, denouncing vengeance against the Representatives of the people for presuming to inquire into his conduct. It is known to you also, and must be a continued source of satisfaction, that, by your prompt and zealous exertions, aided by the firmness and prudence of DeCatur, our history was exempted from so foul a blot.

I do not avert to these things now to awaken afresh the indignation and horror you both felt at the time of their occurrence, but to justify me in the declaration that you are not to be ignorant of the evidence that already in your own knowledge, to decide on Jackson's unfitness for the Presidency, and the danger, direct and indirect, which would result from his election. With this conviction on my mind, I address you this solemn question—Will you fold your arms together and continue silent and passive spectators of such a scene as your country now presents? In the best age of ancient manners, whenever the safety of the Republic was threatened, the aid of the political patriarch was invoked, and never in vain. Neither age, nor circumstances, nor former honors, were pleaded in excuse. Has our age degenerated, or have the obligations of patriotism been changed? In modern times, your illustrious predecessors present you an example worthy of your imitation. Washington came from retirement to head again the armies of his country, when menaced with war. The elder Adams lent the authority of his venerable name as an Elector for his native State, when your election, Mr. Madison, was opposed by some of the choice spirits now engaged in attempting to pull down his son. Jefferson filled an interesting employment to the day of his death. And, I may justly refer to your own cases. Both of you are adding to your well founded claims on the gratitude of your country, by treading in his footsteps. Why, then, forbear to exercise the rights of citizens in the present fearful crisis? Why withhold your opinions and advice? Standing as you do on the narrow isthmus that separates advanced age from the grave, and exempted by your situations from the temptations that lead to human infirmities, your opinions would be received as the oracles of wisdom. There is no mansion, however great, nor a hut, however humble, which they would not reach. There is not a man who would not listen to them with respect. I mean neither to flatter you for I am no man-worshipper, nor to degrade my fellow citizens, for whom I entertain the profoundest respect.

I wish only to be understood as urging, that were you to speak distinctly and unequivocally your sentiments, every honest man in this nation would feel himself compelled, instead of pursuing with blind devotion the dictation of party papers, to reflect, and review his opinion—to hear both sides. This reflection, and this review, are all that is wanting to secure the triumph of sound principles. For nations like individuals have their seasons of intoxication; both may be saved by timely and friendly advice, and return to sobriety. Should we escape from the present military phrensy, it is not probable, at least for a long time to come, that we shall again have to encounter this

formidable foe to human liberty. May it not have been within the scheme of Divine Providence, that you have been permitted to survive your contemporaries to become the Nestors of the age—that by your voice every modern Thersites might be rebuked?—You have only to raise that voice, and the Giles, and the Van Burens, the Kremers, and the Eatons, will hide their heads.

I feel humbled in encumbering a grave address to you with such names. It is no fault of mine, but of the times, which are so out of joint as to have given importance even to them. Merciful God! to what a condition have we come, and what a mockery of the representative principle does it present, when such men have succeeded to the Franklins, the Hamiltons and the Jeffersons, of a former age! And Andrew Jackson, their chief, the proposed successor of George Washington! the admirer of blood and carnage, claiming to tenant the mansion heretofore the abode of the lovers of philosophy and humanity! With what indignation would the Father of his country frown from the canvass that adorns the vestibule, at the entrance of this anti-de! For, it cannot have escaped your observation, that in elevating Jackson to the Presidency, we insult the memory and degrade the character of Washington: among whose distinguished attributes was his respect, in every difficulty, and at the gloomiest periods of the Revolution, for the civil authority. It was that sublime virtue, so rare in a successful revolutionary General, on which the Congress that accepted his resignation, so emphatically dwelt in the answer—perhaps penned by you, Mr. Madison—which they tendered to him on this wonderful occasion. Nor can it be doubted that this feature in his character, above all others, produced to him the high privilege of standing at the head of humankind. It was this which turned every eye in America upon him as most worthy of the first office in her gift. But of what worth will be this virtue now or hereafter, and how meretricious must be that applause which shall call to the same high office a man whose proper heraldic bearing would be, the Constitution of his country pierced by his own sword. How worthless, how contemptible, must be that incense, which is offered by the same people to the memory of a successful General for his reverential deference to the civil authority, and at the same time to another for the studied insolence with which he has trampled it under foot! What food would it not furnish for the animadversions of the enemies of representative government!

I call upon you, then, as the political patriarchs of the age, to interpose and save the character of Washington from this degradation. Invoke you by the name of Jefferson, whose forebodings on the fearful result of Jackson's election you have often heard, and in which you cannot but sincerely coincide. I appeal to you in the name and behalf of Virginia, our common mother—I conjure you by the fate of unnumbered millions, yet to be born in America—I supplicate you in the name of the human race, whose last hope is at stake—to lift your voice in the defence of civil liberty and the Constitution.

It was a custom among the ancients when their religion was in danger, to bring the godhead itself from within the shrine. When our constitution is threatened, can it be deemed irreverent to call upon its Fathers to appear? This call is now especially submitted to your judgement, and to your decision. If, in making it, either in your opinion or in that of my country, I have entreated upon the respect due to your reverend characters, it will be among the most afflicting incidents of my life. I would still, however, ask forgiveness by referring to the alarm with which my mind is filled at the threatening ills to the safety of the Republic. Under the most solemn sanction of religion, I call my God to witness, that no lesser consideration would have prompted this appeal. It is now, however, made and cannot be recalled. I will form a part of the history of the times. My profound regard for you both, forbids a reference to any other motives than patriotism and sense of duty. Yet as an honorable fame is the first objects of the most exalted human beings, you cannot be insensible to the opinion of the present, or future generations. They will inevitably sit in judgement, and pronounce their award on your response to this appeal. The vast space you occupy in the estimation of your countrymen—the solemn importance of the subject—the intense interest it will excite—and I may add, your obligations as good citizens—will scarcely permit you to be silent; and every eye will be turned towards you till your answer is given. If you fill, on this occasion, the measure which your elevated rank assigns you—and I will not doubt it—your future biographers will place this act at the head of the long list of your illustrious deeds. It will be the wreath in the chaplet of your fame which will be the last to decay. And although you may reject the call, and refuse to aid your country with your advice in the perils through which she is passing—my friendship for you, and my solicitude for your future renown, would still prompt me to pray, however unavailing the prayer might be, that the unfriendly characters bearing record of your refusal might be blotted out, and remembered no more. A FARMER.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

The good temper, and the calm dignity, and the total silence with which president Adams has held on his course, as the chief magistrate of the nation, must be regarded with admiration by all those who have paid any attention to the great difficulties of his situation, rendered doubly so by the vituperation, ungenerous, fault finding, and unfounded calumnies of the opposition. The objection formerly urged against Mr. Adams, on the score of temper, experience has exterminated, for, it may be safely said, that, among all the American presidents, no one was more remarkable than Mr. Adams for the propriety and simplicity of his personal deportment, or the deliberation and well behaved wisdom of his public acts. Among those whom party zeal hurry into expressions of ridicule or contempt, are some who will doubtless find space and leisure to re-consider the justice of their censures. Let such remember that whether Mr. Adams is president four years or eight, whether he sits fairly or unfairly displaced, believed or praised, his character and fame are not affected by it. His record is already among the patriots and sages of his country, and he will be allied, in all the future annals of the republic, with our Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, in whose school he was educated, whose confidence he shared, and of the value of whose principles and policy of government, to the happiness and progress in wealth of our country, he is destined, we trust, to give the most decisive illustration. The American people will call for him again.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at Putnam & Sanford's Store, on Monday the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. the whole Stock of Goods which they have on hand, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Domestic Goods.

50 Cases Men and Boy's Fit and Wool Hats, different qualities, Gentlemen's Fine Calf Shoes and Boots and Bootes, Gentlemen's lined and bound Shoes and Bootes, Negro Shoes & Bootes, Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Bootes, Pronella Shoes, Kid, do. and a large assortment of Boys and Children's Shoes and Bootes.

A Lot of Brazilian Large and Side Combs—a quantity of Trunks—a Lot of Tin Ware—2 Crates of Earthen Ware, —3 Corn Shellers—3 Ploughs—1 Case Saddles—Patent Window Blinds—Four Handsome Clocks—Prime Beet & Pork—Whiskey & Brandy, a good quality—A few Barrels Vinegar, and sundry other articles.

All the above Goods will be sold on a credit of six months. December 8.—'07 tds.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 29th inst. at the late residence of Col. William S. Sparrow, in Craven County, will be hired for the ensuing year, all the negroes belonging to the estate of said Sparrow.—At the same time and place will be hired the Negroes belonging to the estate of Gideon Carraway, dec.—The subscriber is authorised to lease for one year, the Plantation whereon Col. Sparrow's family lived, with a valuable field adjoining. Also a Plantation formerly belonging to said Sparrow, at the head of Smith's Creek. JOSEPH NELSON. Dec. 8, 1827—'07 '08.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers as Executors of Benjamin C. Good, deceased, will sell upon a credit of six and twelve months, the part of Lot number 19, on the north side of South Front Street, in the town of Newbern, with the improvements where said deceased formerly resided. The sale will be made on the 26th inst. and bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers. FREEMAN WOODS, JOHN FRANKLIN, SALMON HALL, } Ex'rs. Dec. 8, 1827—'07 '09.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A HANDSOME NEW GIG, Lance Wood Shafts, with plated harness complete.—Also, a new and handsome MAHOGANY SIDEBBOARD, made of the first quality of wood, and best workmanship, as will prove on seeing the same. For terms, enquire at this Office. Dec. 8, 1827.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the Court house in Newbern, on Monday the 31st of the present month, a number of likely NEGROES—consisting of MEN, WOMEN, & CHILDREN; the property of the late Thomas O'Bryan, deceased. Six months' credit will be given, and Notes with approved securities required. STEPHEN B. FORBES, Adm'r. Dec. 8, 1827—'07 '10.

QUILLS.

JUST Received and for sale at the Book Store of T. WATSON, a large assortment of Quills, which will be sold unusually low. December 1.

PAU GOODS.

Now Opening and Selling off Cheap.

THE arrival of the aches. NEUSE & AMITY from New-York, has placed

A. & J. A. WILSON

in possession of an entirely NEW and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of sea-sonable Fancy & Staple DRY-GOODS, purchased principally at Auction, which they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH—consisting in part, as follows:

Woolen Goods, Viz:

Extra Super. Blue, Black, Olive & Steel Mixed London Cloths & Cassimeres, Fine and Common Qualities do. Drab Devonshire Kerseys, Sattinets, Green, Blue and Red Boeking Baizes, Olive and Drab Lionskins, Negro Clothing, various qualities, Red, Green and White Flannels, White Swanskin, 1 B-le Heavy 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point Blankets, very cheap, Rose Blankets, assorted sizes, do. Bombazets, Rattinets and Circassians of all colours, 4-4, 7-4 and 8-4 White, Black and Scarlet Merino Shawls, Long Cashmere Shawls, assorted colours, 4-4 and 6-4 Square do.

Cotton Goods, Viz:

4-4 and 6-4 Plain and Needie Worked Swiss, (stall, Medium, Nansook, Book and Jacnet Muslins, 6-4 Striped and Crossbar'd Jacnets, 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics, Elegant Embroidered Swiss Muslin Capes, Collars, Pelerines Caps and Handkerchiefs, Insertion and Edging Trimmings, 2 Cases Calicoes, of various, new and beautiful patterns, Swiss Muslin and Cambric Cravats, Striped and Crossbar'd Coloured, Jacnet and Batiste, do. 4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobbinet Lace, Pearl-Lace, Madras and Muslapatam Hhks. 3-4 and 4-4 Brown Bonnet Cambrics, Furniture Fringes, Steam Loom, and other Sheetings and Shirtings,

Silk Goods, Viz:

20 Pieces Plain and Plaid Gros de Berlin & Gros de Naples Silks, of the most desirable colours, Superior Plain Black Gros de Naples, Plain and Crossbar'd Watered Gros de Naples. New Style Gros de Naples, Barage, Cashmere and Biadere Hhks. Rich glossy Black Italian Lustings, Do. do. India Levantines and Satin Levantines, Black India Sarsnets and Sinchews, Florences and Satins, white, black and assorted colours, Plain, Striped and Crossbar'd Black Genoa Silk Velvets, for Vestings, Fancy Coloured English Silk Florentine and Velvet, for ditto, German and English Silk Pocket Hhks. Bandanna and Flag, do. Fashionable Plain and Plaid Italian Silk Cravats, black and fancy colours, Superb New Style Grecian Cross Bonnet Ribbons, 50 Pieces New Style Belt Ribbons, Super. Black Nankin & Canton Crapes, Black and White Italian do. Crape Lisse.

Linen Goods, Viz:

1 Case Superior 4-4 Irish Linens of the best bleach, Heavy 5-4 Irish Sheetings, Bird Eye and Russia Diapers, Linen Cambric Hhks. plain and with printed borders, Linen Cambrics and Long Lawns, German and Scotch Oznaburghs, English and French Thread & Bobbinet Laces, Rich Bobbinet Lace Capes, Veils, Hhks., &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Ladies' English and French White and Black Silk Hose, Ditto Raw Silk, do. White, Black and Coloured Cotton, Worsted, Mohair, and Vigonia, do. Misses and Children's Hosiery of every description, Gentlemen's Lambswool, Merino, Worsted, Vigonia and Silk Hose and Half Hose, Ladies' Horseskin, Beaver, Castor and Silk Gloves, Gentlemen's Woodstock, Buckskin, Beaver and Horseskin, do.

Also,

Domestic Plaids, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture and Apron Checks, Gentlemen's Seal & Fur Caps, Ditto Fashionable Elastic Water-Proof Beaver Hats, Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Sealskin and Leather Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto ditto,

With every article, usually kept in the Dry-Goods line—altogether forming a complete and extensive assortment; every article of which will be offered at prices suitable to the times. November 24.—'05