



Our aim is the place of fair and cheerful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1807.

No. 427.

Governor's Message.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the State
of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a period when the peace and safety of our common Country are endangered, it exhibits an interesting spectacle to behold the Constitutional Council of the State convened for the purpose of adopting those measures which are best calculated to promote the happiness and ensure the general welfare of its citizens: such, gentlemen, is your situation. During the recess of the Legislature, at an unsuspected moment, at a time when the most friendly intercourse existed between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, and whilst their armed vessels were hospitably entertained within our harbours, a most cruel and unparalleled outrage was committed upon one of the armed vessels of the United States by a British frigate. This aggression is of such character, and accompanied by such circumstances, as to strike at the very existence of our Independence, and to invade the essential rights of our Sovereignty; and unless satisfactory reparation is obtained, and ample security given for the future, we are fallen from that proud and elevated rank we have assumed among the nations of the earth, and must eventually become the victims of tyranny and oppression.

When it is well known, that during the wars which unhappily have desolated the fairest portion of Europe, the Government of the United States, has endeavoured to maintain peace and neutrality with all the belligerents, by doing justice, and religiously observing all her relations with integrity and faithfulness; this national insult becomes exceedingly aggravating, and must justly excite our keenest indignation. Whether we are to be any longer indulged with peace and tranquillity (a situation so extremely desirable and profitable) or cruelly compelled to mingle our destiny with the warring nations of Europe, is a secret enveloped in obscurity, and only known to that wise Being who superintends and controls the affairs of men. However, I trust, through Divine Goodness, and the prudence and good sense of those who have the administration of the General Government, that the miseries of War may be averted from this happy land. But yet, whilst we sincerely hope and earnestly wish for Peace, it seriously behoves us to prepare for adverse events, and be ready to meet, with firmness and resolution, the horrors and calamities of War; believing and hoping that our National Government has given no cause for the bringing about this greatest of all evils.

In the month of July last, I received a letter from the Secretary of War, requiring an immediate detachment from the Militia of this State of seven thousand and three men, including officers, being the quota of this State of one hundred thousand Militia, which the President was authorized, upon any extraordinary emergency, to detach, agreeably to an Act of Congress passed on the 13th day of April, 1806. To carry into effect this requisition, I issued my orders to the Adjutant-General, instructing him to have the detachment raised with all possible dispatch. Though no returns have yet been received, yet I believe that my orders have, with alacrity and readiness, been observed by all grades of officers and soldiers; and, to the honour of our State, the detachment will be principally composed of Volunteers.

It is highly grateful to a patriotic mind, to see with what cheerfulness and promptitude the people of this State are disposed to obey the orders of the General Government, when properly called upon by the constituted authorities of the same, to defend their injured and insulted Country.

The act of Congress under which this detachment is raised, requires the same to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State. This part of the law cannot be complied with, as this State has made no provision for arming her Militia. If the exigency of the times be such as to require this detachment to take the field, it would prove a miserable and cruel delusion to expose such a band of Patriots, with only such arms as chance hath offered them, to a regular and well organized army completely equipped. In such an unequal conflict, nothing can be expected but defeat and misfortune. So long as it continues to be the public opinion, that it is best to depend upon the Militia of the United States, in the first instance, for defence against foreign invasion, some provision ought to be made, either by the State or the General Government, for the establishment of Armaments, from which the Militia might be equipped to take the field instantly, when required. It is high time that a proper understanding should be had between the General Government and this State on the subject. If it is found to be the duty of the State to furnish arms for the Militia, when called upon for general defence, they ought, without delay, to be provided.

The common objects of legislation may be comprized under the following heads:—Education—Internal Improvements—The Security of Property, and the Punishment of Crimes. Your attention has been often awakened to these several objects, therefore it is unnecessary for me at this time to comment upon them; yet they are worthy of your consideration; for, on the manner in which they are accomplished, eventually must depend the happiness of the community. However, suffer me to make a few observations on the two latter objects, as they form the basis of our jurisprudence.

The Judiciary Department is an important branch of our Government, as our freedom, property, and all that is valuable in civil society, depend upon its wisdom and purity. The strongest feature of a good Government is, where remedies can be obtained for wrongs, in a cheap, ready and plain manner, and the execution of contracts speedily compelled by fixed and established rules—where Gentlemen, venerable for their age and talents, preside upon the bench, and men of intelligence selected to compose the juries; in such a Government, it may be expected that justice will be faithfully and impartially administered, and the laws strictly enforced. How far these observations will apply to our present Court System requires your most serious attention: It is a duty that the situation of our Country imperiously imposes upon you.

The change that was effected by the last Legislature in our Judiciary System, has produced a scene of confusion never before witnessed; such a clashing of Courts; posting of Judges, Lawyers, Clients and Witnesses, as to prevent all regular proceedings. Our citizens have been harassed to no purpose, for there has nearly been a suspension of justice. This collision of Courts, I presume, admits

of no remedy, except the abolition of the County Courts; and even if this was done, I doubt very much whether such a system of Jurisprudence as the present, is applicable to the state of Society. However correct the principle may be upon which the law of last session was predicated, yet it will be found upon practice, to be incapable of execution under present circumstances. There may be a few counties in the State possessing sufficient population and talent to furnish a rotation of jurors, provided they are carefully selected, from whom you might expect a just and impartial verdict; but I apprehend that other counties are not thus qualified.

The impracticability of the existing system, I believe, is pretty well ascertained, under its present provisions. Indeed, if six more Judges were added, the duty would be found sufficiently arduous. It is cruel and oppressive to compel your Judges to travel through ten counties in ten successive weeks, twice in the year, and perhaps travel two or three hundred miles before they enter upon their judicial career. The fatigue is greater than a common constitution can support.

The file marked A, is a Report of the Commissioners appointed for the settlement of territorial disputes, of their proceedings in ascertaining and fixing the boundary between the State of Georgia and this State. It is highly pleasing to find that our differences with that State, which unfortunately were attended by so many acts of violence by the inhabitants residing on the disputed territory, have been happily and finally settled, much to the satisfaction and interest of the State.

As this dispute was adjusted, not by ascertaining the 35th degree of North Latitude, and running a line conformable thereto, but by two Conventional Agreements, whereby the State of Georgia, by her Commissioners, disclaims all right to the "soil or jurisdiction of any part of the territory north or west of the ridge of mountains which divides the Eastern from the Western Waters, commonly called the Blue Ridge; and east or south of the present temporary boundary line between the White People and the Indians." These Conventions require to be ratified by an act of the Legislature, if approved of. It will be observed, by attending to the articles, that the Commissioners on the part of this State, stipulated to recommend to the Legislature to pass laws of amnesty, forgiveness and oblivion, for all offences committed within the counties of Buncombe and Walton, between certain periods of time. I know of no just cause which should forbid it; indeed I think that sound policy dictates the measure, as the most effectual way of establishing order and harmony.

As the Commissioners have pretty well ascertained that the Table Mountain lies under the 35th degree of North Latitude, and also that the Ridge of Mountains dividing the Western Waters from the Eastern, does, from this point, take a westerly direction, nearly, if not immediately under the said 35th degree. This being the case, might it not be proper to establish, by law, said Ridge as the temporary Boundary Line between this State and the State of Georgia?

The file marked B, contains Resolutions received from several of the States upon various subjects.

The file marked C, contains such resignations as have been received during the recess of the Legislature.

My Private Secretary will lay before you the Book containing the public Letters written to and by the Executive, for the present year; together with the Journals of Congress, and such of the Laws as have been received, during the recess, from the several States.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that, on my part, nothing shall be omitted, which will render this Session pleasant to you, and beneficial to your constituents.

I am, Gentlemen,

With high respect and consideration,

Your most obedient Servant,

NATHANIEL ALEXANDER.

Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1807.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Randolph County.

THIS may certify, that I, SAMUEL ROBERTS, senr, have several Months past made my abode and residence in the county of Rowan, in the neighborhood of a Mr. James Daniel, against whom Haman Miller, senr, of Randolph county aforesaid, and myself, have brought suit to recover a certain number of Negroes in the said James Daniel's possession, which Negroes the aforesaid Haman Miller and myself claim under a Deed of Trust, made and executed to us by and from Wm. Roberts, senr, of Halifax county, and State of Virginia; and I the said Samuel Roberts do further state and certify, that the said James Daniel got me to his said Daniel's own House, & offered to give me one hundred and fifty Dollars to fix and adopt some means, by which he might be enabled to defeat and cast the aforesaid Haman Miller, senr, and myself in said Suit, stating that myself and the said Haman Miller, had received a consideration in full from the said Wm. Roberts in his said William's life time, which offer I refused to accede to, stating to the said James Daniel at the same time, that for me to do any such thing would be acting dishonestly, as neither Haman Miller nor myself had ever received one cent in consideration for the Deed of Trust before alluded to; and I further state, that I am informed that the aforesaid James Daniel has procured an instrument of writing, perhaps with an intention to carry the dishonest proposition made by the said James Daniel to me, into effect: I therefore declare, that if the aforesaid James Daniel has any such an instrument of writing in his possession, or produces any such paper with my name to the same, that he said James Daniel has made it himself, or procured the said paper from me at a time when I was entirely senseless and not in a situation to know what I was doing; and I further state and declare, that neither myself nor Haman Miller have ever received any thing, in part or in full of or for the aforesaid Deed of Trust.

Certified by me this 1st day of November, 1807. SAM'L ROBERTS.

Witnesses,
WHITLOCK ARNOLD,
HARVEY E. WARR.

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold in a Tract of Land, containing 420 Acres, lying on Manning's creek adjoining the Fall road, on which is a good dwelling house, sufficiently large, calculated for a public house, and is the best stand in this settlement. The land is well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, cotton or tobacco, and is well watered, there being a number of never-failing springs on the land. On the premises are two small plantations in good repair, and a young apple orchard, beginning to bear. I will sell the above land for cash, or trade with such as it may suit. I will take one horse & one or two young negroes, and the balance in cash; or by paying me one half down, I will wait till Christmas, 1808, for the balance, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The price is three dollars & a half per acre. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, will please to apply soon, as I shall sell as quick as possible. WM. HARTSFIELD.

November 9, 1807.
N. B. The above land is 9 miles from Raleigh, on the road above mentioned.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Department, Sept. 15, 1807.
"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that on the first day of November next, and on the first day of November in each and every year thereafter, it shall be considered the duty of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller for the time being, to make, certify & hand to the Public Printer, to be by him published for one month, a List containing the names of all the Revenue Officers in the State, who shall on that day have failed to account for the Public Taxes & other Monies due by them for the last year, and which by law are made payable into the Treasury on the first day of October preceding, stating in such list the sum due from each officer respectively for that year; and this they shall consider their indispensable duty to do yearly and every year."

The foregoing is taken from the eighth chapter of the Acts of 1806, section the fourth, and published for the information of those whom it may concern, by direction of the Treasury Officers.

JOHN & ROBERT STUART

Have just received from New-York, and are now opening at their Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Cannon, an

Elegant Assortment of Goods,
(Consisting of a great Variety)

—Among which are—

LADIES' black, purple and flesh coloured Velvet Shoes, white, black and purple Kid do. plain, white Kid do. black Morocco do. Jefferson do. Mens' do. white, black & changeable Listrings, white, yellow and black Plush Bonnets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Stockings, Leno Shawls and Maslins, Cambric, Dimity, Silver and Trifalgaw Gords, Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Lace & Thread Edging, short Kid Gloves, blue and yellow Bandanas, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Silk and Buckskin Gloves, very fine Irish Linens, ditto Cotton Shirtings, ditto Cotton Cambric for Gentlemen's Neck Handkerchiefs, ditto Thread Cambric and Long Lawn, pink and plaid Gingham, Gentlemen's fine Hats, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Snuff, Spanish Segars, best London Mustard, Glass and Queens Ware; also a general assortment of Liquors, Loaf and brown Sugar, Tea and Coffee. As the above Goods have been principally bought with cash, they will be sold remarkably low for the same, or on a short credit to those who have heretofore been punctual.

We have also just received from New-York

A large and general
ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

At our Store in Tarborough,

BAR IRON and SALT, and a very general Assortment of GROCERIES; all of which will be bartered very low for all kinds of Country Produce, or sold on a short credit to those of our customers who have punctually discharged their accounts. As usual we continue to give the highest price in cash for Tobacco. Nov. 10.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscribers, on the night of the 20th of this month, TWO NEGRO FELLOWS—one black, about 30 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high (a waggon maker and carpenter by trade). He writes a tolerable hand; and it is supposed has written Passes, and both will probably pass for freemen, and attempt to get to some of the Northern States; or the State of Ohio. The other is a yellow Fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high. Their cloaths unknown; as they have several suits. The above Reward will be given if the Negroes are committed to any jail on the Continent; so that the Subscribers get them; or they are delivered to Nathan Chaffin, junr, Huntsville; or 25 dollars for either. N. CHAFFIN, junr.
Sep. 30. JOSHUA BEESON, &c

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscribers about the middle of August last, a Negro Man named NICHOLAS, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a yell w complexion, has lost one fore tooth from his upper jaw; speaks good English. Had on when he went away, an Oznabrig Shirt and Overall, and a new Wool Hat. He was raised by a Mr Brook. Whoever will secure said fellow in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward; and all reasonable charges paid by GEO. DAVIDSON.
Buncombe County, Nov. 3.

JEHU SCOTT, JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its Vicinity, that he has fixed his Residence in Raleigh, where he makes and sells all kinds of Jewellery & Silver Ware.

Watches repaired, Hair Work, Engraving, &c. done with Accuracy & Dispatch. He has on hand, good Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Lockets, Ear-Rings, Fingert do. Bracelets, Breast Pins, Ornamented Combs, set Necklace do. Silver Soup Ladles, Punch do. Table Spoons, Desert do. Tea do. Sugar Tonges, Salt Shovels, &c.—The highest Price given for old Gold and Silver.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For \$1000 Worth of the above Articles.

The last drawn Blank entitled to

a Prize of \$175.

The first drawn Blank, after 400

Numbers are drawn, entitled to

a Prize of

2 Prizes of 50 is 100

4 Do. of 25 is 100

10 Do. of 10 is 100

30 Do. of 5 is 150

40 Do. of 3 is 120

90 Do. of 3 is 180

178 Prizes, 1000

522 Blanks.

500 Tickets, at 25 each, is 1000

THE Drawing of this Lottery will

commence at the State House in Raleigh

on the 15th December, under the Inspe-

ction of four respectable Managers.—The

fortunate Tickets will be paid immediately

after the Drawing closes.

NO DISCOUNT.

JEHU SCOTT.