the National Intelligencer.

MILITIA DRAFTS. The bill now pending before Conpress for anthorising a draft of Militia for one year for the defence of the frontier, is not in our view a measure

of much moment, or from which any great eth acy can be expected. It has, however, been placed on a different faoting by the opposition in Congres, who have opposed it (as a conscription) within the walls, with a rancer and perimony of feeling which they will doubtless endeavor to diffuse among their constituen's.

The doctrines which they advance in relation to the Militia are calculated entirely to destroy its efficacy; to palsy, nav, to cut off this arm of the general government, to raze to the toundation that force which is emphatically sailed the Bulwark of the Nation. It is contended that the Militia is exclusively a state force, and disposable by the National Government, only in cases of actual invasion, actual insurrection, &c. and then only through the agency of state authorities. Thus, the nation is to be stripped of its natural defensive force, and to depend for defence against apprehended invasion on the mercy of its enemies, or the forecast and liberality of the state governments, who are by the constitution precluded alike from declaring war and making peace, and of course were never intended by the constitu tution to have any power to control either of these events. The debate on this subject has been able and interesting-points having been drawn into discussion not at all embraced by the bill now under debate, but by propositions which have been I ild before the house and the nation, which have not yet been, and probably will not be, acted on.

An incident occurred in the debate on Saturday, worthy of earlier notice than it will receive in the regular publication of so diffuse a dehaic. It deserves to be recorded and remembered.

In the full tide of denunciation of conscription, as replete with tyranav and despotism; unconstitutional; unprecedentes-and such as never en tered the head of any but the Erench lyrant; as execrable; deserving the contempt of all good men; worthy the wicked rulers of the present day, and justifying resistance to the laws, &c. &c. Col. Troup read to the house a letter of General Washington to Congress in January, 1790, preposicg a plan for the organization of a National Militia, in which the militia is, in every astribute, considered a NATIONAL and por a State Militia. -as a force applicable primarily to the defence of the U. States under the authority of the General Government, and in which the mode of raising armies by coluntary enlistment constitutional mode liz decidetify condemned as vicious and immoral, and productive of a force in its character talriendly to liberty. As if this document hall been designed as a coupdegrace to all the doctrines of the minonty, it distinctly proposes to divide the whole militia of the country into the United States should be empowormy at any time or to any extent they picased. A document of this find, emanating directly from Gen. Washington and his cabinet (Gen. Knex being Secretary of War and Col. Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury) could not fail to produce the greatest consternation among the Feeral lanks. Surprised and thrown of their guard, it is no wonder they forget themselves. Gen. Washington was i ctantly put upon a level with a drill sergeant! He was no civilian, it was said; he was not fitted | bill be indefinitely postponed. to construe political, instruments-he was not brought ap in the schoolshe was nothing but a soldier, and he suffered himself to be imposed on by

Gen. Washington was in fact pour- | ponement. It would be recollected trayed as a miserable being, by those who affect to deify him, that they might enable themselves to proceed in the denunciation of French con. scription, republican tyranny, and all the etcetera of unmeaning declamation with which our great opposition rators round off their periods.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BANK QUESTION.

House of Commons-Thursday, Dec. 8.

As the merits of this question were fully discussed at the last session, and we are at present much pressed with other matter, it is presumed that it will be more a ceptable to our readers generally to be presented with a brief sketch of the arguments used on this occasion by the several Speakers, than to give the Speeques at full length. We small therefore adopt this course.]

Previous to the rising of the Committee of the whole, Mr. Nasu (the Speaker) said, as he should have no other opportunity, he would, before the question was taken, deliver his sentiments on the passage of this bill. -Mr. N. after a few prefatory remarks on the great importance of the subject before the house, and an apology for repeating arguments which the bill was formerly under discus- of the Bick had some time to run; in favor of the bil. He contended! that the Legislature of 1810 and 1811 had no right to hind the hands of the present Legislature. He vished, as much as any member, that the faith of the Legislature, when really and properly pledged, should be sacredly observed; but he denied that a former Legislature could pass a law that this Legislature had not the power to repeal, nor did he believe they had intended any such thing. That to give the exclusive right contended for by the friends of the State Bank, would be to grant a Monopoly, which not the State could be benefited by that N, here give the definition of a mopopuly from Blackstone. When the acts of 1810 and 1811, establishing the State Bank was passed, which contain the prohibition, "that no other Bank shall be established during the continuance of the charter of the State Bank," it was known, he said, that there were already two Banks in existence; and if it had been incendel that this prohibition was to have any effect upon them, it would have been so expressed in words which could not have been misunde stoud. Mr. N. went into a critical examination of the meaning of the words used in the prohibition, in order to shew that they could not be intended to prevent a future Legislature from amending and improving the charters of the local Banks.

Mr. N. then touched on the expediency of passing this bill, and spoke higoly in favor of the general principic of Banking as tending to extend which the opposition say is the only that credit and good faith throughout the community, which every man found so desirable & useful amongst his neighbours and those with wham he had any dealing; as increasing the ability of a Country to carry on Agriculture. Commerce and Manufactures, and thereby promoting its wealth and comfort. He contended disses of twelve men each, from which i also, that in order that the communily may receive all the advantages detred to droft one man for the regular rivab e from Banking, there ought to be a competition in the business; that without this, a single Institution might the injury of the citizens, who resort-

ed to it for accommodation. Mr. Nash having finished his remarks, the committee rose. The house took up the amendments reported, and agreed to them without a division.

A motion to adjourn was negatived. Mr. L. WILLIAMS then moved that the further consideration of the

Mr. A. HENDERSON supposed, that on this motion, it would not be in order to discuss the merits of the hill. He would merely give his rea-Jaron Stenben,a Prussian officer,&c. sons for wishing the proprosed post-

that the charters of these Banks had yet five years to run, and it was therefore unnecessary now to decide this question of extension. It is known that there is a bill before Congress for establishing a National Bank upon a large scale, a branch of which, if passed, will probably be established in this State, as well as in all the other States, He did not think it would be prudent to pass this bill, and by engaging our funds in these Banks, tie up our hands from taking shares in the National Bank, which might be more advantageous to the State. He hoped, therefore, the motion would he agreed to, so that the citizens of the State might be at liberty to het as they thought best in the disposition of their money.

Mr. STANLY said that the gentleman from Salisbury was not correct in the opinion which he had expressed, that the present motion did not admit of a discussion of the merits of the bill. He was sorry, this being the case, that the gentle nan had not favored the house with his reasons against the bill. As he had not done so, he (Mr. 5.) should merely reply to his reasons for a postponement. might probably have been used when I It was true, he said, that the charters sion, proceeded to give his reasons but it is true they ling rout their existence, under their present circumstances, in a state of dead vetorpor. The time had arrived when, he trusted, the Legislature would either give them fresh life, or suffer them to go down altogether. Mr. S. here mentioned the great advantages which the State would lose, in taxes and discounts, by suffering these Binks to expire, and the danger to which the State would be exposed by the unri valled influence of the State Bank .-As to the National Bank which had been mentioned, he did not see how free State ought to tolerate. Mr. | Bank, if it went into operation, as she had no money or funds to subscribe to it; & if this bill passed the crizen' of the State would be left to their choice, whether they would subscribe for sook to be employed at home, or to stock to be principally employed in Philadelphia. He hoped gent emen opposed to the hill, would come for ward and give reasons for their oppositton, and not a leavor to give the question a sneaking go-by by a mition like the present.

> Mr. L. WILLIAMS said, he knew that the motion I r indefinite postponement, admitted of a discussion of the merits of the bill, but believing that the patience of the house was already exhausted, he was in hopes that the motion which had been made for an adjournment would have prevailed He was disposed to meet the bill upon its metits. He by no means wished, as the gentleman from Newbern had insinuated, to give the bill a sneaking go-by. When he gave opposition to any measure he meant to do so with fair argument; and as he flattered himself he should be able to give sufficient reasons in support of the motion which he had made, he hoped the house would, for the present, adjourn.

Motion for adjournment carrried.

DIRECT TAX.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax laid in conformity to the acts of Congress, passed the 23d July and 2d August 1813, upon the following Property, is now remain ig unpaid, and that unless the said abuse the privileges granted to it, to Tax with ten per cent, in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of January 1815, the said Property, or eo much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax and twenty per ceat. in addition thereto, will be Sold at Pub. lic Sale, at the Courthouse, in the county of Person ; the sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the said lath day of January 1815, viz .-Heirs of Richard Duty-one tract of land ly. in on South Hico, adjoining the lands of Jas.

Williamson and others, Tax due \$1 44.

John Darby one tract of land lying on South Hice, adjoining the lands of Th. Jeffreys and others | Tax due \$5 854. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1814,

Wm. G. COCHRAN, Deputy Collector for the Causey of Person, in the Sta Collection District of North-Carolinas

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 15, 1814. IN pussuance of powers which have bee duly vested in the Secretary of the Tre sury, under an act of Congres, entitled " A act to authorize a 'oan for a sum not exceed" ng three millions of dillars," approved by he President of the United States this 15th day of November, proposals will be received y the Secretary of the Secretary from that time until the first day of January next, and each proposal will be decided on as soon as it is received, and immediate notice of the decision ve for a Loan to the United States of he sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or any part thereof, on the following terms and in the following manner:

1. For the amount loaned, stock will b issued, when the instalments are com pleted, bearing interest at six per cenper annum, payable quarter yearly. The stock will be reinbursable at the pleasure of the United States, at any time alter twelve years from the 31st day of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the princioal, according to contract.

2. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the ra e at which the stock will be received; the insistments in which the party will make the payment; and the bank in wnich the payments are to be made

3. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes; or ir Treasury Notes due on or before the lat. of January next, at their par value, with the interest thereon accrued at the time of buyment. Bu: on fa lure to pay any in staiment at the time stipulated, the next preceding asialment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the banks where the payments shall be made, to the persons making the payments; the Cashiers will, a'so, enderse the payment of the successive in: stalments , the scrip-certificates will be as gnable by endorsement and delivery and will be funded at the loan office of the State in which the Bank is situated, where the payments have been made. A. J. DALLAS.

Secretary of the Treasury, By act of the General Assembly of the State

of Nor h-Carolina). Scheme of the Salisbury Academy

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	prize	of	and the same	2000	1	g	2000
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1338	blanks	,5,	to a	brize.	Sin .	1.4	
5000	tickets	at 4	dolla	rs eac	h, is	8 2	0,000

Stationary Prizes as follows-1st drawn blank after 250 tickets 1000 1500 2000 2500 200 3000 3500 4000 500

Last drawn ticket, blank or prize In submitting the above scheme to the public, the managers deem it only necessary o observe that this Lottery is authorised by an act of the Legislature for the purpose of raising a fund to institute and endow an A-

demy in the town of Salisbury. The Legislature have placed the management of it in the hands of the "Salisbury Thespian Society," who, conformable to the act of Assembly, have executed bond for the faithful payment of all prizes, and for the appropriation of the profits accruing, to the contemplated purpose. The Managers pledge themselves to use an honest zeal in he discharge of their duty; and they hope the object in view, is such as to excite he good wishes and liberal encouragement of an enlightened public.

The drawing will commence in Salisbury as soon as a sufficient number of tickets can be sold to warrant the managers in so doing, which they flatter themselves will be early in the spring.

All prizes will be paid thirty days after the drawing is finished, subject to a discount ot fitteen per dent. Prizes not demanded newest fastigns, Silver Soup Ladler, Table within twelve months after the deswine is fi nished, will be considered as relinquished to the benefit of the Academy.

Moses A. Locke. Charles Fisher. Alex. Graham. S. L. Ferrand, Tho. L. Cowan, ep4wlamtf Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1814.

DURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Lenor, will be sold on the 3rd day of January next, at the Courthouse in Kinston, on a credit of six menths, TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Argent Croom, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs of Henry and Nathantel Cannon, dec'd. Bonds with approved secu-

NOTICE.

rity will be required, by C. GRAHAM, Ex'or. of Argent Croom.

Dicember 15.

State of North-Carolina,

Johnston County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sersions,

November Term, 1814. Original A techment evil

William Guy, ed on two Shot Guns, one Table, one Grind stone, & Handsaw; and summoned Joseph Farmer. john Farmer a Garnishes.

TT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Joseph Farmer, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Register for three months, that unless he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the counly of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithheir on toe fourth Monday in February nexts

tered ago inst line. R. SANDERS, C. Test,

and teplevy and plead, Judgment will be en-

State of North-Carolina,

Tohuston County. Cou. : of Pleas & Quarter Sessions? November Term, 1814.

John Farmer a Carnisnes.

Original Attschmen: levird John C. Buy, on two Shot Gans, one Tat tle, one Grind.sone and Hand Saw; and summoned Joseph Farmer.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of this Court. hat Joseph Farmer, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Register for three months, that unless he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Countrouse in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in Febras ary nexi, and replevy and plead, judgment will be entered against him.

95 Test, R. SANDERS, c. c.

A BLACK-SMITH and SIX CARPENTERS.

TO HIRE FOR A TEAR - Apply 18

WILL POLK! December 16.

THE subscriber has near him, in the fork of the Yadkin, Four Plansations, that he wishes to RENT; he wishes to dispose of them for 3 or 5 years.

GEO. MUMFORD. November 21.

OMMITTED to the Jail of Waren County, on the 7th instant, a Negro Man by the name of ABRAM, and who says he belongs to Robert Hill, of York District S.C. black complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. well made. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay the expences and take

R. R. JOHNSON, J'r December 15.

LATE GEN. W. ARRINGTON

A LL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Gen. W. Arrington of Nash county, are hereby requested to send in their Accounts properly attested to the Subscriber, his Administrator: and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required torthwith to pay whatever they may owe to th said Estate to said Administrator.

JOSEPH ARRINGTON. December 7, 1814.

Patent, Portable, WARM AND HOT BATH GALES, I Rateigh, baying them ap

o pointed an Agent for disposing of De Jennings's patent, por able, Warm and Hor Baths, which have been found so effectual in remaying Diseases, by meeting them in their rarly stages. These Bath are particularly preful in Fevers, languid excitement of the surface and Diseases produced by suppressed

The price of the Bath, with a plain Eles me-tary Explanation of the Nature and cure of Diseases, predicated upon Facts and Expe. rience; presenting a view of that train of Thinking which led to the invention of the Bath, is Ten Dollars.

NEW JEWALLERY

THE subscriber, with pleasure informs the Barbes and Gentlemen on Raleigh and the generous Public, that he has just received de Mortin, a Variety hit has Line-consisting the formwing atm her, viz. --

Good Gold to B Is ir Water es, Gold Chairts, Seals and Keys with Carr an and Topic Stopes Afin state Galet, Lockets, Steve Buttons, post and total Breast I've and Finge, R ng, Ear Rings, Bracelo & Clayle, Cornelian fe an Gold Necklages if the Speens, Dente, & Ten date, Lambert Signdi, and Shovets and Tongs, Speciales. Scissons (the sa Kinge Buckles ar . Stuck do. Hooks and Later clouks, Louis Picker 3 . gar Tura, &c. &c. Selver mounted b words. Dirks Epolietts Piemes, Silver Buttuna,

Eagles, No. Sc. The so we Goods well be sold tow for gold or silver com, sette gold cha gold and niver rather than be idle, I win take a fen nores

on particular hanks. Cemlerien withing to get Gold Partir Link. ver Watchea, or Gold and Silver Referring Watches, or an elegant Time Fiere with a glass shade that will sun 14 days as h once

winding : also, three other 19 bout Time Pieces, will do well to call as easy as , of the. Al kinds of Watches and Checker disarred and warranted to perform 12 mon disc hair work engraving & d up try and adver

works made with acturat and deputch. Ore. strict y afrenced. dets their the country w to by