VOL. XXII.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1820.

NO. 1093.

MISSOURI.

We have received a copy of the Constitution of the new State of Missouri. The powers of government, as in most of our Republics, are distributed between three separate branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislature, or General Assembly, is to consist of two branches-a Senate and House of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred, to be chosen for two years, and to be not less than twenty-four years of age .-The Senate is to consist of not less than fourteen, nor more than thirtythree members, to serve for four years, and one half of the whole number to be chosen every second year. The suffrage is to be universal, except that no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, is entitled to vote. All votes at elections of civil or military officers, by the Legislature, are to be viva voce, and to be published, with the names of the absentees at each vote. With respect to the powers of the Legislature, the grant is in general terms, with the exception of the clauses respecting slaves and their treatment. respecting which we find the following particular provisions:

Sec. 26. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws -

1st. For the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners; or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves so emancipated; and,

2d. To prevent bona fide emigrants to this state, or actual settlers therein, from bringing from any of the United States, or from any of the territories, such persons as may there be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons of the same deeription are allowed to be held as slaves by the laws of this State.

They shall have power to pass laws,-1st. First to prohibit the introduction into this State of any slaves who may have committed any high crime in any other State or territory.

2d. To prohibit the introduction of any slave for the purpose of speculation, or as an article of trade or merchandize.

Sd. To probibit the introduction of any slave, or the offspring of any slave, who heretofore may have been, or who here. after may be, imported from any foreign country in the United States, or any territories thereof, in contravention of any existing statute of the United States; and

4th. To permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, where the person so emancipating will give security that the slave so emancipated shall not become a pub-

It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be neces-

1st. To prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever;

2d. To oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, and abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb.

Sec. 27. In presecutions for crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impar tial trial by jury; and a slave, convicted of a capital offence, shall suffer the same degree of punishment, and no other, that would be inflicted on a white person for a like offence; and courts of justice, before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall malici ously deprive of life, or dismember a slave, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted for the like offence if he were

committed on a free white poron. The Executive power is vested in a Governor, who is to be, at least, thirtyfive years of age, a natural born ciuzen of the United States, or a citizen at the doption of the constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana now included in the state of Missonii at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election; to hold his office for four years, and to be ineligible for two successive terms. There is also to be a Lieuterant Governor, qualified and elected in the same manner as

the Senate. The Judiciary power, as to matters of Mw and equity, is to be vested in a " Supreme Court," in a "Chancellor," in "Circuit Courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time, ordain and establish. The Judges are to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate .-The powers and jurisdiction of the Chaneery, Supreme, and Circuit Courts, are

accurately defined in the constitution. The Declaration of Rights is brief in form, but comprehensive in its scope, and c ntains such principles as do honor to the intelligence of the convention by which his Constitution has been framed.

COLONIZATION SOCHETY No. 2.

From the Washington Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR-John Kizzell, mentioned in my first No. is a native of Africa: he was taken and sold as a slave in South-Carolina when very young; he was taken by the British during the revolutionary war, whilst they had possession of Charleston, and carried by them with other captured slaves to Nova Scotia, and from thence removed with the first settlers to Sierra Leone, about the year 1791. He enjoyed the confidence of the colonial government; and was frequently employemployed by the Governor of the colony in several important missions to the neighboring tribes. His account of the country of Sherbro and of the inhabitants which has been published in England, shows him to be a man of a strong discriminating mind, of great prudence, and accurate observation ; he is represented as a man of piety. and has given proofs of his humanity by purchasing and releasing many persons from slavery; he purchased of the natives 5 or 600 acres of land on the northeast part of Sherben Island, in 1814, and built a small village in it which he called Campelar, which was chiefly designed for the accommodation of his wife, a native of that country, and her friends, and for boiling salt. He has since settled several persons in the village whom he had purchased from death and the horrors of the red water and foreign slavery, Shortly after Messrs. Mills & Burgess left that country, in the spring of 1818. Kizzell removed with his family from Sierra Leone, and has since resided at Campelar. He is considered as a chief or head man in the Sherbro nation, and has great influence among them : Mr. Mills, in his journal, says, " No death has ever occurred in the village (Campelar) since its settlement." That is from 1816 to 1818. This village is now one of the largest and most populous towns in the nation; and it is stated by Mr. Bacon, the United States agent, that there had been but two deaths in that eettlement & one of them was by lightning. So that in ix years from 1814 to 1820, there had been but one death from disease in this place, and yet it is stated by the British officers who had been cruising nine months on the coast, that this spot was " considered one of the most unhealthy on the coast of Africa." The letters of the United States' agent , of Mr. Crozier, the agent of the Society; of D. Coker, & the other people of color who went out in the Elizabeth, all represent the country as healthy and refreshed by the sea breeze.

In order to give force and currency to the reports of the British officers, the loss of the officers and seamen of the British vessels during their cruize is mentioned. It will be recollected these vessels had been cruizing nine months on the coast of Africa, previous to the 4th of June. Those vessels must have arrived on the coast in August or September, during the rainy season, and at the most unhealthy season of the year. When to this is added the habits of saffers, their long confinement in the ships and other hardships and exposure incident to their situation during the cruize, the loss on board of these vessels should have very little weight in settling the question of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the coast of Africa, particularly as it regards colored people; and pone in determining the question of the healthiness of the present season and of the country of Sherbro.

By certain extracts from a letter of, one of the agents sent to Africa, 'Mr. Kizzell gave us a hearty reception : he has a church lighted with 2 lamps. has a pulpit, bible and hymn book for the Governor, who is to be President of it; his people are all healthy and happy; the water at Campelar is Chalybeate, it is black and disagreeable : but the healthiness of this spot is attributed to the sea air, and the quali-

ty of the water.' Extract from Mr. Mill's Journal p. 54: " This land was once more populous; it is doubtful whether the population is now increasing, though the proportion of small children is very large; I think I never saw so great a proportion of healthy active children in any country; great numbers of the youth and the middle aged are in foreign lands, whilst the relics of old gratifying that, he is obeying the in-

children are left behind."

Many more extracts to the same purport, from this and other travellers might be added.

OBSERVER.

BRIEF VIEWS.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Cazette.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

"The advice is very good," says one, "but I can perceive no propriety in giving it. It is frequently done. to be sure, but it is a mere matter of form, and like many other common place observations, is expected to pass by us as the idle wind which we regard not;' and is not expected, or designed to convey to us any serious advice. Such is our self-love, and the natural desire and inclination of the mind for our own safety and comfort, that we will, even mechanically. ' take care of ourselves,' without any advice on the subject.

I am aware it is not of much use to give it, but it is from a very different consideration than what may probably be imagined. It is not because I conceive man to be so Much, but on the contrary so LITTLE inclined to "take care of himself," that I suppose it to be useless to give the advice. It is not because I think it UNNECESSARY, but because it is not likely that it will be regarded. I admit the force of selflove; and own that the incitement from it is powerful—that it is irresistible. We turn from the appearance of present danger, and endeavor to avoid whatever presents to our senses the prospect of immediate injury. But we are frequently, perhaps generally, too insensible to the dangers which are to be apprehended from distant objects. Man is too much occupied with present gratifications, to allow himself time to reflect upon their probable future consequence. He nurrics on, careless and inattentive, the dupe of his own passions, and the victim of his own heedlessness. Thus, the exclamation of the wise man is applicable to many who do not, perhaps, think of it, "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes,? but a fearful consecution is annexed. And though men may imagine themselves to be fully capable of, and sufficiently inclined to " take care of themselves," they frequently, follow in the course that their passions lead, regardless of the warning voice of reason, and the frequently reiterated calls of conscience, until they are overwhelmed with the bitter consequences of their own pride, negligence and folly.

Mark the drunkard! Behold him staggering to and tro, reeling from side to side, in his endeavors to reach his home, as though he had business on both sides of the street! Bid him "take care of himself," he will, at least, tell you immediately, that he will endeavor to do so. But how does he evince his determination? He will, no doubt, endeavor to keep himself erect, and avoid doing, or suffering to be done to himself, any personal injury; and he is, perhaps, as thuroughly persuaded to " take care of himself," as any other individual can be. But those who are sober, think differently, and are not a little apprehensive of injury being done to his person. Previous to the intoxicating draft being taken, it was probable that he was charged to " take care of himself," and it may be that he felt himself almost offended on account of it It is possible that he may have considered it an improper reflection upon his understanding, or upon the firmness of his purpose; and he may have replied, as many do, that he did not stand in need of the advice. But confident as he may have been, see now the result of his temerity? He has humbled himself to the condition of a brute-he has rendered himself contemptible, and has been the wretched cause of pain and distress to his friends! Still, however, he imagines himself quite capable of " taking care of himself." and remains perfectly satisfied with his wretched and forlorn condition. - Being determined to gratify his taste, he views it as the principle thing that is to be taken care of,

age, the head men & throngs of young | junction of Nature, to "take care of | himself." But should he evel reflect on the circumstance of his fall, In a proper manner, how great will be his mortification-how will he condemn his wretched temerity, and exclaim, in the strains of agony and distress-"O that I had taken care of myself !"

See too, that individual, whose furious anger induces him to deal out the most bitter invectives, and that too, perhaps, against persons upon whom he may depend for a living .-He has, probably, driven from him, by his foolish and absurd conduct, many who were once very friendly, & were truly desirous for his prosperity; but in consequence of his unguardedness, they are, it may be, his enemies, or if not directly hostile to him, feel a perfect indifference about him. But vet he persists in his course, notwithstanding he perceives the evil consequences, and, in pursuance of the dictates of a perverse disposition, he is driving others from him, and the probability is that it will not be long, ere all who feel an attachment for him, will become as hostile, or indifferent, as others already have done. Then he may be led to say, "it would have

It is needless to trace the different characters who evince an inattention to the injunction " take care of yourself". We have frequently heard the charge given, and frequently seen it disregarded; and perhaps, the least attended to, where most seriously enjoined. "Take care of yourself," said Dr. Hull to his son, perhaps; but confident of his own strength, the father's advice was disregarded by the son-and so will mine be, by my rea-

READING ROOM, Under the Museum.

TERMS, \$4 a year or 50 cents a month. Strangers, and persons residing out of Town, admitted GRATIS.

Agricultural Publications, as well as mere Newspapers, will be furnished, and one or more Magazines, and Statistical, Political and other Pamphiets:

A place in the Room will be offered to the public for posting up advertisements. Patronage to the establishment is respectfully solicited.

Radeigh, Aug. 16, 1820. TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

A Sit is my intention to settle in the out part of the City, I wish to dispose of Town Property.

The improved Lot on which I live, is one of the most desirable in the City for a dwelling, and at the same time, public enough for any Business. I have two other Lots, very valuable on account of their relative situation and of the handsome sites they afford for Building.

Purchasers are invited to view the premi-H. POTTER. Raleigh, June 1

DR. JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

The first American edition of the

Work complete, elegantly printed and bound in 2 vols. quarto. J. GALES has just received a few

copies of this Work from the publisher in Philadelphia, which are on sale at his Store. Price in Sheep Binding \$24, in plain Call \$26, in Calf gilt \$28.

BY THE GOVERNOR Of the State of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION. HEREAS by an act of the General As-

www sembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians to be offered for sale ;

Now, therefore, I. John Branch, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale, for the disposal of said Lands shall be held at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on the 16th day of October next, under the superintendance of Commissioners appointed for that purpose .-

One eighth part part of the purchase money will be required of the purchasers at the time of sale, and Bond and Security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth at the expiration of twelve months; one-fourth at the end of wo years; one-fourth at the end of three vears, and the remaining fourth at the end of

four years. The sale will continue two weeks and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 8th day of August, 1820.

JOHN BRANCH, By the Governor,

Wm. PLUMMER, Sec'y. and seems to suppose, that while he is | Cards, Handbills, &c. neatly executed at this Office.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK, at sight-for sale by

T. P. DEVEREUX. G. P. DEVEREUX.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES. Y 2nd Blackstone's Commentaries has VI been out of my Library for several years. I will thank the borrower to return it. H POTTER

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY. Now drawing in the city of Richmond, for the Improvement of Navigation.

THE FIFTH DAT'S DRAWING Will take place on the 28th inst on which day the first drawn Number will be entitled to

A Prize of \$2,000. The following Prizes are yet to be drawn:

1 Prize of \$5,000 1 do. 5.000 1 do. 2.000

And a great number of 200, 100, 50, &c. The above Scheme will be completed in three weeks only, after the 28th inst.

and the gain of the wheel is upwards of a Thousand Dollars.—There are about 3200 numbers to be drawn. Tickets are now selling at \$6 & shares

in proportion, by Joseph Gales, Agent for JOSEPH VANNINI, Manager.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1820. 91 3W

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County,

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1820-Judith Baggett, Petition for Divorce and Irvin Baggett.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Irvin Baggett, the defendant, cannot be found in this State-Ordered that publication be made for three months in the Star and Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term or said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and enter his pleas, if any he has, a decree and judg. ment will be entered up against him according to the prayer of the petitioner.

GEO. GRAHAM, c. s. c. L. July 4, 1820. 88 3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mecklerburg County, Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1820. Barbara Johnson. ? Petition for Divorce and

John Johnson,

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnson, the defendant, cannot be found in this State-Ordered that publis cation be made for three months in the Star and Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and enter his pleas, if any he has, a decree and judgment will be entered up against him according to the prayer of the petitioner.

GEO. GRAHAM, D. S C. L. July 4, 1820 88 3mf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Ricmond Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1820.

John Wall, Original attachment Edwd. G. Williams

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State-Ordered that' publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, that unless the said Defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, the 3d Monday of September next, and enters his plea &c. final Judgment will be rendered

against him. Witness, B. H. Covington, Clerk of said Court, at office the 10th July. A. D 1820, B. H. COVINGTON, C. S. C.

VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation well known by the name of Pros-PECT HALL, Bladen county, formerly owned by Erie Lallerstedt, Esq. stuated on the west side of the north west branch of Cape Fear fiver, nineteen miles below Fayetteville and the same distance above Elizabeth town. containing in all about two thousand Acres. This seat in goodness of soil, salubrity, eles gance of situation and buildings is inferior to few in the State; it consists of two dwelling. Honses, two Kitchens, two Barns, Stable, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop and a Saw Mill at a short distance from the river, the creek affording two mill seats besides, being about three miles rom Big Swamp, which water may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established.

Also, about 28 NEGROES of different sexes and ages, which may be sold with the Plantation, they being acquainted with the soil and its culture. The purchaser may be accommodated with Cattle, Hogs, Horses and all the Utensils used on the said plantation, with Corn, Fodder, Hay, & also with Household and Kitchen Furniture &c

Por terms, which will be made accommodating to the purchaser, apply at the place aforesaid. P. A. TARBE.

October 28