him that the two Houses are formed, and ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that he would make his communication to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

After several ballotings for a Doorkeeper, Richard Roberts was reported to be elected.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint-committee to report rules of proceeding for both houses. The Senate concurred in the message, and a committee was accordingly appointed.

A proposition was agreed to, to ballot for three Engrossing Clerks.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Beall, from the balloting committee for Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson and Thomas Armstrong, were duly elected; but that no other person had a majority of votes.

After two other ballotings, Robert Potter was duly elected the third Engrossing Clerk.

The following Message of his Excellency the Governor was then received, read and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 18, 1822.

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

GENTLEMEN—Called together to consult for the general welfare from among our fellow-citizens in the various counties of the State, and well acquainted with their interests and wishes, you have ever been viewed as a most interesting body. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I once more witness your meeting, confident as I am, that under the guidance of our excellent Constitution, you will steadily pursue the common good. Chosen from among the people for your knowledge of their interests and devotion to their welfare, we may with safety rely on your patriotism and firmness never to abandon or neglect them, or suffer yourselves to be warped by sectional prejudices and local views, losing sight of the good of the whole. For let us ever bear in mind that the good of the whole, if not immediately, will always eventually prove the good of every individual.

I beg leave to call your attention, in a few observations, to some of the most prominent objects which claim your deliberation, without pretending even to name many things which your wisdom will suggest as requiring legislative interference. But it will be found, that by effectively promoting a few objects of fundamental importance, others which are highly desirable and useful will follow of consequence, or at least, with much less immediate aid.

The improvement of the navigation of our Rivers, an object which has for some years occupied much of the attention of the Legislature, and excited a great deal of interest throughout the state, will no doubt again come before you. It is a desirable thing to all that every facility within the power of the state should be afforded to our internal trade. It gives excitement to industry, and produces individual and state wealth—It improves the agriculture of the country, by making it the interest of every man to add to the productiveness of his lands.—As it enhances the value of the farmer's lands, it makes him content to live and labor on his fields, rather than abandon them for a rifle, and rove in quest of wealth in countries more convenient to market—It diffuses knowledge among the people, by throwing open the avenues of communication, and affording free scope to the interchange of opinions, and the circulation of useful information; and so intimately are the operations of government connected with the agriculture, the arts, and the commerce of the country, that the farmer, while his interest leads him to avail himself of every source of knowledge within his reach relating to his avocations, will necessarily be led, in proportion to his opportunities, to a knowledge of the nature and administration of his government; taught to estimate his national blessings; to watch with an intelligent eye the conduct of those in office; and guard against the artifices of designing or intriguing men. In fine, so general and extensive is the influence of convenient channels of intercourse, that there are but few objects of legislation of common interest, with which the subject has not some important relation.

It is therefore unnecessary to say that I feel a deep interest in the internal improvement of the state, or to endeavor to impress more deeply on your minds its very great importance. The laudable zeal which you have so long manifested in this grand project, is an evidence that you are sensible of its importance, and will not neglect it. But as to the particular objects which should be first effected, there has, I know, been a diversity of opinion. We have, I think, all seen, that had our limited funds been originally directed to a few points of primary and more general importance, and not dispersed in small portions throughout the state, the result would have been more beneficial to every section. Had we begun at the mouths of our rivers, and proceeded upwards, every step would have given additional impulse to those immediately interested in the work, and this impulse would have continued to spread until the whole state would have felt it. For example—If the channel of the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and the Bar could have been deepened, so as to admit vessels that could cross the Bar to come up to the town with their loads, and to go out with the same freight, without the aid of lighters, it is easy to perceive to what great extent the effects would have been experienced, both in stimulating the Navigation Company to vigorous exertions in clearing the river higher up, and in affording better prices to the planter for his produce, and lessening the cost of salt and other articles. But the truth is, that by dividing our strength so much in attempting to effect every thing at once, we have effected, comparatively, nothing, and it is to be feared, that few facilities to trade exist now that did not exist before the commencement of our improvements. And what, but the one before assigned, can have been the cause of the failure of our works? We have for for several years had the services of an able Engineer, who has explored our rivers, pointed out the various obstructions to their navigation, and given instructions in what manner they were to be removed; a zealous and intelligent Board of gentlemen have been watching over every project, and pushing them forward by all the means in their power, and still our progress is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. The reason is obvious—We have not concentrated our money in sums sufficiently large to effect the objects to which they have been applied. If a remedy is still within our power, it is for your wisdom to devise and apply it. I have already said more than I had intended, designing only to call your attention to the subject. The interest which I feel in improving the condition of the people, the sovereignty and strength of our country, will, I trust, claim your forbearance, and excuse the freedom and candor which I have used. The report of the Board of Internal Improvements will shortly be submitted to your honorable body, which will afford you every information with regard to our public works.

Before we leave the subject of Internal Improvements, suffer me to call your attention to a subject which has hitherto been too little regarded, and to which some of the foregoing remarks have reference. I mean the opening and improving of our Roads. While we are expending the public treasure in improving the navigation of our rivers, we owe it to those who live remote from navigable streams, and who, in many sections, find it necessary to go to market by land, to open Roads which may intersect and unite at convenient points, and lead to good markets. By this means, too, we should keep in our own state a great deal of produce, which at present enriches other states, and draw capital to our market towns, which our own produce has helped to centre in theirs. Although it is desirable that every man should have a convenient channel to carry his surplus produce to market, even though he should be adding to the wealth of another state, yet it is but justice to ourselves, that while we expend the public wealth, we should, at least, give our own markets a fair competition. While our treasure is employed in public improvements, it is, surely, desirable that those improvements should be so directed as to repay us. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, while we open rivers which lead into other states, and give the farmers inducement to carry their produce away, that we should likewise make roads to our own market towns, give our merchants a fair competition, and add to our wealth; and this is still more desirable, when we consider that it would be to the manifest advantage of the planter, by giving him a choice of markets. I might point out particular roads which seem to claim your prompt assistance, but the circumstance that some of you come immediately from them, and are, therefore, much better prepared to explain and enforce their importance, renders it useless. Your own discernment will follow the subject throughout its extensive bearings, and your wisdom and attachment to the common weal, are a sufficient guarantee that you will give it your mature deliberation, and adopt such measures as are practicable and conducive to the great ends in view. The improvement of roads and rivers would soon enable our citizens to get out of debt, and would be the surest means, by affording a strong motive to industry, of keeping them from the ruinous and visionary schemes of speculation. Talk not of Banks—of an increase of circulating medium, as a means of extricating them from their embarrassments. It will only "put off the evil day" of payment. Our countrymen, taught in the school of sore experience, begin to see the wisdom of economy, and to feel the necessity of retrenchment. They are in the very situation, then, to return to habits of industry and morality; and they will do it, and will soon rid themselves of debt, if you will offer them every inducement, and every facility in your power. They will presently get into the good old ways of certainty and safety, and will be content with a more moderate increase of wealth.

By a judicious and well-conducted plan of Internal Improvements—by opening, so far as our resources will permit, our roads and rivers, always taking care to begin with such works as are of most general utility, the effects of which would be most extensively experienced, we should go far towards accomplishing another most important object of state policy, viz. the improvement of the agricultural condition of the country. The planting community are the very strength and sinews of the government, and in proportion as they are suffered to languish, must the government become feeble and inoperative, and all other objects of public utility experience a depression. The effect of roads and navigation on agriculture will always be mutually felt, and if the Legislature would give to agriculture even a small share of direct aid and encouragement, there is no doubt the effect would be reciprocated in a much higher ratio. With the increase of agriculture, indeed, every thing else is made to flourish. Wealth, knowledge, and virtue, inspire to make us happy, and perpetuate the inestimable boon of freedom and independence—Contentment smiles in the cottage, and wealth diffuses its genial influence to all around—There is an inspiring beauty and harmony in the aspect of a well cultivated country which seem to be reflected from the countenances of the people; and I never presented to my imagination a more delightful image than that of flourishing fields, cultivated by free and happy people. Born in the country and raised a planter, I have always felt a degree of enthusiasm in contemplating this subject, bordering, perhaps, on extravagance. But its importance is by no means diminished by the coolness of deliberation; its consequence, indeed, is the more obvious and home-felt; for its practical and universal necessity goes into every man's door, and is experienced alike by all classes of society. Why our agriculture has been so long neglected by the Legislature, and is so far behind-hand with respect to some of our sister states; and whether it be not high time that you should extend to it your fostering care, appear to me to be enquiries well worthy your attention. Their solution I leave to your own wisdom, and the remedy or remedies your own judgment, far better than mine, will suggest. If the reclaiming of our exhausted lands could be commenced by offering premiums, or by any other better means, the beneficial results, I apprehend, would very soon appear. Could you induce farmers to make experiments on their lands, in new methods of cultivation, and the introduction of articles not of common growth, and which have been found to be profitable, not only as valuable articles of produce, but as enriching the soil, a very great improvement would, without doubt, be thereby effected. But to you, gentlemen, with confidence and with pleasure, I submit the subject, without pretending to dictate to your wisdom, or believing that I can add to your zeal for the common good.

In connection with this and the subject of education, to which I must beg leave to invite your attention at the present session, I would mention one defect, which appears to me to exist generally in the education of our young men of liberal advantages: they know little or nothing of agriculture, and are not taught to hold it in proper estimation. The consequence is, that they nearly all devote themselves to the learned professions, and leave the calling of husbandry, equally as respectable and more useful, to those whom they consider their inferiors. By this defect, and these consequent mistaken notions, we lose the talents and influence of many a young man, who lags and withers in one of the professions, when he might be an ornament and guide in the quiet walks of agriculture, and constitute one of that most excellent and useful class of society, *good citizens*. It is truly melancholy to witness the crowds of drones that hang upon the rear of the learned professions, burdens to themselves and burdens to society, because they are useless; and many of them—perhaps I might say a large majority—men of talents, but unhappily misapplied. I trust, if they are beyond the saving influence of the Legislature, that you have it still in your power to prevent their accumulation, and to diffuse the talents of our state into more extensive usefulness. Should the Legislature even practically unite in the important truth, that it is of the last moment to the stability and security of our republican institutions, that all kinds of useful knowledge should be extended to our youth, the poorest as well as the richest, it is to be hoped that they will not overlook the article of agriculture; and in the present flourishing state of our University, when its wealth has received such an addition in western lands, its number of students such an increase, its buildings receiving such improvement and extension, and its able Faculty and Trustees are so zealous and indefatigable in raising its reputation, and extending the sphere of its usefulness, it appears to be an auspicious period to introduce the subject of agriculture within its walls, and lend it your aid. Were you even to devote a considerable sum of money to this purpose, how manifold would be the interest which the people would receive in its advantages! Young men of liberal education would leave our University with proper ideas of the dignity and usefulness of agricultural avocations, and with much useful knowledge relating thereto. They would go into the different parts of the state, and devote themselves to agriculture, and associate in Societies with men of more limited opportunities, where their knowledge and their influence would be widely diffused, and give a life and vigor to agriculture, of which we can easily form some conception. But I would not have you suppose that this subject is altogether neglected in our University. We have there a professorship of chemistry and mineralogy, which bear an intimate relation to agriculture; and it gives me much pleasure to state, that I have been informed that the gentleman who has charge of that department of instruction, takes a lively interest in the improvement of the agriculture of the country, and devotes a part of his course of lectures to that subject alone, and loses no opportunity of imparting to his pupils every article of knowledge which will be of service in the business of life. I am happy that I have it in my power to make known the fact, that our University is not confined to those studies which, though of the highest importance in a liberal education, have no immediate relation to the concerns of life. I have said the more on this subject, because it derives additional importance from the fact that we are, and, from our geographical situation must continue to be, an agricultural rather than a commercial people. I trust that this fact, and the intrinsic importance of the subject, will lead you to a serious investigation of it, and (for it is surely practicable) to give it your aid and protection.

With regard to education, although we have been considering an important part of it, you are by no means to stop here. Our constitution has made it your duty to encourage and promote every kind of useful learning. Its wise and patriotic framers, who were about to burst from the thraldom of oppression, and who were sensible of the enslaving influence of ignorance, ordained it to be their own duty and the duty of their sons, to whom they were soon to bequeath the inestimable legacy of freedom, to diffuse learning among the people—and they no doubt looked forward, in pleasing contemplation, to the period when their posterity should have schools and academies erected among them; when knowledge, at least of the more ordinary and indispensable kind, should be within the reach of the child of the poorest citizen—when "all useful knowledge should be duly encouraged and promoted"—the people acquainted with their rights, sensible of their national blessings, and therefore determined to perpetuate their institutions; and to keep the soil which their fathers had purchased with their blood and treasure, "the land of freedom, and the asylum of the oppressed" I fear, gentlemen, if those venerable fathers were to rise from their tombs, they would reproach us with supineness and neglect, and would not listen to our plea of want of power. We shall never know what power we have until we exert it; and it holds in political as well as physical strength, that it is increased by exercise. To all these subjects, then, which appear to me, I am sure, in a far more important light than my limits or language will allow me to express, let us give heed, and timely heed. Let us do something, however little—It may prove in time "as a grain of mustard seed."

But whilst we are sedulous to attain these grand objects, we should not lose sight of the fact that these and all our blessings and privileges are liable to invasion from abroad. We have experienced the injustice of foreign nations before, and we have no reason to conclude that this is never to be the case again. It is therefore important that we should direct our attention to the training of our militia. Our militia system, as you well know, is still very defective. Let us ever recollect the advice of our Political Father, to prepare for war in time of peace. By far, the most important part of this preparation consists in training up a body of men that will always be ready, in case of war, to send into the field an efficient force. It seems to be the policy of the general government to reduce the standing army of the United States, as being too expensive and dangerous to the Republic. Whether this be sound policy or not, it certainly increases the importance of having a well organized militia. At present it is difficult to discover what advantages is derived from our system and practice, except in a few remarkable instances, where individual exertion and spirit presents a cheering prospect amid the surrounding gloom, and shows what may be done by proper endeavors. This is a subject of no small moment, and I trust will receive a share of your deliberations. It is to be hoped that we may never become a nation of soldiers by profession; or neglect the delightful arts of peace, while we pay some regard to those of war. And while we prepare for our enemies, we should cherish towards them generosity and forbearance, adopting the sentiment, "be able for thine enemy rather in power than use."

By an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1819, it is made the duty of the Governor to procure places of deposit in the towns of Edenton, Newbern, and Fayetteville, for such arms as belonged to, or might become the property of the State, and to cause such arms to be collected and removed to one of those places. Since the adjournment of your last session, I have received a letter from the War Department of the United States, stating that the small arms, accoutrements and artillery procured during the last six years, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed in the year 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, were ready for delivery, and would be delivered so soon as returns of the militia of all the States should be made; by which they would be enabled to distribute the relative proportions to the respective states and territories, agreeably to the said act. By the law of this state above mentioned, they will be deposited at one of the places designated, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly.

Agreeably to the act of the last session of the General Assembly, authorising the sale of so much of the Cherokee lands as had been surveyed and remained unsold, I gave notice, according to law, of the time and place of holding said sales, and appointed Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, commissioner to superintend the same. I expect to have it in my power, in a short time, to lay before you the report of the commissioner, which will, doubtless, give you all the information you may require. It is made the duty of the commissioner, by the act of the Assembly, to ascertain and report to the Public Treasurer what lands are in dispute between the Indians claiming under the treaties and persons holding under the State; and the Treasurer is directed not to proceed in the collection of bonds due for such lands until the controversy is properly settled; and, in the event of the claimants under the State being ejected, to refund to them such sums as they have paid to the State, with interest from the time of payment. It is recommended to your consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the State to adopt some method of extinguishing the Indian claims, and satisfying our purchasers, who, from the uncertainty of their titles are kept from settling on, and improving their lands, while the state is lying out of the purchase money. It is thought that a sum of money, far under the value of the lands in dispute, would be sufficient to buy out their claims, and prevent all further litigation; and, if this be the fact, it is surely of the highest importance that it should be effected.

Before I conclude, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing the very high gratification which I have received from the superior taste and judgment which have been displayed in the progress of our State-house to its present near state of completion. It is with satisfaction I can testify, so far as my observation has gone, to the diligent endeavors of Mr. Nichols, to have it completed by the present session; but the sickness with which we have been visited, during the summer and fall, and from which but few have escaped, together with other unforeseen events, has prevented. Although neglect ought not, in any shape, to receive your sanction, yet I feel confident you will not withhold your indulgence where it should be extended. Of the talents of the Architect, I need say nothing, when you have such an elegant specimen before you; but I cannot omit to say, that while we are furnishing the representatives of the people with a commodious and elegant building, suitable to the dignity of their body, it is surely a source of pleasure that we are, at the same time, giving encouragement to genius and attainments in one of the fine arts, which have hitherto been so little known, or properly estimated, among us. Should it be necessary to make an additional appropriation for the finishing of the House, the propriety of making it is submitted to your consideration. It was thought that the sum appropriated at the last session would be sufficient, but in the progress of such a building as the one under view, additions and alterations will occur, so that it is impossible to calculate exactly what sum will be required, especially when so much remains to be done as did at the close of the last session.

Accompanying this communication are the resignations of such justices of the peace and field officers of the militia as have been received during the recess, together with my letter book, and such letters and documents as it is proper should be laid before you.

With the highest respect and consideration,
I have the honor to be gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
GABRIEL HOLMES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

On motion Mr. Mebane, Resolved, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the sale of the Cherokee Lands be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Mebane, Brickell, Cole, Garson and Baird were named as the committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, that so much of said Message as relates to the expenditure on Public Buildings, be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Fisher, Graham, Love, Sidbury and Williamson were name the committee.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Resolved, that so much as relates to the Militia and the public arms be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Boykin, Henry and Shephard were named the committee.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Resolved, that a select committee be appointed on the Judiciary; and Messrs. Mebane, Henry, Brickell, Thornton and Gilchrist were named as the committee.

Mr. Sheppard presented a bill to repeal the second section of an act passed in the year 1821, respecting the Supreme Court, which bill was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. S. it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

Our Legislature commenced its Session on Monday last. Its proceedings and the Message of his Excellency the Governor, will be found in the preceding columns.

☞ *Health of the City.*—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this City was held at the Court-House on Saturday last, in order to consider what measures ought to be taken to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the afflicting Fall Sickness with which we were lately visited. After some discussion of the subject, three Resolutions were unanimously adopted; the first of which proposed the appointment of a Committee to draft a Bill to be submitted to the present Legislature "for the better preservation of the health of the citizens of this State," the object of which will be to prevent the future erection of Mills so near to any city, town, or village, as to endanger the health of their inhabitants, and to provide for the removal of such Mills as at present prove destructive to the health of the inhabitants of any such city, &c. This Committee is also instructed to draft a Bill "for forming a Board of Health for this City." Another Committee was appointed to confer with the owner of two Mills in this vicinity, on the subject of their removal, the Ponds of which are believed to have been the principal causes in producing the late sickness, and to report to another meeting of the citizens to be held for the purpose of receiving said Report.

We have not yet learnt the issue of this Conference; but we sincerely hope that the measures adopted by this meeting will produce the desired effects, and that our hitherto flourishing City may regain its former healthful character.

Wilmington, Nov. 16.

Fire.—On Thursday last, a little after ten o'clock in the evening, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of Fire. It originated in a house not occupied, which was built by John Hogg, Esq. and was lately the residence of Wm. Wingate, dec'd. There is but one opinion among our citizens, which is, that it was the work of some vile incendiary. The above building, and eleven others, situate on Vinegar Hill, were entirely consumed, leaving only standing on the Hill, the house owned by John M'Coll, Esq. the House owned by John Cowan, Esq. St. John's Lodge, the dwelling of James Dickson, Esq. & a small building on the south-west corner of Hogg's alley. The three first mentioned buildings were, at times in extreme danger—fortunate changes of the wind, and great exertions, alone saved them. Great credit is due to our seafaring citizens, and those from the country who were attending Court. The engine companies, the citizens in general, and our black population that were present, exerted themselves with their usual vigilance. The buildings that were consumed, with the exception of those lately owned by J. Hogg, Esq. which were insured, were old and out of a trifling value.

On Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, the cry of Fire was again given. It originated in the stable attached to the house owned by Mr. Jos. Jacobs, and occupied by Mr. George Lyde.—The building was consumed, and the kitchen pulled down for the preservation of the dwelling house. Whether it was the work of design, or accident, has not been ascertained.

By the brig Junius arrived at Philadelphia, a Rio de Janeiro Gazette called the "Correio Extraordinario," of the 21st of Sept. was received, containing official decrees, announcing the entire *Independence* of Brazil on the mother country. The editor of the Correio remarks that the mysterious veil has been at length withdrawn; and recommends patience to the people and military, until the 12th of October, (the day fixed for the coronation of the *Prince Regent, as Emperor of the Brazils*) when they may freely indulge their wishes and their joy. The following rhapsody follows the decrees:

"*Citizens!* The God of Nature causes America to be Independent and Free—The God of Nature preserves for Brazil the Prince Regent, to be he who shall consolidate the Independence of this vast Continent. Why do we wait? Now is the time. Portugal insults us—America invites us—Europe contemplates us—The Prince defends us. Citizens put forth your joyous acclamations. Long live the the Constitutional Emperor of Brazil, and Lord Don Peter the First!"

☞ Rev. Robert T. Daniel will preach at the Baptist Meeting-House in this city, on Saturday night and Sunday next.

MARRIED,

In Guilford county, on the 10th instant, Mr Joseph Coffin, jun. to Miss Sarah Stuart.

In Duplin county, on the 8th of October, Mr. Daniel Glisson, jr. to Miss Nancy Herring. This young couple lived but a short time together; in less than a fortnight Mrs. Glisson was visited by sickness, and died on the 28th of October.

In Orange county, on the 12th instant, Mr. William Horn to Miss Ciny King.

DIED,

Of a Dyspepsia, at his seat of Vine-Hill in Franklin county, Robert W. Williams, Esq. in the 29th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. after an illness of two days, Alexander M'Allester, Esq. Sheriff of Sampson county.

On the 25th of October, on Long creek, in Cumberland county, Mrs. Gulford, aged 100 years.