

Selected Poetry.

FROM THE NEW-JERSEY MUSEUM.
The RESOLVE.

FROM fair to fair, I'll ever rove,
And ne'er a convert prove to love;
I boast of LIBERTY.
I ne'er will sigh beneath a shade
For any fair that e'er was made;
But always will be FREE.

I'll pipe and sing the jovial song,
I'll join the jocund worthy throng;
Who prize their LIBERTY.
I'll do whatever good I can,
I'll strive to be the honest man,
And ever will be FREE.

I'll ne'er be caught by woman's art,
I'll ne'er enslave that generous heart;
Which merits to be FREE.
But always will preserve its right,
With all my strength and force and might;
And die for LIBERTY.

EXPATRIATION.

Much has been said within a few years for and against the right to expatriate—If to reason from the experience we have had of the Tories during our revolution it would be acknowledged now as it was then, that those remained, were worse than those that became our open enemies; from hence it would appear that no great evil (or at least the smaller) would result to the United States were liberty given by law to any citizen who may have so little love of country or endearment to his mother society as to expatriate himself from it—Such men can never be considered as valuable citizens in any sense, and the sooner their country is rid of them the better—But to this freedom to expatriate, let there be a condition—for in all countries there is or ought to be laws to punish all who injure it either internally or externally—Then let a law be made granting liberty to any citizen to expatriate himself—but to preserve the public safety, let it be provided as a condition that if he does so without the express permission of the executive, lawfully authorized—he is to be considered as banished and outlawed, and that he shall be forever barred from an asylum or any of the benefits of citizenship in any manner or form, within the United States thereafter—And let it also be provided when a citizen wishes to reside in any foreign countries as a merchant—or for education—or travel—or to improve himself in naval or land tactics—he shall make application to the executive for permission, specifying the country, his object, and length of time he intends, or wishes to be absent from the United States—And should he on proof injure his country, or the citizens of the United States in his absence, be subject to the same penalty as tho' he had had no permission—If such was the law of the land, it would be easy to ascertain how many real citizens we had in foreign countries and what their object, and whether they were entitled to citizenship again, from the rule of conduct they had pursued—for it is conjectured by many whether there are not some "exclusive patriots" in France, who call themselves Americans, that have forfeited their citizenship on the principle of the well-being of society—for when a country protects a man as a citizen, it ought to punish him if an enemy.—There are few laws, it is believed, that would make a man reflect more seriously than one that would shut the door of his country forever against him, if violated—and there is none but the most abandoned (if such was the law staring him in the face) that would turn rovers.—Every wise government fixes the rights of her citizens to a point—for it can never be wise to suffer them to be friends and enemies as alternate as the seasons.

NO ROVER.

Had the states of Greece united with Carthage to oppose the despotism of Roman ambition, they might have preserved the balance of power—and the wide range of domination that marked the great republic had been circumscribed by the real independence of other states. The Romans vanquished first one and then another state—always holding out the

lure of advantages to be obtained from their friendship and alliance—until they obtained a footing in the allied dominion—when too late the weaker ally invariably found that under those specious names of friendship, alliance, and protection, they had admitted masters—not friends. The French have acted, and attempted to act, a similar part.

RUN away from the subscriber, two negro men; one of them a stout well looking fellow, large bold eyes, tho' a mild countenance. He has worked twelve months at the blacksmith's trade, and is pretty apt at that business:—has been from his infancy a noted run away, and is lightly branded on each cheek with the letter A.—Had on when he went away, new brown cloth trousers, light coloured cloth jacket, and was otherwise well clad. As I know his situation in his servile state, could not have been more comfortable than it had been made in point of diet, lodging and clothing, by me, since placing him in the smith's shop in particular; I can believe no other than that his aim is to get out of the state by sea. He has relations in the family of Mr. John Kornegay, on Trent, and acquaintances in Newbern, and about Mr. Southy Rew's on south river, and may lurk about these places till he meets some captain, who will be base enough to create or steal him. His name is

I S A A C.

I will pay TWENTY DOLLARS for delivering him to me securely tied, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him; or for killing and destroying him: he is duly outlawed. FORTY DOLLARS on due proof of any free person worth the sum, harbouring, succouring or employing him. An HUNDRED DOLLARS on proof of any matter of a vessel suffering him on board, contrary to law, provided the the masters and vessels name, and where owned, be made known to me, and that process can be served on the captain in this state. Isaac's age is about 19 years.

The other fellow is the property of Timothy Parmule, minor, hired to me by the year. He is about seventeen years old, has a fullen, down and guilty look. The white of his eye, has a red cast, his stature rather low; his name is

A B E L;

his being an arrant run away, was a reason of his being placed with me a few days before his elopement, but indifferently clad.—And strange as the fact is, his clothes were measured and cut out, the very night preceding that of his running away. He has been once or twice before committed to Newbern gaol, and on his former excursions, made Mr. John Kornegay's neighbourhood, his range. For delivering Abel to me, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him, I will pay eight dollars.

JOHN ALDERSON.

Hyde County, January 24.

N. B. It is hoped all good citizens, owners of slaves in particular, will be aiding to suppress the dangerous practice.

ON Wednesday the 5th of April next, will be sold for ready money in gold or silver, at Stephen Cobb's in Wayne county, two tracts of land, viz. one tract lying in Nash county, on marsh swamp, containing twelve hundred acres, and the other in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Stephen Cobb, containing five hundred acres, the property of Benjamin Cobb, taken to satisfy a judgment obtained in the circuit court by Robert Taylor against said Cobb.

HANS PATTEN, D. M.

Feb. 11.

This day is published and for sale at this Office;

HAMILTONS vs. EATON:

C A S E

LATELY DETERMINED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. S. RESPECTING BRITISH DEBTS.
Price 50 Cents.

WHEREAS the subscriber entered into copartnership with John M. Sheppard, on or about the 1st day of April 1795, for the purpose of carrying on trade and merchandize in Trenton, in the county of Jones; and whereas the said John M. Sheppard hath possessed himself of the books, bonds and notes, and all other papers of value belonging to the concern, and is about removing himself from said county, and refuses to come to a fair and amicable settlement with the subscriber, whereby he is likely to be much injured. He therefore gives this public notice, that all the business of the copartnership, was to be conducted by himself; and that any acquittance or discharge given by the said John M. Sheppard will not be valid: he also forwarns all persons from trusting him on account of the firm of JOHN T. BRYAN & Co. as none of his contracts, after the date of these presents, will be paid by JOHN T. BRYAN.

Trenton, 1st February, 1797.

THE following lots in the town of Newbern, are levied upon and will be sold for payment of taxes, on the 10th day of April next, unless the taxes thereon be paid.

No. 315, on Pollock street, the property of Wm. H. Bryan.
No. 45, on Trent street, the property of Wm. Dennis.
No. 62, on Broad street, the property of Wm. H. Bryan.

JAMES M'MAINS, Constable.

February 4.

FOR SALE,

30 or 40,000 red and white oak hoghead staves, delivered at Bay River.

For terms apply to Wm. Rofs, in Newbern, or at Bay River, to

JOHN WHEADON.

January 28.

THIS DAY ARE PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, (Newbern:)

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A FEW CASES,

DETERMINED IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Those Cases, twenty-nine in number, have been copied from the notes of the most respectable law characters in this state.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And for sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE, (Newbern:)

A TREATISE ON THE JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, IN

CIVIL SUITS,

ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF

THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

(Price 3-4ths of a Dollar.)

December 17.

LOST or mislaid, a note of hand given by Lewis Whitfield, to the subscriber, for fifteen hundred dollars, in February 1796, payable twelve months after date; an the back of it are indorsements, which reduce its amount to eleven hundred and sixty dollars, or thereabouts. It is witnessed by Mr. B. Whitfield.

All persons are forwarned from taking the said note in payment, or trading for it.

ISHAM UZZEL.

Feb. 18.

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