

Jealousy! that horrid monster, and my utter ruin love and its elusive promises, are the cause of my untimely end!

By bad advice I was induced to procure the arsenic, and excited to destroy the said Ann: and such was the excess of my passion, that I became lost to all good, forsaken and left to myself!

I waited a long time for an opportunity of giving the arsenic to Ann Carother by herself, as I did not wish to hurt any other person, but none offered. At length, however, a fatal opportunity presented itself; and I put a portion of the arsenic into a crock of leaven in Mr. Carother's house with which the family fermented and raised bread, which they ate, and all became sick. At this event I was greatly troubled; and when I found that Mr. Carother's died, which happened on the 26th of February, 1793, I was extremely alarmed, as I had no ill-will to the family.

I then desisted, for a time, from accomplishing my horrid plan: However an opportunity offered one night, while I attended the said Ann (under the mask of friendship on a bed of sickness.) I mixed a portion in barley and milk, which I gave her with my own hand!

In the month of May, my restless passions of jealousy, and love for this young man, forced me to renew my attack on Ann Carothers: I therefore procured one ounce of yellow arsenic; and, although the said Ann was much impaired in health and although Mrs. Carothers died the 30 of June, yet, such was the excess of my desire to remove out of my way, her whom I conceived as my greatest obstacle, that shortly after the disease of her mother, I put some of the arsenic into a crock of butter in the spring house of Thomas Carothers [Ann then living at said Carothers.]

Here it was my diabolical scheme was discovered. I was apprehended and committed to prison: And, for this wicked conduct, I am shortly to suffer the shameful and ignominious punishment of the gallows. That it may be an awful lesson to all young women, to the last request of a martyr to contending passions.

About one o'clock she was brought out for execution. On her way to the gallows she appeared to have a settled solemnity on her countenance, which appeared to be the result of absolute resignation: At intervals, she was easy to discover, although she did not express it by word or action that the certain approach of her dissolution made a very deep impression on her. Some assert, that she shed a few tears; but that was not generally observed. She frequently looked around her, and seemed to take a "longing, lingering look." She uttered some expression at the place of execution, which were thought incoherent by the multitude; probably from not being heard distinctly. Prior to the fatal moment she appeared as if engaged in prayer; and was finally launched into a boundless eternity, with a fortitude and composure, worthy a better fate.

The concourse of spectators, on this occasion, was very great. It is supposed that near 5,000 people were present.

We are informed, says a late Savannah paper, that the Commissioners on the part of Spain, and of the United States, for running the line between the Floridas and the United States, have arrived at St. Mary's, and are now proceeding to ascertain the source of the St. Mary's river.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between Mr. J. P. Heath and Mr. R. Keene, of Baltimore, they met in Howard's Park, for the purpose of adjusting it; and much as we detest the cruelty, injustice, and irreligion of duelling, we will give due praise to the candour and honour of Mr. Heath, who, having received his adversary's ball through his coat, fired his pistol in the air, and apologized for the harshness of expression, which had occasioned the difference, and asserting his determination not to assail the life of a person he so warmly esteemed. This terminated the contest, and the parties recognized each other again as friends.—This is a rare instance of courage and good sense displayed on such an occasion, and unlike the vindictive spirit of most duellists. When will the good sense and judgment of the Military Order, whose conduct we can give energy to its reprobation, abolish this blood-thirsty and lawless custom? A custom so strongly tinged with the barbarity and ignorance of the Gothic ages which gave it birth.

Some time past, a gentleman, riding from Boston to Salem, was assailed on the road to Chelsea by a negro and two white men. The negro first seized the horse's bridle, and instantly a man was on each side of his horse; one of whom presented a pistol, and demanded the gentleman's pocket-book, from which he took 28 collars in bills, and then returned it with the other papers; he then took a watch. The gentleman had some more money in a waistcoat pocket which they fortunately did not examine.

The spirit of cultivating Cotton (says a Philadelphia paper) is growing fast in the United States. It is said that 3000 bales of 260 pounds weight each were raised in the western country and shipped from New-Orleans in the year last past. The total weight is 780,000 pounds. The lands in the south parts of Virginia, are capable of producing cotton. In North-Carolina, it is produced with ease and certainty, especially in the middle and western counties. So in South-Carolina and Georgia. It is becoming a most valuable object to the country, and gives a peculiar value to the southern lands. The Cotton produced in one year from the first two acres that are cleared will pay fully for a little farm lot of fifty acres situated in the healthy country above the lower falls of the river in the Carolinas.

The Allied powers, it seems, according to the Opposition Papers, are not united, and each has his separate interest; it luckily happens, however, to be the separate interest of each, that the French Republic should be destroyed; and whatever disagreement they may have about the domains, they perfectly agree on the destruction of the Gallic Pandemonium.

It is said the people of Paris are clamorous for peace. It cannot be more effectually expedited than by Gen. Surost negotiating it in his own way!

The French say, that almost the whole of the Austrian troops have been taken from the tail of the Plough. It is most probable they have been taken from the barn, by the threshing they have given the enemy.

It is said the French Directors are now in possession of the Brains of Voltaire, from the contemplation of which they have not yet been able to add to their native store of fidelity, mischief and cunning.

The divorces in Paris lay, for ten days were twenty-two, the marriages, one hundred and twenty! Something more than one to fix! Upon this scale we may presume that Republican marriages upon an average last between five and six weeks. The duration of the honey-moon is not so easily ascertained.

Citizen Carrow, one of the French Legislators in zeal for the interests of the French Navy, has proposed a law against the backward custom lately adopted by the Ducans and Nelsons, of breaking the line.

A countryman in England, lately detected shooting Partridges (contrary to the rigid Game Laws of that country, which inflict a penalty of 5s. for every Partridge killed by a man not possessed of a tool a year, and who if he has that, is not entitled to shoot game on his own farm, until he has paid two guineas for a licence, which must be repeated every year) excited himself to the Squire, by saying, that he was learning to shoot at the French should they attempt to land. But why (said the Squire) do ye shoot at my game; why do you not stick a mark on a tree & shoot at that? That would not answer the purpose (answered the countryman) you have always told me the French will not stay, and therefore I must learn to shoot them flying.

EXTRACT FROM A SERMON, Delivered on the 4th of July last, at Amvel, New-Jersey, by the Reverend T. Grant. The author after giving a brief description of our excellent constitution, proceeds:—

"We ought, therefore, highly to value this excellent constitution which is the safety, happiness and glory of our country; and we should stand by and defend this palladium of our liberty and independence against all the attacks of internal and external foes. Indeed it must be gross ignorance and stupidity, or a deliberate & wicked intention to oppose the prosperity and happiness of America, which excites any to slander or defame our present government or its administration; for they are both the choice of the people; they are both pleased to us by experience and trial; they are both sanctioned and ratified by the express avowed, the public & repeated declarations of a great majority of the most wise, enlightened and patriotic legislatures, as well as individuals, throughout the union.

It is enough, then, to excite indignation in the breast of every true friend to his country, to see men professing a great concern for its welfare, who at the same time endeavour to promote disaffection to the government and its administration, and under the sacred garb of patriotism, like political assassins, conceal a dagger to plunge into its very vitals. O WASHINGTON! thy country's hero, glory and defence! Could not thy long tried services, thy hard earned laurels, thy distinguished patriotism, thy noble talents, thy distinguished virtues, which compelled even envious Europeans to confer on thee the palm, could they not secure even thee from those shafts

of malice, when like a skillful pilot, thou didst direct the helm of the state, and brought us safely through the storm, in spite of threatening rocks and quicksands? Then virtue itself cannot escape them. For thee we fear not; the attempt is fruitless to asperse thy name; and when on yonder brilliant star that gilds the purple canopy they cast a blemish, then let them try to blot thy virtues! But it is for ourselves we fear; we blush for the dishonor which in this attempt some daring paricides have cast upon our country; thy closed wounds are made to bleed afresh at this unnatural conduct of these degenerated and avaricious children. And is not this illustrious instance enough; must we still add another to the list of detestation; O ADAMS, wife, dignified, firm, enlightened statesman and patriot, thy country's pride, its bulwark and its watchful guardian; vain are the plots, the intrigues, the flatteries and the threats of Gallic toes, whilst thou presidest over us. But as Washington thy predecessor, so neither hast thou escaped the tongue of envy and detraction, and like him resplendent in thy virtues, thou mayest defy the malice of these puny enemies, and laugh at their scorn; for their censure is thy highest praise; while genius, talents, integrity and love of country continue to be the objects of esteem, thy name shall be enrolled among the foremost of thy country's worthies.

A constitution like ours, administered by men of splendid virtues and talents can never fail to command the attachment, and enlighten the mind of all the friends of liberty, order and good government.

And how great must our happiness in this respect appear, if we contrast it with the present French administration, and the situation of civil government in France; where men of the most abandoned character, the most ignorant and unprincipled wretches taken from the very dregs of the people, and noted for the diabolical cruelty, wickedness, dissipation, treachery and intrigue, have often been entrusted with offices of government, and have exercised a tyranny that beggars all description. If to this we add the case with which this great event, a change of constitution has been effected among us, without civil broil or bloodshed, notwithstanding the great variety of opposite opinions and clashing interests, which must be concerned in an extensive territory. If also consider that a similar change in France, has been the occasion of the most dreadful civil wars and scenes of more than savage cruelty and slaughter; has overturned the very foundation of civil and religious society, broke through all the bonds of moral obligation, and instead of a mild republican object, has established a military despotism ten thousand times worse than the arbitrary monarchy, which they destroyed and have exchanged ONE for MANY tyrants!

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT any person upon whom information can be obtained, having cut wood or trespassed on the lands formerly belonging to Judge Macay, and known by the name of Kerr's lands, will hereafter be prosecuted.

WM. L. ALEXANDER.

December 12, 1799.

NOTICE.

IT is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Salisbury, that David Woodson, John Bruner, and Matthew Troy, formerly Constables, shall, on or before the 15th of January next, settle up with the Treasurer their arrearage of Town Taxes for the years 1796 and 1798; otherwise suits will immediately commence on their obligations.

By order of the Board,
J. MEWEN, C. B. C.

December 12, 1799.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in Guilford county, an apprentice boy to the Cooper trade, named William Goodrich, eighteen years of age, five feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a mixed cotton coat, striped vest, blue small cloths and felt hat high in the crown; he is a smart active lad. Any person that will bring the said boy to me shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

GEORGE SWAIN.

Guilford county, Nov. 16, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted unto the Subscribers, either by bond, note, or book account are desired to come in and make immediate payment, as they intend leaving the place; therefore need not expect any further indulgence.

JAMES HART,
ANDREW HART.

Salisbury, November 21, 1799.