

...the house to allay the anguish of her... by the application of a little cold water... Here the poor woman expired, and... released for ever this unfortunate victim... the merciless hands of a cruel tyrant.

Aware of the enormity of the crime Sleddsongt... counsel than his neighborhood afford... and the exalted talents and ingenuity of that... while they confirmed the criminal's a... demonstrated incontestibly the insulf... may the injustice of the laws, relative to... ill-fated beings held in bondage.

The Counsel maintained the master's right to... the slave, and as there is no precise limit... for correction; he also maintained that al... the correction should eventuate in death... death should ensue, yet unless the deter... in the master to kill was plainly provd... the crime did not amount to or constitute...

Sophistry, not reason or justice was in this in... successful, and instead of being sent to the... world, Sledd has been sent to the Penitenti... for 2 years.—The author of this article is not... advocate for sanguinary punishments, but ter... abominable crimes call aloud for correspond... retribution.—Ardent expectation is justly... maintained, from the intelligence of the present... Virginia Assembly that good and wholesome... will be the result of their deliberation; and... the unfortunate condition of slaves among o... subjects, may claim a portion of merciful... consideration.

Raleigh:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from a member of Congress, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1810.

One third part of the session is past and nothing done that can be viewed as a matter of national consequence. We have appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of bringing home our distressed seamen in foreign countries. We have stated accounts before us of the expenditure of 75,000 dollars of this sum, every dollar of which has gone to the relief of those who have been stript in France, and places under our influence. (I include Denmark in this description.)

Yesterday we received a confidential communication from the president. The doors were closed and continued so till we adjourned. I expect we will again be in conclave to-day.

You have no doubt observed that the West Florida business was before the Senate. It is still pending. The fate of the bank is very uncertain. On our foreign relations nothing will be done till we have further intelligence from Europe. The correspondence between Mr. Secretary Smith and Gen. Turreau, and the indispotion of the king of Great Britain, have in some measure changed the aspect of our foreign affairs."

The latest foreign dates, furnished by the last mail, present us with no intelligence of moment from Europe. There are accounts from Spain and Portugal; but the aspect of affairs in these countries has not undergone any material alteration. The Cortes had assembled in Cadiz and appointed a Regency, who assumed the duties of their office on the 28th of October. We observe several new imperial and other decrees, for the confiscation of English merchandize at Frankfort, &c.—The king of England was recovering from the malady by which he had been recently afflicted. A report was in circulation that the unfortunate Gustavus, late king of Sweden, had been assassinated on the way between St. Petersburg and Riga, in Russia.

It will be recollected by some of our readers that when the intelligence of the revocation, as it was called, of the Berlin and Milan decrees, reached this place and elsewhere, there were great rejoicings and illuminations. We at that time expressed our opinion that no such revocation would take place; and the documents alluded to in some of the articles which follow, clearly prove that we were not mistaken. Some amongst us will regret that there is to be no war with England, at last. And we think the Registers, at least, should now recommend, that our citizens hang out flags of black in token of dis-appointment and sorrow. We almost expect that its columns will appear in mourning.

The resolution respecting the public printing, submitted by Maj. Owen at the last session of the legislature was supported by thirty-four, and not by merely eighteen members, as stated in our paper some time since. The eighteen members alluded to voted for fixing the printer's salary at 1000 dollars. This led us into the error, which we are the more willing to notice, since it enables us to do justice to the Editors of the Register for being, in this one instance, perfectly correct.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the Register has perverted the evident meaning of Messrs. Hodge and Boylan's application to the legislature. They construe a wish to have particular duties defined, into a petition for increase of salary.

Perhaps an apology would be proper from us for having said so much on this subject; but from the Editors of the Register such an apology is whimsical enough. Their interest pleads their excuse. With them it was not a Lilliputian contest respecting which end of the egg should be broken, but whether they should continue to have an egg to break.

THOMAS WORTINGTON, Esq. is chosen a Senator of the United States, from the state of Ohio, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Return J. Meigs, Esq.

On the 20th of November the marshal of the U. States, for the district of Orleans, in consequence of repeated instructions from the attorney-general, forcibly expelled Mr. Livingston from possession of the Batture.

We have never entertained more than one opinion respecting the pretended repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, namely, the whole was a mere juggle; that Bonaparte never had an idea of rescinding them on any terms, to comply with which would have been possible on our part. This opinion is now verified. Yesterday the president laid before the house of representatives several documents and correspondences between Armstrong, R. Smith, Turreau, &c. agreeably to Mr. Swoope's resolution of the 21st instant requesting information respecting duties paid in France for American produce, &c. The secretary of state in a letter to Turreau, tells him, that according to duties, edicts, and regulations now in force, the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees amounts to nothing. Turreau replies that there appears to be a disposition in his court to make some changes favorable to us, but he has received nothing official to that purpose. The message is to be printed, and the American public will soon be convinced that this pretended repeal is NOTHING, NO THING AT ALL; and what is more, that the administration WELL KNEW IT, at the time the President's proclamation was issued. We now think there is but little danger of even an attempt to carry into effect the non-intercourse with England.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Pickering in the Senate to day, read a part of a private communication from Mr. Jefferson in 1804; a letter from Talleyrand, in which he plainly tells us, that the French government never did, nor thought of ceding to us any territory beyond the Ibberville.—When Mr. Pickering had finished the letter, one of the Senate asked if this was not private? being answered in the affirmative, the galleries were immediately ordered to be closed. After the horse was stolen, they shot the door.

Mr. Vandyke is put on the bank committee, in the place of Mr. Poindexter. The president's message this day relative to French duties, &c. is very important. Secretary Smith tells Turreau that the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees amounts to nothing. Turreau replies that the French court are disposed to do something for us more favourable, but he has no official communication to that purpose. When you read the documents accompanying this message, you will be astonished at the conduct of the administration, who were in possession of all these facts before issuing the proclamation.

One of the private letters communicated by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, is from Talleyrand, in which he tells our government, that if they attempt to take possession of any territory beyond the Ibberville, the French will take part with Spain, and drive them back.

The letter of Turreau dated September 10, 1810, says the emperor will modify his edicts and restrictions more favorable for us—but all depends on our exertions "against the common enemy"—I quote his very words.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to the Editor of the Virginia Patriot dated,

DECEMBER 27.

I can give you at present but little news from here, of "matters and things in general." Last night, at the supper table, there was a good deal said about the next President, if Mr. Madison should die or decline; or his successor, whenever he shall quit "the chair of state," as your governor Taylor has it. The candidates mentioned by different persons, (and there are generally fifteen or twenty at our table from all parts of the union,) were, as well as I can remember, as follow,

- JAMES MUNROE,
- GEN. ARMSTRONG,
- ELBRIDGE GERRY,
- NATHANIEL MACON,
- EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
- ROBERT SMITH and
- JOHN SMITH.

Much was said for and against almost every one of them, for we have at our table politicians of every persuasion. Some said that Munroe lost the confidence of Washington, and that was evidence enough against any man; others spoke well of him. Some declared that Armstrong wrote the letters at the close of the war to play the devil with congress, and that he was a stickler for Jefferson, which decided his character at once; and that he had treated Americans in France who had lost their property, with shameful neglect. Others said that he was a man of great abilities, and of decision and firmness. Little was said against Gerry, but his age was made an objection. All spoke highly of Macon, as a man of integrity and ability. Some objected to having a President from a state that sent such members as Holland, M'Farland, Alston, &c. many wished Edward Livingston, as a President from New Orleans would gladly and unite with us more closely the southern extremity of the union. Robert Smith it was acknowledged was not a man of great parts, but a gentlemanly person, and one who is well ac-

quainted with the public interest. There were two Pennsylvanians, decent well behaved gentlemen, who entertained a high opinion of Mr. Smith.

DECEMBER 28th.

I was in the Senate a short time this day, Mr. Horsey of Delaware was finishing a long speech on the Florida Bill. The best judges who heard it declared that he completely proved that we have no title to what is called West Florida. The truth is that the administration have as long as possible most grossly imposed upon the people. Clay of Kentucky, who is certainly a very eloquent speaker, spoke about an hour in opposition to Horsey, and endeavored to prove the goodness of our title and the expediency of taking possession. It was well remarked that he never spoke better nor proved less. There will be much more speaking in the Senate, and still more in the house on this subject The bill will however pass.

Montgomery yesterday brought forward a resolution, which was carried, instructing the Secretary of the navy and of the Treasury to furnish the house with all the information in their possession relative to the bills drawn on the house of Degan, Purviance, and Co. Montgomery and Gallatin married sisters, and it is supposed that this resolution, in addition to the resolution of Mr. Swoope on the same subject, was brought forward in consequence of information given by Gallatin of evidence in his possession other than that called for by Mr. Swoope's resolutions, and which will more fully prove the fraud—Montgomery has heretofore been in the Smith interest; as the Smith's are now likely to be detected, I presume he is willing to claim some share of credit in bringing the culprits to public exposure—Robert Smith and Gallatin hate each other as cordially as possible. It is expected that the Smith's still owe, in justice, above \$100,000. Probably the house will direct the Comptroller to commence a suit against Sam. Smith, and, if Robert can be impeached now for what he did when Secretary of the Navy, he certainly will be—impeachment will be hard pushed. It is expected that the information required of the Secretaries, will be furnished the house next week, and the subject will immediately undergo a thorough investigation. The democratic members say, if they have defrauded the public they shall not be spared. I see no way by which they can escape. It would be better for them at once to agree to pay the money. I am informed that Sam Smith pretends that sufficient funds to pay the bills were provided Degan, Purviance, and Co. and that Degan wasted them; but I am informed by much better authority that no funds were provided for what remains now due; and that of course Smith and his partners have obtained the money for nothing—John Randolph has not yet arrived; but I believe is daily expected. He will not suffer this affair to sleep. There is indubitably at present a majority in both houses, favorable to the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. On this you may depend.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Virginia Patriot.

"It appears to be completely ascertained in the Senate that we have no title to West Florida; to no land beyond the Ibberville. Mr. Pickering read a letter from Talleyrand dated in December, 1804, in which he tells our government France never did, nor had a thought of ceding any territory beyond the Ibberville. There was no necessity of trying to keep this letter a secret. I saw a copy of it three weeks ago—There is another letter dated shortly after this, which ought to be published: in which he tells Jefferson, that if he puts a foot on the territory France will immediately take part with Spain, and turn us out by force. Jefferson was then mute, and nothing was done till now since France and Spain have quarrelled, she has given us leave to take it—to purchase, or hold till she may want it."

Old French Soldiers' Claims.

A report on the subject of the claims generally known by this name, was made in the house of representatives a few days ago, and immediately agreed to without a dissenting vote. We have been induced to publish it as well to put an end to the unreasonable expectations of the real claimants, as to repress the speculations of those who banquet on the spoils of the credulous and ignorant. We are apprised that these alleged claims have been made the means of extensive imposition on persons of the latter description, by a knot of speculators who have gone about the country for the purpose.—This fact was stated in the house of representatives by Mr. Milnor and Mr. Pitkin at the time the petition was presented. Indeed the sense of the house was so decidedly in opposition to the claim, that nothing but a desire to obtain a conclusive report on the subject from the committee of Public Lands induced the house to consent to its reference. The question is now probably put to rest for ever. The claimants will perceive that they can never again urge their claim with the least prospect of success.

Nat. Intzl.

CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, December 29.

Mr. Bacon introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the operation of the several acts of limitation, so far as they now operate to bar the payment of the following description of claims against the United States, viz. 1. Loan office certificates. 2. Indents for interest on the public debt. 3. Final settlement certificates. 4. Commissioners certificates. 5. Army certificates. 6. Credits given in lieu of army certificates cancelled. 7. Credits for the pay of the army, for which no certificates were issued. 8. Invalid pensions, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sawyer reported a bill altering the time of holding the District Courts for the North Carolina District; which after a desultory discussion, was ordered to a third reading.

IN SENATE, January 3.

Mr. Clay called for the consideration of the resolution moved by him yesterday, which he modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That Timothy Pickering, a Senator from the state of Massachusetts, having, on this day, whilst the Senate was in session with open doors, read from his place certain documents confidentially communicated by the President of the United States to the Senate, the injunction of secrecy not having been removed, has in so doing committed a [palpable] violation of the rules of that body.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed.—Motion lost, yeas 9.

After a discussion of two hours, during which the resolution was amended by the mover, on the suggestion of Mr. Crawford, so as to leave out the word "palpable," the resolution was passed.

For the resolution, Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Campbell, Clay, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Leib, Mathewson, Read, Robinson, Smith (Md.) Smith (N. Y.) Tall, Taylor, White, &c.—20.

Against the resolution, Messrs. Bradley, Champlin, Dana, Goodrich, Horsey, Lamber, Lloyd—7.

HORRID MURDER!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kinross, Botetourt county, (Va.) to his friend in Richmond. "A most horrid murder was committed on Tuesday the 11 ult. within one hundred yards of Englehearts [being half a mile from Fincastle.] It appears that two men, supposed to be Shutes and Taylor, of Tennessee, were taking out 11 negroes to that state; but on the above mentioned night they turned on their masters with clubs and murdered them while asleep. They then made for Bath, where five of them were caught and lodged in Jail, when they confessed the crime, and told that they had hid them in a gully adjacent to their encampment. Two men from Bath came over and informed the citizens of the circumstance, who immediately turned out in search of them, and in a short time discovered them, but torn and mangled in a most horrid manner.—Their bodies were brought to town and buried after an inquest was held over them."

MARRIED,

In Kinston, Lenoir county, on Monday evening, the 31st ult. Mr. Joshua Croom, son of Major Croom of said county, to the amiable Miss Penelope Cobb, daughter of Tobias Cobb, dec'd, late of Jones county.

On Saturday evening the 22d ultimo, at Adams Creek, Mr. Valentine Wallace, of Carteret county, to Miss Penelope Neale, daughter of Col. Philip Neale, of the former place.

DIED,

In Edenton, on the evening of the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY BLAIR, the amiable consort of Capt. George Blair.

On the 30th ultimo, at the Sound, Mrs. WILKINGS, wife of John Wilkings, Esq.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have lost or mislaid a Note of Hand or Bond, executed by Richard Bennett, then in Lancaster county, Va. but a citizen of Iredell county, North Carolina, on the 10th day of March 1806, attested by William Gibson and Spencer George, of the aforesaid county of Lancaster, Virginia, payable to me on the 10th March, 1807, for three hundred and five pounds thirteen shillings and two pence, current money of Virginia; I do therefore hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing, selling, or taking any assignment on said Note or Bond.

THOMAS N. LAWSON.
Dec. 26, 1810. 3*71

Mislaid.

The 32d volume of the British Classics, which is the 3d volume of that part entitled "the world, by Adam Fitz Adam." It is presumed some friend has left it in his room, forgetting to return it to my Library. I will be obliged to any person to return it, to

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, January 3. 2w—70.

A very Liberal Reward

Will be given to any person who will carry about one hundred weight from this place to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Enquire of the Printers,
Raleigh, January 3. 2w—70.

State of North Carolina,

GRANTVILLE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1810.
Vaughan & Hazard, } Original attachment levied in the hands of F. N. W. John Spencer } Burton, & J. Hamilton, &c.

WHEREAS it appears to this court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Minerva for the space of three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our said court, on the first Monday of March next, replevy property and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness,
WILLIAM M. SNEED, c/c.
67—3m

For Sale,

A PLANTATION, lying about three miles to the East of Hillsborough, containing 650 acres of land of a good quality. There are on the premises an elevated and beautiful situation for a house, a good orchard which seldom fails, & an excellent meadow. About 100 acres of the land are cleared. The above land will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, payable by equal installments. Apply to Wm. B. Mears, in Wilmington, or the subscriber in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB.
Oct. 29.