

John Haywood, Esq. we understand has been appointed, by the Governor, a judge of the supreme court of Errors and Appeals, vice the Hon. John Overton, resigned. We have not yet learned whether Mr. Haywood will accept, or not.

**Virginia.**—The Grand Jurors attending the Superior Court in Berkeley county, in April last, have presented to the court a list of public grievances, in which are enumerated five distinct articles. 1. The refusal of the last General Assembly to pass a law for taking the sense of the people whether a convention should be called or not. 2. The acts of the legislature respecting the revenue. 3. The continuance of the seat of Government at Richmond. 4. The act recognising the notes of the two incorporated banks, as a circulating medium in the two northern and western counties, while they consider the actual circulating medium of those counties as below par. Lastly, they present the act to prevent the circulation of un-authorized banks, as being tyrannical and unconstitutional.

#### MISSION TO NAPLES.

It was some time since announced, in the administration papers, that a SPLENDID MISSION (now in the republican vocabulary) was preparing to Naples and Russia. Mr. Pinkney, who apologized to his constituents for not attending to his Congressional duties, by reason of the pressure of his professional avocations, has been selected for this splendid mission. The object of the mission to Naples, is not generally known—we understand it to be for the following object:

Under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and another, issued from a place which we now forget, (perhaps Fontainebleau) Murat, then King of Naples, and Bonaparte "Vice Roy over him," seized and appropriated to his and his master's use, a large amount of American property—this might be in the years 1807 and 1808. This affair has been suffered to sleep ever since, not a whisper of complaint was made, so long as Napoleon was Emperor and Murat was King, they who pocketed the cash. The present King of Naples was in exile, while his revenues, and the money of our merchants, were used for "splendid" expeditions to Russia, and for other righteous purposes.

Our administration did not think it right to interrupt Napoleon with our complaints, while he was so usefully employed; but now that a King and government, who did us no injury, are in power, we demand redress. We are not urging this as wrong, but only mean to say, that the delay to demand redress was wrong.

As our government has commenced, we hope it will go on with some other governments, particularly that of Spain. *Norfolk Ledger.*

BOSTON, MAY 10.

The *Washington 74*, under the command of Capt. CREGG, and bearing the Broad Pendant of Com. CHANCEY, sailed from this port on Wednesday morning. We understand that she is bound to Annapolis, where she is to take on board Mr. PINKNEY and family, and proceed to Naples. The Commodore is to remain in the Mediterranean, as commander of our squadron in that sea. We learn from an Officer of the *Independence*, who went out several leagues in the *Washington* that she sailed very fast, worked with much ease, and bids fair to keep up the reputation of this country for superior ship-building. And we doubt not, from the well known characters of the Commodore and Captain, as officers and gentlemen, the high standing of her other officers, and the excellence of her crew, that she will do herself justice, and support the honor of the American Nation, wherever her flag shall appear.

It is said that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rodgers, is fitting at New-York to take Mr. GALLATIN to France, and will sail in about three weeks.

It appears by the arrival at Boston of the ship Alert from Canton, that the British have taken possession of Ascention as one means of preventing the escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena; the Alert having been boarded off there by the Raceoon sloop of war.

#### INTERESTING.

Information is wanted respecting an unfortunate young female, who died in this place on the night of the 17th ult under most distressing circumstances. She was apparently from about 20 to 25 years of age, sandy hair, fair complexion, and possessing a pleasing and agreeable countenance; though evidently depicted with that gloomy melancholy which arises from a deeply afflicted heart. Her story was one of sorrow and woe; and she represented her worldly prospects as pregnant with wretchedness and misery.

It is conjectured from a letter found in her possession, that she was from Stafford county, Virginia, or its vicinity,—and that she was a lady of respectable family and acquaintances. This letter was addressed to Miss Adelaide Breat, Stafford county, Virginia, and subscribed by Columbia C. Pendleton. In it mention is made of the names of Doctor Carter, a Mrs. Clarke, a Mrs. Miner, and a Mrs. Taylor. From what place it was written cannot be ascertained. The particulars of her death will no doubt excite much anxiety to her friends, of which they can be minutely informed, by addressing the Rev. Mr. REID, at this place. *Camden, S. C. May 9. 1816.*

New-Orleans, April 15.

General Jackson left town this day for Tennessee. Yesterday divine worship was celebrated for the first time in the protestant church, lately erected in this city, and an eloquent discourse, analogous to the occasion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hull; this is the first fabric intended for worship according to the protestant rites, that has been built on the island of Orleans, or perhaps in the state of Louisiana. It is a circumstance strikingly indicative of the improving state of manners, and we trust it will be an era in the history of our city, distinguishing the commencement of the reign of morals and religion.

**Sunday School.**—We have often heard of the Sunday Schools in England, and supposed them to be well enough in their season, but never thought much of their utility—at this time when the Lancasterian System of education seemed to have put the acquirement of the first rudiments of learning within the reach of every one. We find, however, we had not duly appreciated their utility. Mr. Smith, a young gentleman, who is a divinity student here under the Rev'd. Dr. McPheeters, and who to considerable learning unites great piety, and a very ardent desire to be useful, has instituted a Sunday School in this city which has been several weeks in operation. We find that several adults as well as children, whose business prevents their attending schools in the week are very regular in their attendance here. Two or three hours in each Sunday are devoted to the instruction of about forty students—who, when the days course is finished, repair from the school room to hear the afternoon sermon at the state-house. Some ten or a dozen persons, and often more, visit the school, and all, during their stay act as instructors. The progress of the students is considerable, and the regular and decent habits acquired as well as the learning obtained, promise useful results to the individuals and to the community of which they are members.

**BENJAMIN and SAMUEL SPARROW**, who were lately advertised in the Newbern papers, as having taken by force, from a free woman of color, her daughter Betsey, with the supposed intention of selling her, have, after executing their villainous intention, fallen into the hands of justice. To avoid detection in carrying off their little captive, they travelled by water from Bear river along the sound, and sometimes at sea in an open boat, to this place; called occasionally at the houses of persons living on the sound—among others, at Henry B. Howards Esq. where their conduct excited suspicion. They were seen by others, and looked upon as suspicious persons, in so much that a warrant was issued on Tuesday, the 14th inst. to have them apprehended, with the view to an enquiry into their conduct and character. Just as the officer was preparing to pursue them on the sound, it was ascertained that they had reached town, and had offered for sale a small negro girl—this circumstance, together with their previous deportment, left little room to doubt that they were the persons in question. They were, however, allowed, in order that the evidence of their turpitude might be complete, to make sale of the girl, which was accomplished—but before the purchaser would make payment, he required that Samuel Sparrow, who executed the bill of sale by the name of John Sparkman, should go into court, which was in session, for the purpose of acknowledging his signature. This being done in due form of law, the gentleman was "touched lightly" by the sheriff, and informed that the court felt some interest in his movements. The other, whom he called Tom Jones, was sought for, found, and brought forth.

The latter was first put upon his separate examination. He confessed their real names, and gave, it is believed, a tolerable correct account of their journey to this place. He disclaimed any ownership or interest in the girl—said he understood his brother had purchased her from one Sawyer.

Samuel Sparrow being examined, gave as the names of himself and brother those he had previously given—denied having any acquaintance with Benjamin and Samuel Sparrow; and in every important particular, except as to the ownership of the girl, and his having bought her from Sawyer, differed from the statement of his brother.

The prisoners were now confronted, and their conflicting statements read, to their utter confusion. Samuel Sparrows acknowledged his real name.

They were both ordered to jail, where it is hoped they will remain until they are called for by the proper authority of Craven county, to answer for their numerous atrocities.

It must be gratifying to every humane and honest mind, to learn that this intended victim of a hellish cupid, will shortly be restored to her beloved parent; and that the perpetrators of this vile deed are in a fair way to meet their merited punishment. The little girl answers, in the minutest particulars, the description given of her in the papers. *Wilmington paper.*

**Of France, &c.**—The tranquil scene which Paris presented on the first anniversary of the memorable 20th of March, could not fail to strike the imagination of every one who witnessed it at the same epoch last year; then the factious were in their glory: then the regicides flattered themselves that their cause would ultimately triumph, that tyranny would effect for years her hydra crest and reduce the world again to slavery—then all the minions of a despot were prowling the streets, rearing the standard of revolt and boarding with impunity the loyal citizens in their very houses; then all was anarchy and confusion. But how little did they expect an unerring fate, hastened by the wrath of an avenging Deity, would convert their joy into sorrow, and their momentary triumph into a lasting punishment! When prosperity attends the vicious, they are extravagantly elated, but when misfortune comes, they are ever the most abject; such are now those who then sneered with marked contempt at the attachment of individuals to their lawful sovereign—and who, blindly, followed that course with avidity which could not fail leading them to an ignominious end. Now they may be classed among the *creeping things of the earth*; the claws of these tygers have been torn out by the roots—their names blotted from the books of honor, which they ever disgraced: denied by their countrymen, and by all others—exiled from their homes—and hardly an assium permitted them even in the cold and harsh regions of Northern Russia—some are now pinning in prison, waiting the due course of law, which, not more severe than just cannot fail of visiting their crimes by adequate chastisement. On the opposite side, how grateful must this epoch be to those who by their adhe-

rence to the laws, their king, and the constitution given by him; at finding the whole preserved unshaken, unharmed—and that, chiefly by their strenuous support to the cause of legitimate right and national justice.

France has a king whom she loves and will ever support, who fears no rivalry, who by the exercise of his natural benevolence, and the mildness of his government, secures those hearts, his fortitude and heroism gained, when oppressed by adversity. France now, instead of being plunged in a terrific warfare, has only to cultivate the arts, and to resume her former state; in a few years she will be free from all engagements, there is no fear, but under such an excellent and wise government, she will continue then to remain tranquil and composed. She has figured as a brilliant nation—now let her rise as a commercial one; she has such resources within herself, that France can be any thing she pleases, and whatever plan may be adapted, in that she is sure of rising to perfection.

#### MARRIED.

In Granville county, a few weeks past, by the Rev'd Ezekiel Cury, Capt. James Noel of Oxford, to Miss Mary Downey, daughter of James Downey, Esq.

**DIED.**—In Chatham county, (Hickory Mountain,) on Monday the 21st inst. John Joseph Alton, Esq. about 45 years of age.

**DIRECT TAX.**—Notice is hereby given, That I will attend at Mr. M. Burton's, at Chapel Hill, on Monday the 10th day of June; at John Craig's, Esq. in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 11th; at Andrew McCauley's store, on Wednesday the 12th; at Person Court-House, on Thursday the 13th; at Geo. Brassfield's, Esq. in Wake County, on Friday the 14th, and on Saturday the 15th, at my store, near the Court-House in Raleigh, for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose Tax may be affected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property extended to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. But no alteration is now to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.
2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.
3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such change has occurred.
4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.
5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable, for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.
6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June, of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation, in such events, is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment, and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the 1st of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial abatement or real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the apportioned value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other, respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides, is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid, a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And notice is further hereby given, That I will attend at Mr. M. Burton's, at Chapel-Hill, on Monday the 8th of July; at John Craig's, Esq. in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 9th; at Andrew McCauley's Store, on Wednesday the 10th; at Person Court-House, on Thursday the 11th; at George Brassfield's, Esq. in Wake County, on Friday the 12th, and on Saturday the 13th at my Store, near the Court-House in Raleigh, for the purpose of receiving any Appeals that may be made in writing, as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which, will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post-office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision on the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation, and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves, with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment, to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be

such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the Principal Assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

**JOSEPH GALES,**  
Principal Assessor of the 8th District of N. C.  
*List of Lands Lots of Ground, with their Improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves owned by A. B. on the first day of June 1816, being and being within the eighth District of the State of N. Carolina. Vis: in the (here insert the county, and District in which the property is situated)*

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars, by which it may be known and distinguished) containing (here insert the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling-house, of \_\_\_\_\_ feet in length by \_\_\_\_\_ in depth, barns, of wood, \_\_\_\_\_, corn-houses, grist-mill, describing the same, and any other improvement the farm may contain) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars.

\_\_\_\_\_ dwelling-house in the town of (here insert the town the street, &c. the materials of which built, number of stories, the length and depth, the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars.

\_\_\_\_\_ unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet perches, or acres) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars.

Slaves, of the following descriptions: \_\_\_\_\_ Males—above 50 years of age; between 12 and 50 years; \_\_\_\_\_ Females—between 12 and 50 years; \_\_\_\_\_ under 12 years valued at \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars.

Total, dollars. \_\_\_\_\_ 51—3t

**PAINTS AND MEDICINES.**—The Subscriber is now receiving from New-York, a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, HATTERS MATERIALS AND GROCERIES, among which are the following articles:—

Yellow, pale and red Bark, Seneca and Black Snake Root,  
Dr Sanford's do. Sugar Lead and White Vitriol,  
Creme tartre in powder and Crisal, Court Plaster,  
Sweat Spirits, Nitre, Verdigris,  
Spirits hartshorn, Aqua Fortis,  
Spirits Wine, Quack Silver,  
Camphor, Log Wood,  
Caster Op't, Hatters Morocco Skins,  
Allum, black, white, red and yellow  
Jallup Powder, Extract of Coccutz,  
Mezerum Root, Calcedink,  
Calcined Zink, Hartsborn Shavings,  
An assortment of Patent Medicines as Dr. Church's Vegetable Lotion.

Batmans Drops, general assortment of British Oil, Spirituous L. quora,  
Essence of Peppermint, Old Madeira,  
Columbian & Haarlem Oil, Tenuiff: Port and Claret Wines,  
Stoughton's Bitters, Essence of Peppermint,  
Turlington's Balsam, Columbian & Harlaen Oil,  
Essence of Sassafras, China, Glass and Crockery Ware,  
Dyotts, Less, Duvalis, Andersonsons, Braggs and Jones Pills, Jugs, Bottles and Pocket Ticklers,  
Sand Paper, Evans' best crown Lancets, Vials, assorted,  
Red Lead, Lorillard's and Star's Mac-caboy Snuff,  
Prussian Blue, Sevich Rappee do.  
London White Lead in kegs, Imperial and Young Hy-son Tea fresh,  
Powder in do. Imperial and Young Hy-son Tea fresh,  
Vermilian, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses &c.  
K. n's Yellow, Run, together with a  
Lamb Black, general assortment of in-  
Rcave's Water Colours and struments, as flutes fife,  
Camels hair, clarionets, violins &c.  
Pencils, Paint and Shaving Brushes, do.  
Shaving Boxes, do.

Together with almost an innumerable quantity of articles; suffice it to say that a constant supply of every article in his line, will be kept, and of the best that can be procured in the United States. Physicians, Merchants and Hatters can be supplied with Medicines and Hatters materials at the Petersburg prices.

The General Water Fountain is now in full operation. Stamp paper as usual.

RANDOLPH WEBB, Raleigh, May 20, 1816. 51—2t.

**BLACK-SMITH FOR SALE.**—The subscriber will sell or exchange for field hands a valuable Black-Smith.

WILLIAM H. CLAY, Granville County, May 7, 1816. 51—3t.

**GEORGE W. GRIMES**, having sold to Mr. Thomas Cobbs, his stock in the Windsor Chair business; intends devoting his attention exclusively to PAINTING AND GUILDING. He will attend particularly to the Coach and Sign Painting, and House ornamenting. He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, and hopes from assiduity and attention to his business to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage. His shop is in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joel H. Lane. Business from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Raleigh, May 20, 1816. 51—3m.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—On Thursday the 18th day of June, I will attend at Handolph Court-House, on Saturday the 15th, at Guilford new Court-House, on Monday the 7th, at Salem in Stokes county; and on Wednesday the 19th, at Huntsville in Curry county, to pay off the troops of the 5th Regiment North-Carolina Militia, late in the service of the United States at Norfolk, Virginia.

T. L. SMITH, P. M. 5th Regt. N. C. M. & U. S. 51—2t.

**TWO ROCK MASONS.**—The subscribers wish to employ two or more persons acquainted with blasting Rocks and preparing them for building at the falls of Tar River. The job being a considerable one, is well worth the attention of persons acquainted.

EVANS, DONALDSON, & Co. Torborough, May 17, 1816. 54—1f

**JOHN OVERTON**, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals in the state of Tennessee, a resident at Nashville, having resigned his seat on the bench, will practice the law in the supreme and federal courts at Nashville; and at other superior courts in the neighbourhood on special application.

May 10, 1816. 49—4t.

**MINERVA OFFICE.**—Two or three boys between 12 and 15 years of age of respectable connections and good habits, will be received as apprentices to the printing business, if immediate application be made at this office.

**BLANKS** of every description may be had at the Minerva-Office.