

ism of the South has broken out with increased fury.

"We learn, from good authority, that in the course of last week a general rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of a great number of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stated, that at least one half of the city has fallen a prey to the flames.

"Government had received notice, it appears, of Vandamme's being in the vicinity of Paris. Searches were in consequence made in every quarter, and in one instance a detachment of gen. d'armes was ordered to surround an inn at Versailles, where he was supposed to be secreted. These men closely, examined every person found in the house, and being disappointed in their principal object, they, to justify their inquisitorial proceedings, carried off, as suspicious characters, three individuals who happened to be unprovided with passports.

"Private letters from Lyons describe the pretended enthusiasm for Royalty in very different terms from the statements which have lately appeared in the papers.

"The National Guard, instead of spontaneously offering to march against their fellow-citizens at Grenoble, were compelled, by the menacing interference of the Gendarmerie and Royal Guard, to proceed in separate detachments upon the road to that city. But no sooner did night come on, than, escaping from the Gendarmes, who conducted or rather escorted them, they disbanded and returned to their homes, from which it has been found impossible to tear them a second time. The stratagem employed to decoy them from the town, was that of collecting them in small parties in its neighborhood, upon the pretence of exercising and reviewing them. When thus once collected, they were marched, some by force and others by persuasion, towards their detestation.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
It cannot but be a subject of regret to find that there are citizens of the United States, since the Peace, extensively engaged in that most disgraceful of all trades, the African Slave Trade; especially since it must be carried on under foreign colours and for the benefit of the colonies of foreign nations. We should be glad never to hear of any American citizen being engaged in any trade in which he was ashamed or afraid to display the American stripes. The cupiditas natural to man is a very insufficient excuse for the violation of the first duties of humanity, morality and law.

The following article affords fuller information than we have yet seen on this subject:—  
LONDON, MAY 10.

The following is an extract of a letter from on board the Spanish slave schooner Rosa, prize to H. M. ship Bann, dated Sierra Leone, January 26:

"My Dear Sir—I have just arrived in the above vessel, which we have captured, after an anxious chase of many hours, and a smart action with our boats of an hour and half. We were refitting here in H. M. ship Bann, about a fortnight since, when information was received of three vessels under Spanish colours, well manned and armed being at the Galinas, a place about 150 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, taking in slaves; with great exertions, being entirely dismantled at the time, we got the ship ready and at sea by 8 o'clock the following morning. The wind failing, we did not get off the place until the 6th morning by day break; when, to our great satisfaction we discovered a large schooner in shore, who, on seeing us immediately cut his cables and made all sail with a light breeze off the land—we after him but soon found he had the advantage in sailing. At 12 o'clock, lucky for us, it fell calm, close about nine miles distant, when the second lieutenant was dispatched with all the boats. A little before three, being within shot, chase ran up a Spanish ensign and pendant, swept his broadside round to bear upon the boats, and commenced a sharp fire of round grape upon them; there being a very heavy ground swell on, and no wind, I am happy to say it took very little effect; about four being within pistol shot, prepared to board, one boat on each bow, and one on each quarter, schooner keeping up a heavy fire of grape and musketry—our pinnace having a 12 pound carronade, cut him up very much; his main-mast at this time being shot away, gave three cheers, darted alongside and carried him sword in hand. The vessel proved to be the Rosa, under Spanish colours, from Havana, pierced for 16 guns, but only four mounted, about 20 men her crew, all Americans, and 276 slaves; being under Spanish colours is all nonsense, as the prize was formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore and is now manned entirely with American colours, commanded by an American, and had beat off, only four days previous to our falling in with her, under American colours, the colonial vessel of war Princess Charlotte. When the rascal found our boats getting the upper hand he let about fifty slaves out of irons, and arming them with boarding pikes, told them that should we get on board they would all be murdered, which made the poor wretches fight like devils; they stood the deck when every American that was able had jumped below. Thank God, we have none killed, owing to the heavy roll of a sea that was on; our assistant surgeon and three or four men are badly wounded; about the same number of Americans are wounded; but the vessel is very much cut up about her mast and rigging—the main mast is shot away. After taking out the prisoners, and putting her to rights as well as we could I was dispatched in her, with fourteen men to Sierra Leone, where, having had favorable winds, we have arrived safe, after a short passage. She was the last of the three we went in quest of, her two consorts having sailed 5 days before we arrived; one of them mounted 18 guns and 30 men, with 500 slaves; the other, 6 guns and 30 men, with 300 slaves; all three came from Havana. Her trial has not lasted long, the admiralty Court here having condemned her immediately. I do not know yet what is to be done with the American prisoners. The coast

is full of American vessels, under Spanish colours, all well manned and armed. To morrow we sail in quest of a ship now off Cape Mount, with part of her cargo on board; the whole when complete, will consist of 1300 slaves; she mounts 24 guns, and is manned with 150 men."

### RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1816.

The Synod met in this city on Wednesday last—about thirty ministers are attending.

Of late years no sentiment has been more sedulously attempted to be instilled in the minds of the people, than that Federalists generally are advocates of monarchy and that their chief desire is to see a king reigning in this country. As "straws show which way the wind blows," is a maxim generally received, we will endeavor for a moment, to examine into the conduct and actions of the two parties, and from thence draw such inferences as the examination may justify. It is a fact, which I presume will be granted by all, that all right is vested in the hands of the people—that they, and they only, are the legitimate rulers of the United States. Considering this to be the case, as guaranteed by the constitution, I have often been led to wonder, how any one could have the presumption to censure, when the people or a portion of them, exercise their privileges, of speaking their opinion of men and measures. They appear to think that the common people have no right to trouble themselves with the affairs of the country—that their only duty is to toil and earn money for the support of government. Perhaps it may be said by some, that this is an error; if so, why do we hear such frequent complaints of men speaking their opinions and disapproving of the measures of the administration? Whenever a law has passed, the majority appear to advocate the principle, that it is then acting the part of an enemy to complain! Surely men who entertain such opinions as these, can neither be real friends to the true interests of their country nor to human nature. For the purpose of rendering more firm the foundation of their own power, they are not only averse from suffering the people to enjoy a pure representation, but they restrict as far as possible their right of free suffrage. In order to render the people good and useful members of society, too much pains cannot be bestowed on the enlightening of their minds—and in order to obtain this desirable end, they should rather be encouraged than disheartened to pay particular attention to public transactions. The many are more apt to act correctly than the few—give them fair and full information and they will do the thing that is right according to their knowledge.

Again, it is a fact that it is improper to complain against any act of the administration, as the majority contend, I would ask how it were possible to have any law repealed which had a tendency to deprive the people of their privileges? But enough, the people have the right, and thanks be to God, they will exercise it—is it not presumption in the highest degree, and a presumption too, which could be assumed by none but a Demagogue, to accuse others of entertaining opinions which they alone are guilty of harbouring?

I would ask the Democrat, if he can point out a single instance, where a federalist ever opposed, *unlawfully*, any act of the administration? No! he cannot—but on the contrary, were I to ask, is there an instance of a democrat acting in this manner, and they dare not answer the interrogatory in the negative—for the rebellion headed by Albert Gallatin, in Washington's administration stares them in the face. I would not wish it to be understood, as my opinion, that a whole party is to be censured for the acts of an individual—but I think they are to blame inasmuch as they rewarded this rebel with one or two of the most important offices in the gift of the administration.

What then are we to think of a set of men who wish to implicate the innocent to hide their own wicked desires? who wish to keep the people in the dark, knowing that in darkness alone they can succeed? bring their desires and actions to light, and the delusion which has so long prevailed would instantly cease.

At the time the federalists were in power, their attempts to raise a navy sufficient to protect our sea-coast were considered by the democrats as " strides towards monarchy."—I would ask by what rule of logic, they can prove, that the federal administration, by such an act, were aiming at monarchy—and that the democratic administration, in adopting the same measure, were aiming at the good of their country?

Compensation Bill.—We observe that the Law altering the mode of compensating the members of Congress has met the decided disapprobation of a large portion of the people. Public meetings have been held in different parts of the United States expressing their dislike to that measure. In Georgia the people are so much incensed that they have burnt in effigy those who voted for the bill. In the state of Kentucky, this same weapon is levelled against the great popularity of Messrs. Clay and Johnson, and from present appearances neither of them will be re-elected. We may always expect that the people will oppose all strides at power which may come under their observation. It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of the present subject, or express an opinion as to the correctness of such a law—if I shall say at present is, that I think they at least selected an improper time to pass such a law—considering the national debt and the heavy taxes which the people had to pay prior to the passing of this law—and I can but think that those who voted for the bill discovered a narrowness of soul which is unbecoming those who hold such exalted stations in the national councils. "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," is a maxim which should be strictly attended to by all—I notice that while congress were raising their own salaries, attempts which were made to raise the salaries of some of the officers of government, were disregarded.—If this be a subject of such importance in different parts of the country, perhaps it may not be improper for the people of this state, to make the enquiry of those who may be candidates for a seat in Congress, what are their sentiments respecting this law.

FOR THE MINERVA.  
Mr. Scott.—I have received a letter from the venerable patriot, Col. Ransome Sutherland, of this county, contradicting a report that Mr. Dickin's father was a tory during the revolutionary war—I have not the Colonel's permission to publish this letter; but to aid the cause

of truth, I hope he will pardon me for taking the tone extract from it.

A VOTER.  
"It is said that certain persons are propagating a report that old Robert Dickins, the father of the candidate for Congress, was a rank tory during our revolutionary war, with a view to injure the interests of the candidate at the election. Such a gross and palpable falsehood should be rebutted in a public manner. I know of a certainty, that the old man Dickins was elected in the Senate of this state by the county of Caswell for many years before the division, and since the division, for the county of Person, by a democratic people, when he thought proper to offer his services to them. Does this prove his toryism during the war? the old man Dickins with his colleagues was very active with myself and others in the Assembly to carry the ordinance of the convention into effect to establish the sect of government where it is; therefore it would be ungrateful in the people of this county to degrade the character of the poor old man now in his grave, by the false reports of a set of designing demagogues for the sole purpose of injuring his son at the approaching election. Notwithstanding all their machinations and evil devices, I feel confident we shall obtain a good majority in this quarter of the county for Dickins."

Mr. Scott.—As it may be necessary to remind the people of this district, that John Craig Esq. the democratic candidate for Congress voted for the law of 1811, taking from the people the privilege of voting for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, I request that you will insert the following proceedings on the passage of that law, December 18, 1811.

The bill being still under consideration, Mr. Cameron moved to amend it by striking out that part of the caption which relates to the appointment of electors to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, as well as the second section of the bill, in the following words: "That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the next General Assembly to elect by joint ballot of both Houses, such number of electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, as this state may be entitled to, agreeable to the late census of this State." This was objected to, and on the question of concurrence, the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Avery, Brown, Barringer, Bryan, Blue, Cuthbertson, Colms, Cameron, Carthey, Darden, Frank, Gillespie, Gorham, Gichrist, Hall, J. D. Jones, Jones, E. Jones, W. A. Jones, King, Latham, Lamb, Legend, M'Kay, Martin, M'Alpin, Mathis, W. Miller, Owen, Pierce, Porter, Philer, Royal, Russ, D. Sawyer, S. Smith, N. Smith, M. E. Sawyer and Williams—39.

NAYS.—Messrs. V. Allen, J. Allen, Brittain, Bell, Baker, Balfour, Barbe, Bateman, Blount, Coffield, Clark, Chambers, CRAIG, Copeland, S. Davidson, G. L. Davidson, Daniel, Dudley, Deans, Douglas, Dupree, Felton, Gambell, W. Garrett, Gentry, Guy, Headen, Hatch, Hoye, Hannah, Harris, Hoke, Horn, Hassell, Howell, N. Jones, Wm Jones, D. Jones, K. Jones, Joyner, Johnston, Kilpatrick, Lehou, Love, Lyndon, Leatherman, Long, Moore, Mercer, M'Dowell, D. Miller, Moody, Muford, Nersworthy, Noble, Neason, Pigeon, Parsons, Philips, Ramey, Stone, Scott, Spencer, Sparkman, H. Thompson, Tallafarro, J. Thompson, Vanhook, Wright, Wilson and Yancey—74.

The bill was now put on its passage, and on the question "shall the bill pass?" the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. V. Allen, J. Allen, Brittain, Bell, Baker, Balfour, Barber, Bateman, Blount, Coffield, Clark, Chambers, CRAIG, Copeland, S. Davidson, Daniel, Dudley, Deans, Douglas, Dupree, Felton, Gambell, W. Garrett, Gentry, Guy, Headen, Hatch, Hoye, Hannah, Harris, Hoke, Horn, Hassell, N. Jones, W. Jones, D. Jones, K. Jones, Joyner, Johnston, Kilpatrick, Lehou, Love, Lyndon, Leatherman, Long, Mebane, Mercer, M'Dowell, D. Miller, Moody, Moseley, Moore, Massey, Muford, Nersworthy, Noble, Neason, Pigeon, Parsons, Philips, Ramey, Stone, Scott, Spencer, M. E. Sawyer, Sparkman, S. Thompson, J. Thompson, Tallafarro, Vanhook, Wright, Wilson and Yancey—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Avery, Brown, Barringer, Bryan, Blue, Cuthbertson, Colms, Cameron, Carthey, Darden, G. L. Davidson, Frank, Gillespie, Gorham, Gichrist, Howell, Hall, J. D. Jones, A. Jones, E. Jones, W. A. Jones, King, Latham, Lamb, Legend, M'Kay, Martin, M'Alpin, Mathis, W. Miller, Owen, Pierce, Porter, Philer, Royal, Russ, D. Sawyer, H. Smith, N. Smith and Williams—41.

The following address was delivered by Mr. Wilson to the Court, on his trial for the escape of Lavalette.

Gentlemen—The president did me too much honor in saying, that I had a perfect knowledge of the French language—I speak it very badly, and therefore must entreat your indulgence.—having no knowledge of your code of laws, the principles and forms of which are essentially different from those of England, we have given up the whole of our defence to our advocate who is in every respect entitled to our gratitude, not only for the exercise of his talents, and that eloquence by which he has distinguished on every occasion, but for the generous zeal which he has constantly manifested in our cause. It remains however, for me to make some explanations; and I will do so with all the respect which is due to the authority and majesty of justice.

Gentlemen, you are not ignorant that a most weighty acquisition impended over us. Threatened as we were by an attack against our lives and our honor, we did not seek for safety either in the policy of cabinets, or in applications for mercy. Trusting to our innocence, we required nothing from any government but the protection of an impartial trial; and we found our protection in the wisdom & justice of the Chamber of Accusation. Yet in opposition to the decree of that chamber, the act of accusation contains a multitude of facts that are foreign from the offence with which we are now accused; and at the same time that I am pointed out as an enemy to all governments, for observations made in the most sacred confidence, I am overwhelmed before all Europe with the most outrageous and calumnious expressions.

Born in a free country, accustomed by my education to think freely on every subject, and to express my thoughts either verbally or in writing, I exercised the right of doing so. Animated by the love of justice, of humanity, and liberty (not revolutionary liberty, but the liberty on which the social order of my country is founded, and which we cherish as the animating principal of our happiness and our power) I always stated with ardor, in my correspondence, whatever these sentiments inspired me with.

Undoubtedly that correspondence might contain news, anecdotes and predictions which were not verified. Knowing that they were never to be disclosed by those to whom my letters were addressed, I communicated them without any idea of the results. But there was not a single opinion of mine upon the morality of

politics which I thought it my duty to defend.

"It is true, that I thought there appeared in the political horizon of Europe hurricanes ready to burst out once more, and lightnings ready to flash again; I also thought I saw in France marks of discontent which I believed to be general; but I did no more than describe the symptoms on which the belief was founded.

"My political religion restrained me from interfering in the internal concerns of other nations.

"I bewailed their misfortunes, I wished for their prosperity; I was desirous to see every man free, and state Independent; but I never formed those wishes as a conspirator.

"Devoted to the honor and constitution of my country, I did, and always will, resist every act that wounds or even threatens them with injury; but I follow the standard of that same Constitution, and my arms are neither the poison nor poison, but the laws and the rights of my country.

"Gentlemen, do not imagine that it is a crime for an Englishman to watch over his projects, or exercise a judgment on the acts of his government. The means employed not being sufficient to prove a crime, they are made use of to add more weight to the offence with which we are charged. I do not wish to dwell upon this subject, our advocate has done us noble justice; and particularly in vindicating the outraged honor of my brother, who is dear to me not only as a relation, but on account of my country.—The liberty and reputation of his country is his patrimony of which he cannot cease to be the guardian, without betraying what he owes to his fellow-citizens and to posterity.

"Nature, honor and religion, enforce this obligation, and the exercise of that duty constitutes the proud prerogative of a freeman; and it is a truth which you must admit, after you shall have lived some time longer under a constitutional government, such as that under which you now live.

"My principles have been held forth as frightful; but it will not be easy to make people think that the principles which evince an attachment to good faith, clemency, patriotism and philanthropy, are those which spring from a criminal source.

"But who has given publicity to my thoughts? By whom and by what means has my correspondence, addressed only to my friends and countrymen, been taken possession of? Correspondence addressed only to a brother, and to a personage, whose name carries along with it the assurance of every thing that is most illustrious and loyal in the nation, of which he has ever been one of the most enlightened and zealous supporters."

MARRIED.  
In Chatham County, on the 18th instant, Mr. Robert R. Farrer, to Miss Dorothy Chapman, daughter of Solomon Chapman deceased.

THE Trustees of the Greene Academy, manifesting a disposition to employ some gentleman, who can come well recommended, to take charge of their Academy as Principle Teacher, do proffer to give unto any such a gentleman for his services during the term of one year, six hundred dollars. No person may apply unless he can come well recommended. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, at Snow-Hill Greene county, N. C. will be duly attended to.

By order of the Board,  
CHARLES EDWARDS, Sec'y.  
July 5, 1816. 60-41.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber in July 1814. a negro fellow named Abraham, he is supposed to be about twenty years of age, he is a tall slim made fellow about six feet high. He was from North-Carolina in the fork of the Yadkin, Rowan county, where it is probable he is gone. The fellow may be identified by searching under his right breast where there is an impression of the letter S. Whoever will deliver the said negro to the subscriber living 35 miles north of Charleston, S. C. or lodge him in any jail where he may be obtained, shall receive the reward of thirty dollars and all reasonable expenses paid, or give information to Isaac Campbell, in Mecklenburg county, near Charlotte N. C.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
60-3tp.  
N. B. The said negro was bought of Mr. Mule Matree, who bought of a certain Mr. McCullough in the forks of the Yadkin River. W. S.

WAS committed to the Jail of Granville county, on the 15th inst. a yellow woman, who says her name is Rachel Patterson, that she was raised by Churchwell Anderson, and that she is a free woman. She appears to be about twenty three or four years of age, gives very various and contradictory accounts of herself, and seems not to have a sound mind. The owner will come forward prove his property pay charges and take her away.

DAVID MITCHELL, Jailor.  
July 23, 1816. 60-31.

TAKE NOTICE.—Where as there has been some notes, (or rather papers) past between Mr. William Head and myself; and there are still some of those papers yet missing which has my name thereto annexed. I do therefore, hereby, caution all persons whatever from trading for said papers; for Mr. Head and myself has fully settled for said papers; and I have a final and legal discharge for all demands he has against me prior to the present day.

HENRY COCKES.  
Chatham County, July 19, 1816. 60-3tp.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C.  
THOSE persons who have not received pay for militia services rendered in July and August 1813, and whose claims have been allowed by the Board of Auditors, may receive their money upon application at this office. The application must be made in person or by one having a power of attorney proven before a magistrate.

SIMON T. SANDERS, P. Sec'y.  
July 25, 1816. 60-31.

THE subscriber will again open his house for the accommodation of such Gentlemen and Ladies, as may visit the Shoet Springs this season, and think proper to call on him, every exertion will be made for the comfort and convenience of such persons as may board with him, the terms will be the same as last year. Visitors who may avail themselves of the stages, will find a ready conveyance from Warrenton to the springs, by applying to Mr. Buffin; who intends furnishing a hack for the accommodation of those persons.

EDWARD J. JONES.  
July 12, 1816. 58-4w.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.