

great feelings and sensibility, addressed the prisoner, observing, that as he had had no Counsel on the trial, if he, or any person for him, could point out any law, in the indictment, or legal ground for arrest of judgment, ample time would be allowed for that purpose.

[Daily Advertiser].

The three French Pirates were afterwards brought to the Bar, and received sentence of death; to be executed on Friday the 9th of May next.

A morning paper breaks out into a most lamentable apostrophe,—that “in a government like ours there should be found individuals hardy enough to oppose their own private force to the government of the Union.”—We give credit to this paper for its intentions; but who are the individuals that oppose the government—Is poor Fries to blame for enacting upon a different theatre the murderous scenes that are constantly in rehearsal in our own streets?—When the partisans of Mr. Jefferson labour to impress the people with the belief, that Mr. Adams, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. Wolcott, are endeavouring to introduce into this country a system of aristocracy—a government of Kings, Lords and Commons—and that the Federalists, in and out of Congress are aiding and abetting in this design—is it extraordinary, that there should be insurrections, treason, and rebellion, extending their accursed influence throughout the land?—Fries and his adherents in Northampton, merely attempted to execute what was planned in Philadelphia; The great authors of the drama, besides many of their subordinate agents, are permitted to stalk our streets in proud security, whilst the poor devils, who have been prompted to acts of hostility by them, are likely to suffer for their delusion;

Thus little Villains must submit to fate,

That great ones may enjoy the world in state.

It would give us much pleasure to see the paper in question speak out, and with boldness, on the dangers of our situation; When we see a foreigner, a mad and turbulent foreigner, who must necessarily be ignorant of the American people, as he is hostile to their government, convicted of blasting the well earned laurels of our best patriots, by traducing their motives and their views; When we see this same foreigner after conviction, and in the very face of justice and of common decency, caressed by a set of men amongst us claiming the name of Americans; and holding the highest places; it is criminal to be silent; It is criminal to lament the unhappy fate of Fries, without exposing the men by whom he has been deceived and sacrificed, to infamy and detestation.

[Brown's Gazette.]

NEW-YORK, April 25.

The frigate New York was launched yesterday morning in the presence of an immense number of spectators. She moved into her element with the same graceful dignity which distinguished the launch of the ship President, amidst the exclamations of the citizens and the firing of cannon. The New-York is pierced for 38 guns: she was built by Mr. Carpenter, at the expence of our merchants, as a loan to government; and is an excellent specimen of naval architecture.—Captain Robinson, we understand is appointed to the command of her.

NORFOLK, April 29. AMERICAN ENVOYS.

Private letters from Bourdeaux received by the Tuly, captain Stone, mention, that our commissioners passed through that city on their way to Paris—that they were every where received in France with the highest demonstrations of respect—and that the French government was making splendid preparations to receive them.

A gentleman in Bourdeaux writes his friend here, “that it is supposed every matter of dispute between America and France would be readily adjusted.”

RALEIGH, MAY 13, 1800.

We are authorized to mention that his Excellency Governor Williams, has appointed William White, Esquire, Secretary of State, Public Agent, in the place of Major Samuel D. Purviance, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor, has commissioned the several Judges of this state, to hold a Court in this City, on the 10th June next, for the Trial of persons concerned in certain frauds.

The Northern Mail due on Sunday has not arrived.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Cabot, American Commissioners for settling the dispute respecting British debts, arrived at Philadelphia the 25th ult. They brought out important dispatches from London for this government.

A letter from London dated Feb. 28, says, “The American Commissioners have arrived at Paris via Courna.”

The Federal Governor Gilman, of New-Hampshire, is re-elected over Mr. Walker, the candidate of the Jacobins, by a majority of upwards of 5,000 votes.

It is said Judge WASHINGTON will be the federal candidate for Vice-President at the next election—than whom a wotther character does not exist.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint Charles Willing Bird, Esq. Secretary of the Territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio.

The following Addresses to the Citizens of Mer- District, Tennessee, we obtained from his excellency governor Williams, will be found on a perusal to be important to the inhabitants of this state,

NASHVILLE, April 1.

Mr. Bradford,
Deeming it a duty I owe the people, and that my Office to be held at Nashville, as Surveyor and Ent- Take of Military Lands, dictates, thus public- ly to announce my arrival here—and to request per- mission of doing so, through the medium of your very useful paper.

TO THE PUBLIC, BUT MORE IMMEDIATELY TO THE CITIZENS OF MERO DISTRICT.

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens,
(For as such I beg leave to address you.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the many elaborate pub- lications I find addressed to your feelings and under- standings, on the subject of the land business, no doubt with pious intent, as well to preserve your rights as to support the dignity and privileges of the state—yet my fellow-citizens, I trust you will do me the justice to be- lieve, that were it in my power to invade either, I should and would be one of the last men on earth to attempt it. The property I have long possessed in this state, and my absolute determination to remove my family, and I hope a number of my nearest relatives and friends, here this fall, and share the declines of the state for life, are objects of too great magnitude with me to be put in competition with the little emoluments of my office. Let me also assure you, upon my hon- our, that I neither solicited nor expected the appoint- ment, and that my wishes and feeble efforts, in co- operation with Major A. Tatum, to have Major Abraham Murray appointed, were sincerely exerted—knowing him, as I did, to be a resident amongst you—to be generally known, and as general respected, presumed he would afford more general satisfaction; but as he was not present to declare himself and give security, he could not be elected—then, and not till then, did I consent to accept of the appointment; and indeed, not from my ideas of the wish of the people, when here last season, the opening of the office appeared to me an object desired by all.

To justify or censure the merits or demerits of the act so loudly complained of, is neither my province nor inclination; but this much I shall venture to premise, that the intention of the legislature was not to defraud the honest soldier or fair purchaser, but the contrary; and that every warrant* really issued by the secretary of state will ultimately pass into grants—all the laws on the subject having recognized the assignee and ob- liged him to issue (warrants) to claimants producing the certificate of title of any soldier not under the grade of a captain, without any retrospect or reference whatever to the muster rolls, will convince of their im- perfection—nor do I believe the number of warrants yet issued adequate to the number of soldiers entitled, notwithstanding all the clamour that has been made about it: It is also my opinion that the powers by law in the Secretary of North Carolina, which indeed nearly constitutes him a chancellor, will be exercised by that gentleman with justice and moderation—hav- ing had this information from himself. At all events, should he reject or refuse any as unfair, there is still a salvo, a panacea left—application to the General As- sembly. Nor will the present worthy Governor, Wil- liams, withhold his aid and influence in establishing the rights of his brother soldiers, who fought for and defended our liberty and independence. For my part, I have no instructions whatever to refuse entries on any warrant, nor shall I, which has been issued by James Glasgow or William White; it is the only criterion I have to go by; and any advice or explanation in my power, with respect to the evidence of transfer, the removal of locations, the surrender of grants, the plu- rality of locations covered by one warrant, the re- lation of warrants carried in by commissioners, or the deficiency of quantity, I shall feel a great pleasure in rendering cheerfully.

How far one state delegates, reserves or usurps pow- ers by cession to or from another state, is entirely out of my capacity to judge of, having never read Vattel or any of the other celebrated writers on jurisprudence; nor am I disposed to say whether the first executive of- ficer under your territorial government, has or has not supinely neglected his duty as required by the cession—nor how far his court-like nod was orthodox argument, or his assertions or will implicitly obeyed as found law; but if this has really been the case, then indeed has North-Carolina been extremely accommodating in per- fecting your titles without expence to you, or profit to herself. Would to heaven you could look forward to your own legislature, for redress, and removal of those sources of complaint.

After all that has or can be said on the subject, whe- ther you do or do not enter in my office, must entirely depend on the dictates of your own understanding and discretion; nor am I at all anxious about the event, further than your interest is concerned—assuring you that the property of the state and people are, and shall be, objects of my most unceasing wishes and regard.

I am, with great respect,
your very humble servant.

April 1, 1800. Wm. CHRISTMAS.

* Where there are certificates filed.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MERO DISTRICT:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING taken under consideration the Ces- sion Act passed by the state of North-Carolina, and compared it with the Act of the General Assembly of the same state, passed at their last session, for open- ing the Military Land Office in this state, and perfect- ing titles to claimants, under the auspices of an officer appointed by them, and for suspending part of the laws, and repealing other parts, enforced here by the before mentioned cession act, without power of alter- ation or repeal but by a legislative authority of this ter- ritory—we are clearly of opinion that any officer ap- pointed by that state for the purpose of receiving lo- cations for Military Lands, surveying or returning them to that state for the purpose of having titles per- fected, would act, in such case, under a void author- ity, which would, in its consequences, operate decid- edly to the injury of such of our fellow-citizens, as from ignorance of the law or their own temerity, may undertake to have locations and surveys made with and by such officer. Impressed with this belief, we think it our duty towards our fellow citizens, to recommend to them the propriety of refraining from making any locations whatever with any such officer, and to wait with patience, a redress of their present grievances, until the sovereign power of this state (in whom the right certainly is) may think proper to relieve them.

We are your fellow-citizens and well wishers.

J. Robertson, Joel Lewis, Bennet Searcy, Wm. Neely, C. White, G. M. Deaderick, R. C. Nap- per, R. Weakley, Ho Tatum, Robert Searcy.

A BILL,

For the appointment of Admirals for the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre- sentatives of the United States of America, in Con- gress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint a Vice Admiral to command the navy of the United States, with four Rear Admirals to aid in the better management of it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the pay of the Vice Admiral shall be dollars per month, and rations per day, or money as an equivalent therefor. And that the pay of a Rear Admiral shall be dollars per month, and rations per day, or money therefor as an equivalent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the Vice Admiral shall only receive his pay and rations whilst actually employed in the command of a fleet, and a Rear Admiral only whilst employed in the command of a Squadron in actual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that any Admi- ral commissioned as above, not actually employed in the command of a fleet or Squadron, shall only be entitled to receive half his monthly pay and rations.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that the navy shall be divided into squadrons, and have such variety in the flags that each may be known under the description of the White, Blue, and Red.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that each Admi- ral whilst on duty shall be allowed a captain to aid and assist him on board the ship on which he shall hoist his flag, to be taken out of captains in the navy.

A letter to a gentleman in Baltimore contains the fol- lowing particulars of a most shocking suicide, com- mitted by a young gentleman of respectability and easy circumstances at Broad Creek, whose name is omitted through regard to the feelings of his connec- tions.

BROAD CREEK, Feb. 28.

DEAR SIR,

OF all the scenes of life that I ever pass, last Mon- day presented the most suddenly shocking. About 10 o'clock in the morning I left home, was absent until three in the afternoon. On my return I found the house locked, I asked the servants where—was, they answered they knew not, as he often went to his cousin's, Mr.—, I sent there for the key, the boy returned with the answer he had not been there, and observed to me that he saw the key in the door, and further that—told him he was going a ducking. I attempted the windows, one of which I found I could open; went in and found my gun gone; feeling satisfied that he was gunning, I eat dinner, af- ter which as I was reading a newspaper I observed a wet place in the wall over head, which led me to sus- pect that some water had been spilt that should have been wiped up.—I ascended the stairs until my head was above the floor when I saw the unfortunate young man on the floor. The blood having run a short dis- tance, my first surprize was not so great, supposing him in a fit, his face not having the appearance of death, however, the ascent of one step more presented to my view the gun with a stick ran through the guard above the trigger—then, sir, my astonishment was such for an instant, that description falls short, nor can hu- man being imagine what were my feelings. He had behaved in such a manner that not the least suspicion had entered the breast of any one; in short, consider- ing his conduct and cheerful behaviour during the great length of time and what appears by the letters he left behind, (four in number) that he had had it in con- templation; this transaction marks the greatest reso- lution, added to the most perfect compulure of mind I ever read of.