

Guillenard, I was received by these families (Priestly's and Cooper's) with as much politeness as their cold and gloomy tempers ever display.—What modest, humble and Christian like citizens, and patriots, he makes this English Republicans!!!

EXTRACT FROM PARK'S TRAVELS.

"The city of Segó, the capital of Bambarra consists of four distinct towns, two on the northern and two on the southern side of the Niger. These are surrounded with high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, and are of a square form, with flat roofs: the number of inhabitants is nearly thirty thousand. The boats here used for crossing the Niger, or Julibs (great water) are composed of the trunks of two large trees joined together, not side by side, but end ways. Mr. Park was prevented from crossing over to the southern bank of the Niger, by an order from Mansong, king of Bambarra, and was advised to spend the night in a distant village; at this village however, no one would receive him; and he was preparing to pass the night on the branches of a tree, in hunger and amid a storm, when he was relieved by a woman who was returning from the labours of the field. It was at the hut of this female that his wants were relieved and his sorrows sung. The female part of the family lightened their labour by songs, one of which was composed extempore; for I was myself the subject of it. It was sung by one of the young women, the rest joining in a sort of chorus. The air was sweet and plaintive, and the words literally translated, were these.—"The winds roared, and the rains fell. The poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree. He has no mother to bring him milk; no wife to grind his corn. Chorus. Let us pity the white man; no mother has he, &c. &c." At the end of the volume, we find these words formed into verse by the Dutchess of Devonshire, and set to music by Ferrari. The song is as follows:

"The loud wind roared, the rain fell fast;
The white man yielded to the blast;
He sat him down, beneath our tree;
For weary, sad, and faint was he,
And ah, no wife or mother's care,
For him, the milk or corn prepare.

CHORUS.

"The white man shall our pity share;
Alas, no wife or mother's care,
For him, the milk or corn prepare.
"The storm is o'er; the tempest past;
And mercy's voice has hushed the blast.
The wind is heard in whisper low;
The white man far away must go;
But ever in his heart will bear
Remembrance of the negro's care.

CHORUS.

"Go, white man, go—but with thee bear
The negro's wish, the negro's prayer;
Remembrance of the negro's care."

"The king of Bambarra having heard, from the Moors of Segó, unfavourable reports of Mr. P. sent him a bag containing five thousand kowries;† and an order to quit Segó; in consequence of which, the traveller, proceeded eastward along the banks of the Niger. Near to a town called Kabba, he observed the people collecting the fruit of the Shea trees, from which the vegetable butter is prepared.

"These trees (says Mr. P.) grow in great abundance all over this part of Bambarra. They are not planted by the natives, but are found growing naturally in the woods; and in clearing wood land for cultivation every tree is cut down but the Shea. The tree itself very much resembles the American oak; and the fruit, from the kernel of which, being first dried in the sun, the butter is prepared, by boiling the kernel in water, has somewhat the appearance of a Spanish olive. The kernel is enveloped in a sweet pulp, under a thin green rind; and the butter produced from it, besides the advantage of its keeping the whole year without salt, is whiter, firmer, and, to my palate, of a richer flavour, than the best butter I ever tasted, made from cow's milk. The growth and preparation of this commodity, seem to be among the first objects of African industry in this and the neighbouring states; and it constitutes a main article of their inland commerce."

* It is worthy of remark, and highly to the credit of the female sex, that Mr. Park seems invariably to have met with compassion and relief from women.

† Kowries, or small shells, 250 of which are nearly equal in value to a shilling.

R A L E I G H, JUNE 24, 1800.

A continuation of the proceedings of the court held for the trial of persons concerned in certain frauds.

On Tuesday last John Bond's was tried on the bill mentioned in our last to have been found against him.—The jury found him guilty of the charge contained in the indictment.

James Glasgow was tried on a charge of having issued a grant on a duplicate warrant in favour of John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount, for 5000 acres of western land, and of having afterwards issued a grant on the original warrant, to the said John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount for another tract of 5000 acres of western lands.—The jury retired, and in about one minute returned with their verdict finding him guilty of the charge.

On Wednesday a new trial was moved for on the part of James Glasgow, in the case in which he had issued two grants for 640 acres each to James Mulherin, who by a forged assignment on a duplicate military land warrant claimed to be assignee of the heir of Elijah Roberts, late a soldier in the continental line.—On argument of the Counsel for the defendant, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals for the state, the motion was rejected by the court unanimously.—The Counsel for Glasgow then filed reasons in arrest of judgment, which after solemn argument and time taken by the court to advise thereon, were overruled. The Court then proceeded to pass the following sentence against Glasgow—That he pay a fine of 1000 pounds, and that he stand committed to Newbern jail without bail or mainprize until he should pay his fine and fees of prosecution.—And upon the conviction of having issued two grants on the original and duplicate warrants to the Blounts, the following sentence was passed—That he the said James Glasgow, pay a fine of 1000 pounds and that he stand committed to Newbern jail without bail or mainprize until the fine and fees were paid.

The court passed the following sentence on Willoughby Williams, convicted as mentioned in our last—That he pay a fine of 500 pounds and stand committed to Newbern jail until he should pay the fine and fees.

The following sentence was passed on John Bonds—That he pay a fine of 100 pounds, and that he stand committed to Halifax jail without bail or mainprize until he pay his fine and costs.

The trial of Thomas Blount which we mentioned in our last was to have come on, and for which Mr. B. until a third bill was found, was so anxious, was postponed upon his making and filing an affidavit stating that Willie Blount of Tennessee, was a material witness for him, and that he had expectations of procuring his attendance in a short time; which being held sufficient by the court, he and his brother John Gray Blount were bound over to appear at Newbern court on the 15th July next, to answer the charges before stated. Mr. T. Blount previous to this, stated by affidavit that if he came to trial he must introduce the evidence of his brother John Gray Blount; the court not saying whether they would or would not admit such testimony, and Mr. B. not being willing to risk his trial upon the uncertainty of the reception of the evidence of a brother, who was charged with the same offences, filed the affidavit as above stated, upon which his trial was postponed.

The trial of Wynn Dixon was postponed upon affidavit, stating the absence of a material witness who had set out for the court, but by accident was prevented from attending: He was bound over to Hillsborough Superior Court, to be held on the 6th of October next.

The punishment of some of these gentlemen and the conviction of others, is a severe blow to the Jeffersonian interest in this state. Those who have been unfortunate enough to receive their political creed from such politicians, will seek information from another source less infectious. They will no doubt conclude, that the men who have for these number of years industriously strived to injure them in one way, will endeavour to mislead them in another—and that men of this cast are seldom if ever in favour of a wise and upright administration.

The ensuing circuits are arranged as follows: Edenton and Halifax, Judge Johnston; Newbern and Wilmington, Judge Mealy; Hillsborough and Fayetteville, Judge Taylor, who will attend the districts of Morgan and Sanbury if the vacancy is not supplied.

The important nature of the criminal trials, and the time they necessarily occupied, in a great measure defeated the object of the legislature at the present term, in procuring the decisions upon the many questions of law referred to this court: Nine of the ten days allotted to the Court, were industriously applied to the state trials. We are informed, however, that a number of decisions have been made.

The enemies of Mr. Adams and his election, alledge as the great reason for preferring Mr. Jefferson, that the former by his influence has introduced standing armies and a navy; but since the army has been disbanded, the latter complained of evil is the only pretext to answer the views of the disaffected.—The following extract from Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, will plainly show how far the author is to be preferred to Mr. Adams, as President:—"the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy—on that element it is necessary we should preserve some power."—This opinion was published before the existence of party in the United States, at a time, when the author, if ever may be supposed to have felt an attachment to his country.—If different sentiments are avowed by him now, we may readily conjecture the motives.

If it is possible for the people to view the expence of a navy as a burthen, why not attach blame to another part of the government.—Surely they know that the laws authorising its establishment must have originated and passed in Congress, before it could receive the President's sanction.

The Senate of Massachusetts, in answer to the Governor, say:

"The Senate receive and reciprocate with great sa-

tisfaction and sincerity, your Excellency's sentiments upon the subject of morality and religion.

"Our ancestors early recognized the great and important truth, that religion and good government are intimately connected, and must stand or fall together.

* If the people of New England have experienced great prosperity, or manifested an attachment to the interest of science, beyond any former example, it is evidently the salutary result of those institutions of religion and learning, which were among the first works of our ancestors, and patriotic statesmen.—We lament with deep regret, the dissolution of any of our citizens, to depart from the ancient manners and habits of our country. In a government like ours, which can be supported only by the virtue and the intelligence of the people, its foundation is essentially undermined and endangered, by a propensity to innovation and licentiousness. We shall consider it among the first duties of the legislature, to endeavour, by every rational and constitutional method, to check its alarming progress; and we feel a sincere and unfeigned gratification, that the principles and example of your excellency will not only have a tendency to support and encourage the friends of religion, but also to reclaim its deluded enemies.

"The good effects of our ancient religious institutions, have been so long and amply experienced, that we ardently hope the legislature will consider their support and encouragement among the first objects of its care, and that the people at large, will be enabled to form a just estimate of their nature and excellence."

A London paper of March 6, says, "the late Rev. Mr. Rosenhagen is said to have left amongst his papers which he has bequeathed to his friends, Messrs. Chase, Sewer & Chase, and which are on their way from Madras, where he died, a solemn declaration, that he was the sole author of the Letters of Junius."

SOMETHING WONDERFUL!!

Specimen of Modest Exaggeration.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Wilmington (D.) dated June 6, 1800.

"We are at present afflicted with a calamity, which, in many respects, is more grievous than the yellow fever. Clouds of locusts infect our unfortunate city, in such multitudes as to intercept the light of Heaven. The darkness occasioned by these pests has been so great for the two last days, as to render the aid of candles indispensable to the transacting of ordinary business, and to oblige the watchmen to light their lamps. Nor does the misfortune end here; the incessant croaking which is kept up by these animals exceeds thunder. A human voice at one yard's distance cannot be heard, and on many occasions, we have to communicate with each other by signs. * If this intolerable noise continues, divine service will be suspended next Sunday; and I know not where the consequences will terminate. Two ladies of my acquaintance have lost their hearing by it, and the citizens are flying from town in multitudes." Yours, &c.

* And its being so very dark often renders this impracticable.

To the Freemen of the District of Fayetteville.

THE subscriber respectfully informs them, that he offers his services as an Elector, assuring them, (if elected) that he will endeavour to be well informed; and having the interest of our common country at heart, will give his vote accordingly. JESSE POTTS. Fayetteville, June 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the last May court, there will be a Fair held twice a year, on the subscriber's land, situated on the road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough, near Sheppard's ford, on the Upper Little River.—The said Fair will commence on the last Monday in next October, and also on the last Monday in next April.

NEILL McLEOD.

Moore county, June 2, 1800.

31 P. 19

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a general meeting of the members composing the Deep and Haw river navigation company, will take place at the house of Mr. Olive in Haywoodborough, on the first Monday of August next, at which time all persons having any demand against said company, will please make them known. A number of lots in said town will be offered for sale on that and the following days. The terms of sale will be made known on the premises.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

Chatham Court House, June 21, 1800.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 20th day of August next, at Elizabeth town, Bladen county, for the taxes thereon:

30,931 acres of land, lying in Bladen county, the property of John Saunders, jun. of Jones county; it being part of twelve tracts that is not listed nor given in by the proprietor, or any other person for the year 1799—it was first patented by John Gray Blount and sold for the taxes, bought by Amos Johnston, and sold by Johnston to said Saunders.

Bladen, June 6, 1800. E. MORSE, Sheriff.