

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
GUILDHALL, JULY 15.
FORBES vs. COCHRANE.

This was an action brought to recover from the defendant the value of thirty-eight slaves, the property of the plaintiff.

In the years 1814 and 1815 the defendant, Sir Alex. Cochrane, commanded the fleet sent out to act against the Americans, and Sir George Cockburn was second in command. The gallant defendant on his arrival off Georgia, issued a proclamation, stating that he understood that many persons wished to emigrate from the United States, and offering to such persons a reception on board His Majesty's ships, and a conveyance as free settlers to His Majesty's colonies in North America or the West India Islands, if they should not wish to enter into His Majesty's Naval or Military service. In the month of February 1815, Sir G. Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Island, and on the 23d of that month, a boat having on board 13 men, 8 women and 12 children, all negroes, approached His Majesty's vessel, the *Terror*, and were taken on board; they were afterwards sent on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, the *Albion*, where they were treated as refugees. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff who is partner in a house in East Florida, came on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, produced a letter from the Spanish Governor of that province, and demanded the negroes, who, he said, were part of a gang of 60 which had made their escape from off his plantation in East Florida. The negroes refused to return, alleging that the moment they got on board a British ship they were free. The plaintiff then requested Sir G. Cockburn to send them back, but this he refused to do, saying that he thought them free agents, over whom he had no control; but he went to the negroes and advised them to return, and they said they would not return, unless compelled by force so to do. Sir G. Cockburn then refused to interfere any further, and he immediately wrote a letter to the defendant, who was at a great distance from him, stating what occurred, and also that he had transferred them to the ship *Ruby*, which was going to Bermuda. The defendant wrote in answer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he thought he had acted right; but to avoid giving offence to the Spanish Government, that he had written home to England, stating the circumstances to this government, and requesting their further orders; and also that the slaves, on the 23d March 1815, had been landed at Bermuda Dockyard, where he should have them closely guarded until he should have received instructions from his own government.

It having been proved that the plaintiff had bought the slaves for 60l a head, and also that they were worth 100l a head, that the proclamation was not published or circulated at any point South of the Chesapeake, and that it was addressed solely to the inhabitants of the United States. The Solicitor General proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the gallant defendant, who he said had only acted in pursuance of the orders of his government, and therefore was not liable. The learned counsel was proceeding to contend that the moment the slaves had escaped out of the province in which they were slaves, the master had no property in them, unless that property was secured by treaty; and that Sir G. Cockburn would have acted as improperly in compelling these creatures to return to the service of the plaintiff, as he would, if he were to compel the plaintiff to go into the service of the negroes.

The Chief Justice—“Mr. Solicitor, I see no facts in dispute between you and Mr. Scarlett; your dispute is upon the Law of the Case, and as I, sitting here as Judge at Nisi Prius, will not take upon me to decide this point, I think the better way would be to agree to a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court, as to whether the plaintiff had or had not any property in the negroes when on board a British ship.

This suggestion was adopted, and a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 3800l. was taken subject to the opinion of the Court.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

From the *Edinburgh Scotsman*.
A single successful experiment has a greater influence on the judgment of mankind, than a thousand general speculations. The inhabitants of the United States, by setting up a government on the plan of a Benefit Society, have reduced political science to its elements, and given the weight and force of practical axioms to truths which had long remained buried in the breasts of philosophers. When men had the Bible put into their hands in their own tongue, at the reformation, and, through the lights which this afforded them, looked at what then bore the name of the Christian church, they found genuine religion crushed and destroyed under the weight of that machinery ostensibly erected for its preservation. Perhaps many good men at that time believed that tithes, annates, dispensations, relics, fasts, and a luxurious hierarchy, living in idleness and dissipation, were essential to the existence of christianity. But the reformers showed that religion not only could exist, but flourish the more when separated from these base auxiliaries, and by this bold experiment opened the eyes of mankind, and shamed even the mother church out of many of her corruptions. The American Revolution has rendered the same service to men in

their civil capacity, that the reformation did in their religious. When we look at European governments through the lights the American system affords, we see that in the former the true object has been frustrated by the cumbersome and costly apparatus erected to give it effect. The severe and majestic simplicity of the latter, shows us how little is essential to the proper purposes of government: how much worse governments are for being complex and expensive, and how many frauds have been practised on mankind under the pretext of governing them. Generally speaking, it has been the fate of human beings to be pillaged by those who pretend to protect them in the enjoyment of their property; oppressed by the nominal guardians of their civil rights, and insulted by those who were called their representatives. To all these evils, America has opened the eyes of nations by holding up a model from which they are excluded. Whether we measure the value of that government, by the burthens it imposes, or the protection it gives, it leaves most others at an immeasurable distance behind; and yet its virtue, as we have often stated, consists not in its republican form, in the absence of a king and aristocracy, but solely in its possessing a system of representation which is a faithful index of the opinions and interests of the people.

LEFEBVRE DESNOUETTES.

We have as yet seen no paragraph from the English newspapers, which speaks of this brave and distinguished man. He had assumed a fictitious name during the voyage; and Mr. Everhart, who has arrived in the United States, adds, that to increase his disguise, he had suffered his beard to grow:—“he had the misfortune before the *Albion* struck, to be much bruised, and one of his arms was broken, which disabled him from exertion.” His death was announced in France on the 4th of July; and at the celebration of that memorable day by the Americans in Paris, one of them proposed the following toast:—
“To the memory of General Le Febvre Desnouettes, and the other victims in the Packet *Albion*—in him we lose a worthy citizen, and France one of its bravest soldiers.”

The following delicate and tender eulogium is translated from the *Paris Constitutionnel* of the 8th of July:—
“The French army has lost one of its most distinguished generals; and France, one of her sons, whose disinterestedness was equal to his courage—a man, who in the course of a short life, has displayed the highest military virtues and the best qualities of private life. After having braved death in more than a hundred battles and engagements, Gen. Le Febvre-Desnouettes has sunk in the flower of his age. He was on board the *Albion*, one of the United States' packets, whose disastrous shipwreck took place on the coast of Ireland on the 23d of April last: he was on his way to Holland, where the exertions of his wife in addition to those of the King's ministers, had obtained permission for him to come, and whose arrival there would probably have been followed by his speedy return to this country.

“Gen. L. Desnouettes made his first campaign at the age of 17 years, in the army of Duinourier, in 1792. He entered as a common soldier, but he attained all the various grades, up to that of Lieut. General, as the successive recompense of his various services. He was at the battle of Marengo; an aid de camp of the First Consul, where he particularly distinguished himself.

“Since that memorable period, he has assisted at the various actions which cast a lustre upon the French arms: Eichingen, Austerlitz, Jena, and the plains of Silesia, attest his bravery and brilliant achievements; the people of this last province will never forget the manner in which he softened the calamities of war. However vigorous may be the judgment of the world towards him for the event which drove him to a land of strangers, (America,) a catastrophe so cruel ought undoubtedly to expiate it. Alas! who is there now willing to condemn the praises which his uncommonly noble qualities draw forth? who can repress the recollections and regrets which they inspire?”

“Gen. Desnouettes has left a family filled with affliction—and carries with him the regrets of his numerous friends.”

There is a number of interesting facts relative to early AMERICAN HISTORY, scattered through Holmes' Annals. The editor of the Democratic Press has read the work for the purpose of selecting such matter as may interest the American people. He submits the result—No. V.
In 1665 the Governor of Rhode-Island passed an order to outlaw all Quakers, and to seize their estates because they would not bear arms. This order was resisted by the people so successfully that it was never carried into effect.
In 1669 the Legislature of Carolina passed a law, entitled, “An act concerning Marriage,” which declared that “as people might wish to marry, and there being no ministers, in order that none might be hindered from so necessary a work, for the preservation of mankind, any two persons carrying before the Governor and Council a few of their neighbours, and declaring their mutual assent, shall be deemed man and wife.” Chalmers observes that, “almost during twenty years, we can trace nothing of clergymen in the history or laws of Carolina.”

In 1681 Charles II. gave to William Penn the charter of Pennsylvania, he invited purchasers, and that year the first colony from England arrived in Pennsylvania and “commenced a settlement above the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware.” The next year Wm. Penn himself, with more settlers, chiefly Quakers, arrived in Pennsylvania.

The first assembly of Pennsylvania was holden in Philadelphia, March 12, 1683. A number of German Quakers this year arrived and settled seven miles north of Philadelphia, and called their settlement Germantown.

Lord Effingham was this year, 1683, appointed Governor of Virginia, and expressly ordered “to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever.”

The government of Massachusetts, 1690, having no money to pay their troops, there was danger of a mutiny, to avert which, they issued bills of credit. This was the first Paper Money issued in the colonies.

The imputation of witchcraft, accompanied with a belief of its reality, was this year, 1692, very prevalent in Massachusetts. The contagion was principally confined within the county of Essex. Before the close of September, nineteen prisoners were executed, and one pressed to death; all of whom asserted their innocence.

In 1692, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act prohibiting any of the French Nation to reside, or be in any of the seaport or frontier towns within the province, without license from the Government and Council.

We have been requested by one of our subscribers to republish the following recipe for the Dysentery, which cured after every thing else had failed.—*Nat. Ailo.*

Recipe for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint, in its midst or worst stages.

Take two glasses sweet oil—two glasses W. I. molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest.—While on the fire, keep it well stirred, and when taken off, continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner, in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment; it will do no harm, and will certainly save life! Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

Edisons generally, are desired to publish the above, for the benefit of mankind.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th of April last, a Negro Man named BACCHUS, (calls himself Bacchus Hib.) of light complexion, about 30 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, and by trade a Carpenter.

Fifty Dollars will be paid for his apprehension and delivery, if taken out of the State, Twenty-five Dollars if taken in the State but out of the County, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the County.

Masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying away or harbouring the said runaway, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

ABNER PASTEUR.

June 11, 1822.—24th.

150 DOLLARS REWARD

HAVING a Mulatto man run away, who I understand is in the neighborhood of General Durant Hatch and Mr. Gaston's Plantation, I will give the above reward to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me or my agent, at Lake Phelps, Tyrrell County, or One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars if he is confined in Newbern Jail so that I get him. His name is DAVIE, of middle size, and about twenty-four years of age.

E. PETTIGREW.
June 5th, 1822.—20th.

RICHARD N. OLIVER

Cabinet Maker,
At the old Glebe, Middle street above the Court House,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Newbern, and the vicinity thereof, for the encouragement he has received from them; and hopes by his strict attention to business, and unremitting exertions to please, to merit a continuance of their favours. He has on hand, an assortment of ready made FURNITURE, and the best materials to make any thing that may be called for, on the most moderate terms.—All orders from town or country, will be punctually attended to.

He has also on hand, a handsome assortment of Mahogany and other woods, for COFFINS—and attends funerals, as usual. Those who are so unfortunate as to lose their friends, will find it to their advantage to call as above, as he intends reducing the expences thereof so as to be an object to the employers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

At the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, on the second Monday of August last past, the last will of Josiah Howard, Esq. late of Newbern, was proved, and the subscriber qualified as Executor thereto. Creditors of the said testator residing within this state are required to make known their demands to the subscriber within two years, and those residing without the limits of this state, within three years, or they will be barred of recovery, by the acts of Assembly of this state.

JOHN STANLY.
Newbern, September 11, 1822.—34 4

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Onslow County, on the 12th of March last, a Mulatto Man by the name of

LINKFIELD;
about five feet seven inches high. 25 years of age, and as likely as is commonly seen. It is expected he is lurking about Newbern of Wilmington. The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences will be paid.

Masters of vessels and others are hereby warned from harbouring, employing or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law. LEWIS T. OLIVER.
May 29th, 1822.—19th.

25 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber in Beaufort, a Negro Woman named KATE, commonly called Kate Mumford, and DANIEL, her son; or Twenty Dollars for securing them in either of the jails of Craven, Carteret or Onslow.

KATE is of a yellowish complexion, and about 40 years of age. DANIEL is about 18, slender and of brown colour. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing, or carrying them away, under the penalty of the law.

ANSON HARKER.
Beaufort, Carteret county, Sep. 6, 1822.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

360 Acres of Land,
Five miles above Newbern, lying between Neuse and Trent Roads, in the little Pecosen.

1 New House & half Lot
In the Town of Newbern,

known by the numbers 288 and 289, opposite John Jones' Esq.

Half the front of Lot
NO. 21,

on the south side of Front-street, extending to the channel.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

John R. Good,
TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS for building a **POOR HOUSE** will be received by the Subscribers, who are appointed a Committee for that purpose. Persons disposed to contract, will receive every information relative to the same, on application to

WILLIAM HOLLISTER,
WILLIAM R. STREET,
STEPHEN B. FORBES.

Sept. 14th, 1822.—34th

GABRIEL M. RAINS,
Cabinet Maker,

informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep on hand a variety of

CABINET FURNITURE,
SUCH AS
SIDEBOARDS, TABLES,
SECRETARIES, BEDSTEADS,
&c. &c.

Which he will sell on reasonable terms. All orders in the UPHOLSTERER'S business will be executed with neatness, and on moderate terms.

He has the plan and the care of the GRAVE YARD, & the keys of the gates; and requests those who are entrusted with the burying of the dead to call on him.—His charges for interment will as usual be very low.

Those who have not yet been furnished with deeds for Lots which they may have purchased in the grave yard, are requested to call on him and they will be supplied. Those also who have deeds, but whose names are not entered on the Plan, are requested to bring them forward, that it may be ascertained which of the lots are vacant, and whether deeds for any of them have been given to more than one individual. Interments having been made in several of the lots where no deeds have been given, those concerned are requested to obtain deeds, otherwise such lots will be sold to any person applying for them.—April 21

Notice.

THE Subscriber, Executor of Needham Simmons, deceased, hereby gives notice, that unless the Notes and Accounts due to the estate of said deceased, are paid immediately, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, (properly authenticated) within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

LEM'L H. SIMMONS, Ex'r.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia, and offers for sale low, a few
LIGHT & HEAVY CALF SKINS,
CORDOVAN & LINING SKINS.

ALSO—A LIGHT NEAT
MONROE CARRIAGE,
Suitable for one or two horses.

Apply to **JOHN TEMPLETON,**
Who requests those indebted to him to call and let him know how they are.

Subscribers for the Declaration of Independence, and the Farewell Address of Washington, are requested to call and take them away.—Apply as above.
Sept. 14, 1822.—34th.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS, the President of the United States is authorised by law to cause certain lands to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, **JAMES MONROE,** President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that the public sales shall be as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terra Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 17 and 18 in range 1 east of the 3d principal meridian line
17 and 18 in ranges 1 to 9 west of do.

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 & 14, in ranges 1 & 2 east of the 3d principal meridian line
11, 12, 13, 14 & 15, in ranges 3 & 4 east of do.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15, in ranges 5, 6 & 7, east of the 3d principal meridian line
11, in range 7, east of do.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 6, 7, 8 & 9, in ranges 9, 10 & 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line
5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, in range 14, west of do.
8 and 9, 12 & 13, do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of

Townships 10, 11, 12 & 13, in ranges 9, 10 & 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
10, 11, 12 & 15, in ranges 12, 13 & 14, west of do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in October next, for the sale of

Townships 14, 15, 16 & 17, in ranges 9, 10 & 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
14, 15, 16 & 17, in ranges 12, 13 & 14, west of do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 18, 19, 20 & 21, in ranges 9, 10 & 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
18, 19, 20 & 21, in ranges 13 & 14, west of do.

18, 19 & 20, in range 12, do.
18, 19, 20, 11, do.
17, 18, 19 & 20, 10, do.

At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 20, in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, in range 2, east do do
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, 3, do
1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, 4, do
1, 2, 5, do
1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 & 20, in range 1, west of the 5th meridian line

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1, 2, 18, 19 & 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line
1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, range 3, do
1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 19, 4, do
1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 & 16, 5, do
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19, 6, do

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20, in range 7, west of the 5th meridian line
1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 19, 4, do
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, in range 9, west do
19, 10, do.

On the first Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11, in range 9, west of the 5th meridian line
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, in range 11, do
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 12, do
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, do
4, 5 and 7, 15, do
5, 6 and 7, 17, do
6, 18, do.

Each sale will commence with the number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sales.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner Genl. Land Office.