

ther hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates upon the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and in which the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and difference of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution, I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism and independence, which, as they would have done honour to any Senate in any age, afforded a consolatory hope (if the Legislature of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual States, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprize, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the Constitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for our honour, health and happiness, and fervent prayers for continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

A letter has been received from Thomas Muir, dated from Havannah, in which he says that he left Botany Bay in February 1796, and gives the following account of the situation of his fellow convicts: "I left Gerald in the last agonies, Palmer cannot live long, you would not know Skirving and Margaret's health is far from being firm."

The following particulars respecting the release of that officer in the cause of liberty, Thomas Muir, we extract from a Havannah letter, of the 3d of December last.

A New-England captain who arrived at Botany Bay in the beginning of 1796, offered Mr. Muir his services in any way he conceived they might be useful. Mr. Muir succeeded in getting on board his vessel, and they proceeded towards the north-west coast of this continent. Hearing of an English frigate on that coast, the officers of which knew Mr. Muir, he went on board of a Spanish schooner for safety, bound to the same part of the coast. In the night the vessels separated in a gale. The Spanish captain, after coasting some time about Nootka, landed Mr. Muir, who wrote to the nearest Spanish officer, then proceeded to St. Blas, and thence, by permission of the Vice-roy, to Vera Cruz, experiencing the whole way, the most flattering attention from the inhabitants. He left Vera Cruz for the Havannah, in a frigate, on board of which he was very well treated; but on his arrival he was, to his great astonishment, cast into prison, as a foreigner and an Englishman.

Some time ago, a ship the property of Mr. Samuel Smith of Baltimore, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe. The supercargo was put into jail, and treated with harshness. Two days since, general Smith received notice that his ship was released by Victor Hughes, and the cargo has been allowed to be sold. The seizure happened from a curious circumstance. The name of the supercargo is Buchanan; there is in Baltimore a merchant of that name, a warm friend to the British interest, and the French taking gen. Smith's supercargo for this gentleman, was the reason of treating him so roughly. But as soon as it was known that the vessel belonged to general Smith, she was set free, as above stated.

A writer in a London paper proposes in these critical times, to arm the clergy for the defence of the kingdom. They amount to 40,000. Archbishops to be field-marshal—bishops, generals—deacons, generals of division—archdeacons, aids-de-camp, &c. while the vicars and curates should be subalterns and privates, and do the fighting, as they are used to hard duty and hard living.

### BALTIMORE, February 17.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Bayard, Esq. to the chairman of the committee of merchants of Philadelphia, dated London, 25th Nov.

There have been several cases heard by the lords

of appeal, since their meeting this term, in all of which they have reversed the decrees of condemnation below—in one (the *Betty*, *Betterton*) with cost and damages, in others with interest from the time of condemnation, and the costs of appeal.

After deciding the last case, that of the *Jane*, *Lillibridge*, they formally gave notice to the prosecutors and agents, that if in future they should bring any more such cases before them, when they could not reasonably expect the sentences of condemnation to be affirmed, they might depend on being adjudged to restore the American property with full costs and damages.

We understand a letter has been received in New-York, informing that Mr. Pinckney has been received by the French directory.

Incendiaries have not yet done with their dirty work—we hear of repeated attempts to fire towns and villages from one end of the union to the other. Half a dozen attempts have recently been made on Norwich, Connecticut—a barn was consumed—the citizens have turned out an extra watch! New-London has also been alarmed, several fires extinguished, and a barn burnt.

### FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 24.

The return of the Birth-Day of the great and good WASHINGTON, was on Wednesday celebrated by our citizens with demonstrations of joy and hilarity. A salute of six rounds from a brass ordnance, introduced the happy morning, was repeated at noon and at sunset, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at Mr. Herndon's.

The *Patriot* JEFFERSON arrived in town the same morning on his way to the sea of over-mont. He tarried but a few hours; and on leaving town was saluted by a discharge of six rounds from the cannon.

### NORFOLK, February 23.

A letter from a Member in Congress to his friend in this town, informs, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States, have agreed to the establishment of a Branch of said Bank in this borough.

### PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 18.

"It is rumoured about town to-day, that Mr. Pinckney met a far more favourable reception from the French government than was expected by him, and contradicting any such orders having been given by the Directory, to capture American vessels to and from British ports—and that the most powerful measures are adopted to prevent the evil going further. This news has given spirits to our merchants, and insurance has fallen considerably."

### KNOXVILLE, January 30.

We are sorry to inform the public that disturbances of a very serious nature prevail in the upper Cherokee, occasioned by the murder of three Cherokee Indians, viz. the *Red Bird*, *Will*, a lame man, and another whose name we could not learn. These Indians were hunting on the lands assigned them by the United States, and were visited by four white men. The *Red Bird* received them in a most cordial and friendly manner, offered them a share of his provisions, and a shelter in his camp, till they could build one for themselves, as the whites informed them that they were come for the purpose of hunting; in return of this kindness, these barbarians murdered them in cold blood. Upon the receipt of this news in the nation, the Indians burnt the houses of their deceased brethren, and flew to arms. Young Watts swore he would take instant satisfaction, but by the interposition and influence of captain Richard Sparks, the commandant of the federal troops in this state, who fortunately happened to be at Telhee when the news arrived, and by the aid of some presents, the Cherokees were for that time pacified, and they declare they will wait patiently and see if the federal government will afford them any relief.

### FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 4.

James Ross, Esq. is chosen Senator of the United States, by a majority of 18.

William Bingham is chosen President of the Senate of the United States, pro tem.

The hon. general Knox, late secretary at war of the United States, is among others, held up for the office of governor of the state of Massachusetts.

From Norfolk, Feb. 18.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic Majesty's ship of war, the *Asia* of 64 guns, Capt. Murray, and the *Thistle* frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. Hardy.

From a Philadelphia paper.

It were well, if instead of the bitterness and contumely of party contention, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of fellowship. To permit party poison to pollute the sacred fountain of friendship, and extend its baneful breath into the sweet comforts of society, is robbing life of

half its fleeting comforts. Is the "path of life so carpeted with joys," that we need press cause of discontent into its transitory period? To soften that asperity which a difference in political opinion produces in the heart, should be the study of every man, whatever his sentiments or whatever his situation. What is the world but one wide family, on which the common parent looks with an eye of equal protection and impartiality! How absurd, then, to dash the draught of life, with the nauseous dregs of jealousy, malice and contention! Let men consider their fellow men, like themselves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that, which simply construed, is but an error in judgment. Let them leave personal invective, for manly argument, and endeavour to convince, rather than to irritate each other. Let reason prescribe bounds to enthusiasm, and difference in opinion cease to be considered as proofs of base principles and sinister designs!

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville at Lewis Barge's, Esq. on Saturday evening 25th February 1797,

ORDERED that all free negroes, mulattoes, and other persons of mixed blood, who are at present inhabitants of this town, shall on or before the 1st day of April next, apply to the town clerk, in order to have their names registered and receive a badge agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of this State—and that every person of the above description who may hereafter become an inhabitant of the said town, make the like application within three days after their arrival, under the penalty by law prescribed.

By order, DUNCAN M'RAE, Clk. Fayetteville, March 4th 50 A

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of this State, I hereby give notice that the following lands and town lots, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at the Court-house in Brunswick county on the 24th day of April 1797, for the payment of taxes due thereon for the year 1795, viz. —640 acres situated on or near Shallott, and joining lands of Stanaland, known by the name of Samuel Dwight's land.—1340 acres more or less on Shallott, near the mouth thereof, belonging to Parker Quince's estate—640 acres on Indian Creek and the branches thereof, called Mariden's land.—

do. joining do. and known by the name of Mariden's land.—1000 more or less on Town creek, —150 joining the above, on Town Creek before-mentioned, belonging to John Hogg.—100 acres on or near Snake Island, said to be the property of James Dupree.—100 do. joining or near do. the property of do.—100 do. joining or near do. the property of do.—100 do. joining do. the property of do.—700 acres between Livingston's Creek, and the Bladen Line, the property of Moses Holmes.—9000 acres more or less in or adjoining the Green Swamp, said to be the property of Patrick Henry, of Virginia.—1340 acres in Cantkin's Neck, late the property of Abraham Mott.—640 acres more or less lying on the waters of Town Creek, called Haffell's land. Peter Harris, one lot in the town of Smithville, No. 2.

- Anthony Toomer, one do. in do. No. 5.
- Henry Toomer, seven do. in do. No. 6, 31, 38, 85, 97, 100.
- John Brown, two do. in do. No. 10, 86.
- Estate of Capt. Cook, one do. in do. No. 11.
- Joseph Swain, one do. in do. No. 12.
- James Walker, sen. four do. in do. No. 13, 24, 47, 57.
- John Martin, half a do. in do. No. 19.
- James White, one do. in do. No. 22.
- Arman Deroffert, one do. in do. No. 35.
- John Gesser, one do. in do. No. 41.
- Anthony B. Toomer, one do. in do. No. 45.
- Estate of Charles Cropton, one do. in do. No. 48.
- George Gibbs, two do. in do. No. 49, 54.
- Harris and Springs, one do. in do. No. 52.
- Isaac Bernard, one do. in do. No. 55.
- John Stuart, one do. in do. No. 61.
- Edward Jones, one do. in do. No. 75.
- John Allan, one do. in do. No. 77.
- John Martin, one do. in do. No. 79.
- Robert Muter, two do. in do. No. 80, 81.
- John Johnston, two do. in do. No. 90, and 94.
- William Nutt, one do. in do. No. 91.
- William Campbell, two do. in do. No. 21, & 90.
- Jelly Potts, two do. in do. No. 40, and 62.
- J. R. Gautier, two do. in do. No. 44, and 78.
- Estate of William Hill, one do. in the Old Town of Brunswick.
- John Fergus, two do. in do.
- Estate of Capt. Quince, one do. in do.
- Widow Allan, one do. in do.
- Estate of Parker Quince, two do. in do.
- Estate of Mrs. Goldwin, one do. in do.
- Estate of Richard Quince, sen. one do. in do.
- John Walker, one do. in do.

THOMAS LEONARD, Sheriff