

S O N G.

By PATER PINDAR.

SAY lonely maid, with downcast eyes,
 SO Delia say, with cheek to pale,
 What gives thy heart the lengthen'd sigh,
 That tells the world a mournful tale?
 The tears which thus each other chase,
 Bespeak a bosom swell'd with woe:
 Thy sighs, a storm which wrecks thy peace
 Which souls like thine should never know.
 Oh tell me, does some favour'd youth,
 With virtue tir'd, thy beauty slight;
 And leave those thrones of love and truth,
 That lip and bosom of delight?
 Perhaps to nymphs of other shades,
 He leans the soft impassion'd tear;
 With songs their easy faith invades,
 That treacherous won thy witless ear.
 Let not those maids thy envy move,
 For whom his heart may seem to pine—
 That heart can ne'er be blest by love,
 Whose guilt could force a pang from thine.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Virginia Argus.

To the Citizens of America.

View the call of congress in the light of a solemn appeal to the heart, and to the patriotism of every true American—and as we may justly presume that it arises from the unfortunate situation of affairs between this republic and that of France, it will become us calmly and coolly to deliberate upon the consequences that arise from an establishment of pre-existing opinions or present determinations. As a free citizen of America, I hesitate not in saying, that the rights of my own country have ever prevailed over every other consideration whatever—and that as an individual, attached to a representative form of government, I have ever gloried in the successes of others, who were engaged in defence of their natural rights—and lamented every cause of obstruction towards the attainment thereof upon fair and just principles.

With such sentiments, I have consequently been gratified in all the virguous struggles of our Gallic allies, that led to the establishment of their rights—and being also disposed to requite the present existing people for favours rendered to us in the day of trial, have stood forward in offices of friendship and regard towards them.—Sentiments like these are not confined within the narrow limits of one bottom; they pervade and govern every true republican mind—what therefore should it teach us to do? I will attempt a detail.

First, let us patiently wait the issue of the meeting of Congress, and whether it ends in the appointment of an envoy extraordinary—an embargo upon commerce—or, as much to be lamented, appeal to arms for our defence, not offence—let us one and all cheerfully and heartily, and with sincerity and good will, unite in the support of those measures that may be adopted by our rulers.

In the event of the first which every feeling heart must hope for, and every good one be gratified, we may cheerfully anticipate a friendly discussion, mutual good will, and a satisfactory establishment of our respective rights.

If the second be deemed expedient, we have, as a united empire, only to turn our thoughts upon each other's resources, and in a little time we shall experience, that from ourselves we may be furnished with all our wants—Cast but your eyes around, and you will find that the United States afford abundant supplies; and those which one state produces may be exchanged for the production of another—and thus by mutual good offices, we will not only supply each other's wants, but soon be convinced, that from a disregard of commerce with any foreign nation, we should in time find them issuing for favours from us—and moreover, in the event of an attack upon our rights, by unanimity convince the world, that we are enemies in war—in peace friends.

If from a sense of justice, or a sacred regard for our national right, from duty or necessity, we are compelled to step forward in defence of our common country, let us, while lamenting our cause, console ourselves that it was not fought for nor desired by us—but that like faithful citizens, true to our trust, we have chosen to endure the calamities of war, rather than by a shameful submission, and a disgraceful surrender of our rights, tamely submit to the insults of any invader.

These sentiments must flow from every heart that is not wedded to party or private interest, they are the effusions of our best citizens, who in times that tried men's souls, declared—"We ask but for peace, liberty and safety—and that if neither the voice of justice—the principles of national law, nor the suggestions of humanity, can restrain the hands of oppressors, we must tell them that we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water, for any nation in the world."

It is my wish, my fondest hope, as an example presents itself, that an envoy be appointed to go and tell our wrongs, and demand a redress. If the people of America have been injured in their rights; as a nation let the appeal be made to the justice of the offending party. If cause of offence

be urged as a sanction to their conduct, let an examination upon fair and candid discussion, close the difference, and by compact place the rights of each upon a respectable footing; but if jealousy, hatred or any other unjust cause, should prevent that desirable, I may say advantageous, object to each party, in the voice of reason, if policy and justice, will not secure us in our national rights; in the solemn appeal to arms we may say our cause is just, and the avenging hand of heaven will ensure success, and these sentiments will become

VOX POPULI.

Picture of a "Terrible Republic."
 And a terrible Picture it is.

France rich in her liberty. Citizen Barras.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, 11th Frimaire, (Dec. 1, 1795.)

Citizens Representatives,

"The internal safety of the Republic is attacked with crimes of a new species, against which our laws offer no means of suppression, except such as are palpably inadequate, of which we have daily proofs.

Robbers distinguished by the name of chaffeurs, disperse themselves over many departments, and lay waste towns and villages. These are not isolated villains who are led by an inherent love of vice or thirst for pillage, to take arms against the peaceable citizen. They are brigands united in troops, organized under chiefs, marching under their orders, forming in short, in the midst of society a confederation, armed to destroy it in its very elements.— Sometimes they enter private houses, seize the inhabitants, and perpetrate, on their persons, every species of violence which their most refined ferocity can invent, to force them to deliver up their most precious effects. Sometimes they betake themselves to the roads, attack the public carriages and couriers, strip and rob them, and exhibit to the travellers scenes of horror, which terrify them from all intercourse with their neighbours.

We cannot dissemble that these disasters do wear the character of ordinary robberies. For a long time, the enemies not solely of French liberty, but of France, have perceived that their last resource is in nourishing crimes against the republic. The band which excited revolt in La Vendee, and put in operation the execrable system of the chouans, which cast among us the seeds of disorganization, will never rest; its means vary, but its projects will never change. You have triumphed over all conspirators by wisdom and firmness; you will triumph still, citizen representatives, over the new efforts of the enemies of the country, by opposing to them those irresistible weapons. But we are under the necessity of informing you, that the proceedings of the criminal tribunals are suspended by the insufficiency of the laws. The penal code punishes only with imprisonment in irons, robbery committed with open force, or with personal violence, and that character is the only one which can be applicable to the circumstances of the crimes to which we invite your attention.

The chaffeurs take care not to attempt the lives of their victims. They know that the assassin is punished with death, and calculate that by confining themselves to simple violence to the person, they incur, if they are arrested and tried, only the punishment of chains; which they flatter themselves they shall escape—which is unhappily too often the case. This is one point among their instructions, and thus they expect less opposition from the persons, whom they content themselves with robbing; for it must be contended, such is the relaxation of the social principle, that the citizen appears to rest satisfied on the hope of not being murdered.

The insufficiency of the penalties, citizens representatives, which in a degree, guarantees impunity, emboldens the criminal, enfeebles government, and undermines the foundation of the state. Doubtless moderation of punishment is necessary and justice requires that legislative severity should be graduated by the enormity of the crime, and that punishment be proportioned to the offence.

This principle dictated the dispositions of the penal code, which pronounces the penalty of death on those who are guilty of violence by which persons are mutilated, deprived of the use of their limbs, or even rendered incapable of bodily labour, for a time, if the violence was committed with premeditation and by lying in wait. The same penalty is enacted against persons convicted of having set fire to the property of individuals, or only of having dug a mine for destroying it. From this it appears that the legislature believed that crimes which attack the life of citizens or the safety of society should be punished with death only.

Are not the crimes of the chaffeurs precisely of this class? On one hand there is violence with premeditation and by lying in wait; and although it leaves no marks of mutilation, as this is not the positive object of the criminals, so as the law supposes in this part of its dispositions, the violence appears to acquire the same degree of criminality, by the circumstance of the robbery; on the other hand there is a direct attack upon the public safety, for the extent and connection of these robberies demonstrate a vast combination against the internal peace of the republic.

In short, there is a crime which they perpetrate of a more malignant nature than arson, since they

torment persons by fire, and compel them to suffer a thousand deaths at once.

These considerations, citizens representatives, will induce you, without doubt, to examine whether the same penalty ought not to be exacted against crimes of the same characters. In laying these things before your eyes, we conceive we fulfil a painful duty; but the pain is softened by this consideration, that the increase of penalties which we propose, is justified by the necessity of the case, and that the wisdom and retolence of the legislative body, will not fail to hasten the described period which you have fixed for the abolition of a penalty, which has too long afflicted humanity."

OF THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, March 18.

"Our new Emperor is indefatigable in performing his duties. He rises every morning at four, and employs himself in his cabinet till nearly nine, when he breakfasts. At half past nine he receives the reports of the city officers and of the adjutant general of the day; and at ten he appears in his uniform on parade, where the companies of guards come from their posts in several parts of Petersburg to be mustered. When the battalion is formed, he mounts his horse and exercises them in some slight manoeuvres.

"The merchants of Petersburg have had several audiences of his majesty, who received them with great frankness, spoke to them much at length, and told them in future, every one of his subjects should have as free access to him as was consistent with his occupations. He has frequently and almost daily, rode out in the city, accompanied only by his son, without any suite. Having heard that the populace complained of the badness of bread, he went incognito, on the eighth day after his accession to several baker's shops, of whom he purchased loaves; the next day, he sent for the administrators of the company, told them the quality of which they ought to be in proportion to the price, and said, that in future, he would have loaves purchased for him every day, at some of their shops, that he might know their conduct and consider what measures were proper to be taken in consequence of it.

"The Prussian ambassador has frequent conferences with his majesty, and the whole court seems to have a predilection for the Prussians."

State of North-Carolina, }
 Salisbury district.

At a court of Equity, held for the aforesaid district the 19th day of March, anno Dom. 1797.

In the suit—James Tindall's Executors Compts. versus Henry Moulger's heirs, Admsrs. And David Cowan.

WHEREAS the heirs and administrators of Henry Moulger have not entered their appearance, and it has been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that both the heirs and administrators of the said Henry Moulger reside out of this state, and therefore cannot be met with to be personally served with process issuing out of this honourable court. It is therefore ordered, that the defendants above named and each of them do file their several answers to the said bill of complaint within the first three days of next September term of this court; otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso; and that this order be published three weeks in the North-Carolina Minerva.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
 Salisbury District.

At a court of Equity, held for the aforesaid district the 19th day of March, 1797.

In the suit—William Frather, Compr. versus Justus Reynolds, Defend.

FORASMUCH as the defendant and Justus Reynolds hath not entered his appearance, and it was suggested to the Court that the said defendant did reside out of the limits of this state, and therefore cannot be served personally with a subpoena, or other process issued out of this honourable court.

It is therefore ordered, that the defendant Justus Reynolds do answer the bill of the complainant, within the first three days of next September term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso—and that this order be published three weeks in the Fayetteville North-Carolina Minerva.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, C. M. E.

WAS committed to the jail in Salisbury this day a negro man, about thirty three years of age, calls himself DANIEL, and says he is the property of Luke Robertson, who lives below Newbern in this state; and says he has been absent from his master a year past last March. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay the necessary charges, and take him away.

JOHN HILL, Jailor.

Salisbury, 5th April, 1797.

A Variety of BLANKS for sale at the Printing-Office.