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FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

During the sitting of the Superior Court for the county of Effingham, Jonathan Evers was tried and found guilty of the murder of Jones. The murder was committed in January last. Evers being put to the bar, Judge Berrien pronounced the following sentence of which we have been furnished a copy, & conceive it well worth the perusal of every one. We publish it with pleasure: not on account of its being the death-warrant of a fellow-creature, but because it displays genius and eloquence. The style of the sentence affords conclusive evidence that Judge Berrien must have warmly felt the strict correctness of the sentiments to which he gave such elegant and impressive expression.

The State vs. Jonathan Evers.
MURDER.

The prisoner having been put to the bar and the indictment and verdict of the jury having been read, it was demanded from him if he had aught to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced against him, and having answered that he had not, the following sentence was thereupon pronounced by the court:

PRISONER!—I am required to announce to you the sentence which the law awards against the murderer. By a jury of your country you have been convicted of murder by implied malice—of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature without sufficient provocation—under circumstances which manifest, in the language of the law, an abandoned and malignant heart. In the performance of this awful duty, there is imposed upon me the further obligation of endeavoring to awaken you to a true sense of your miserable situation. Exhorted by the figures of your trial, I feel how unequal I am to the task—but I will not therefore shrink from the effort to discharge it. Listen, with the humility which becomes you, to the revolting story of your crime. Strive to bring your feelings into subjection to the solemn duties which now await you. Penitently cast yourself before the mercy seat of heaven, and seek, through the mediation of the Redeemer, the forgiveness of that crime which has already hurried you to the verge of an awful eternity.

You are young—would that I could add, you are innocent. The bloom of youth still plays upon your cheek—would that I could add, the consciousness of rectitude beams from your countenance. But it may not be. The sad reality is before me, and even in your youthful visage I behold the deep, indelible impressions, with which guilt ever marks her fallen victims. Alas! what is man? The child of error—the sport of every furious passion—a helpless vessel on the tempestuous ocean of life, without a rudder to guide it from the shoals and quicksands of vice.—Such is the wretched condition of him who madly refuses to yield himself to reason's guidance. Such is your miserable lot for having in one sinful moment blindly given yourself up to passion's dictates.

When I retrace the story of your guilt, I am constrained anxiously to enquire, by what dreadful infatuation you were led to the commission of this awful crime. The deceased was your relative—the companion of your youth—your friend. No previous resentment inflamed you against each other. You met on this fatal day of guilt and crime, and the smile of good-will dwelt on your countenances. Even your early wrangling was marked with the characteristics of friendly strife. You engaged in a tone of surprise why he was angry with you? He answered, in the language of friendship, by reproving the turbulence of disposition which you had manifested, but rather in pity than in anger. Ah! if a considerate humanity had influenced those around you—if they had been tender of that blood, which may not be shed without the most atrocious guilt, in unlawful strife, I should have been spared the melancholy task which is this day demanded at my hands. I would not, you uncourted millions, have the feelings of that man who could listlessly stand by and witness, without one kindly effort to allay its fury, the risings of that demonic passion, under the impulse of which an inconsiderate youth has been plunged into such a sea of guilt and crime as that through which you have buffeted. But you did plunge into its awful wave. Dupe of the criminal folly of those around you—victim of your own lawless and ungoverned passions—you forgot the claims of humanity, the ties of kindred, the emphatic mandate of the God who gave you being. You seized the concealed and deadly instrument of your vengeance—secretly, under cover of the night, bared its point against your foe, and by its reitinated plunge into his unprotected bosom, marked the fell purpose which possessed your soul. The deed of death was done—would that I could say, under the mere impulse of wild, but momentary, passion. It may not be. Your satiated fury betrayed the deliberate malignity with which you had sought to gratify the resentment, so suddenly lighted up in your bosom. You closed the fatal instrument of your vengeance—with an effort at se-

crecy, favored by the shades of night, and which escaped the general observation, cast it from you—and then in the bold, but desperate and infatuated denial of crime, sought the concealment of your guilt. The instrument of your vengeance was found. The life-blood of your fallen foe was gushing from the wounds it had inflicted. But the demon, which had impelled you to murder, now prompted you to take refuge in falsehood. You sought to deepen the gloom which shrouded the deathbed of your hapless victim, by charging him with the crime of intended murder; of having first used against you an instrument of death. I cannot wish that this accusation were true. I am constrained to say there is not the slightest probability that it was so. Every particular of this direful transaction pronounces it foul and slanderous—the desperate refuge of desperate guilt. Much as it enhances your crime, and little as I delight in the contemplation of human depravity, I rejoice that it is so. The hapless victim of your vengeance sleeps in the tomb, hurried by your lawless hand to his dread account. To you, guilty as you are, time is yet allowed to make your peace with Heaven. O! do not spend it in the continued indulgence of those passions which have thus early blasted your earthly happiness. Do not, I conjure you, waste it in unavailing hopes of mercy from this miserable world, whence you are too surely hastening. Look, rather, with the anxious solicitude which sincere penitence alone can inspire, to that Divine Mercy which is never sought with contrition and sought in vain. Look to the transactions of your past life. Shrink not from the review of your crimes. Delay not the fervent penitence which can alone efface them.

Do you want an additional motive for repentance? Seek and find it in the unutterable anguish of parental grief—an anguish excited by your crimes—incapable in this overpowering moment of all other consolation but that which your penitence shall afford. Behold the tears of your aged parents! They are the silent reproaches, which are extorted from bosoms bursting with agony over the recollection of the crimes of him to whom they have given being. They tell you of the head-strong obstinacy of your childhood—of the idle profligacy of your youth—of the fruits of their rejected admonitions, in the melancholy catastrophe which has thus early closed your sad career. They point to the grey locks, which age has blanched with the symbol of honor—which you have covered with dishonor and shame. While they yet hover around your prison, ministering to you, with a tenderness which even your guilt cannot extinguish, their fixed and melancholy gaze is turned to the darksome path, which your crimes have marked out for their descent, in sorrow, to the grave. To such an appeal, you cannot, you will not, be insensible. No! Nature will assert her rights in your bosom. Filial duty will lead you in penitence to the foot-stool of the Redeemer.—His mercy will yet snatch your immortal spirit from that awful, eternal perdition, which is the just, but terrible doom of unrepented murder.

Miserable young man! we must part. It remains only that I pronounce the sentence of the law.

It is considered and ordered by the court that you, Jonathan Evers, be committed to the common goal of the county of Chatham (there being no sufficient goal in the county of Effingham) for safe and secure custody—that you be taken from thence to the place of public execution in the county of Effingham, and there, on Friday, the 28th day of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, that you be hung by the neck until you are dead—and may Almighty God have mercy on your soul!

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who are, or shall hereafter become members of the Provident Association of Clerks, employed in the civil department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia, be and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of, "The Provident Association of Clerks," and shall continue until the third day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty four, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, and in any other place whatsoever; and by that name may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations,

as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to law nor the constitution thereof, & generally to do & execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said incorporation, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions herein described and declared.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution, of the said corporation, to wit:

1st. The association shall be composed of clerks, employed in the civil department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia; and its objects shall be the benefit of the families of such clerks after their decease, and the funds thereof shall be applied agreeably to the provisions of this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

2d. Every such clerk shall, before he is considered a member of the association, sign these articles.

3d. Every member shall pay, on or before the fifth day of January, April, July, and October, respectively, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

4th. In addition to the payments mentioned in the preceding article, every member is at liberty to pay such further sums as he may think proper, which payments may form a separate and special fund, and, on the death of any member by whom such payments shall have been made, his family, shall, in addition to the relief provided by other articles of the association, be entitled to an annuity or other benefit out of the special fund, proportionate to the amount of the payments made thereby by such member.

5th. Any member who shall omit to pay his quarterly subscription, within the time prescribed by the third article, shall forfeit and pay, for the benefit of the association, the sum of fifty cents, and the like sum for every quarter during which the said subscription shall remain unpaid. And if any member shall omit, for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions required by these articles, together with such fines as he may have incurred, he shall thereby forfeit, both for himself and his family, all rights to any of the benefits of the association, together with all the moneys which he may have previously paid, and shall cease to be a member.

6th. Any member ceasing to be a clerk, or removing out of the District of Columbia, shall not thereby be deprived of his membership.

7th. The officers of the association shall consist of a president and six directors, a secretary and treasurer, to be elected by ballot, at a general meeting of the association, on the last Saturday in March, annually; and they shall form a board of officers. In all the elections for officers, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be considered as elected, but when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, the balloting shall be repeated to fill the office or offices, for which no choice shall have been made. If any vacancy shall occur among the officers, a general meeting shall be called to fill the same.

8th. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, and of the board of officers. In the absence of the president his duties shall be performed by the director president, senior on the list.

9th. The secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the association and of the president and board of officers; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, either by the association or by the president and board of officers.

10th. The treasurer shall receive and pay all moneys of the association; he shall keep an account of its receipts and disbursements, and shall lay before the association, at its annual meeting in the month of March, a general statement of all its monied transactions, as also a list of those members who are two quarters or upwards in arrear, which list and accounts shall be read and examined previously to the election of officers.

11th. The quarterly subscriptions, and all other moneys received on account of the association, shall be paid to the treasurer, and shall be by him deposited, as soon as may be thereafter, in such bank as shall be fixed on by the president and board of officers, and shall, from time to time, be vested in the public stocks of the United States or in loans to individuals secured upon real estate, or in the stocks of any incorporated banking institution; and the money so deposited shall be drawn out of the bank only on the order of the treasurer, countersigned by the secretary, and approved by the president.

12th. The funds of the association shall be appropriated and paid to the families of deceased members at the following rates, to wit: to the families of those members who may die after the expiration of the first year, and within five years from the time of their admission, twice the amount of the subscription which shall have been paid by such members respectively; to the families of those members who may die within the sixth year, from

the time of their admission respectively, the sum of two hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the seventh year from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of three hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eighth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of four hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the ninth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of five hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the tenth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of six hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eleventh year, from the time of their admission, not less than eight hundred dollars.

13th. In all cases the widow and children of a deceased member shall be deemed his family, and as such entitled to the relief provided under the foregoing article; but a member, having no wife or children, may adopt any other person or persons as his family, for all the purposes of this association, by giving notice in writing, to the president and board of officers, of the name and residence of such person or persons.

14th. The relief to which the families of deceased members shall be entitled, may be granted either by the payment of a certain sum of money as prescribed by the twelfth article, or by annuity, the terms of which shall be fixed by the claimant, and the president and board of officers.

15th. In addition to the pecuniary relief, to which the families of the deceased members are entitled, the members of this association pledge themselves to endeavor to provide for the permanent establishment in society of the persons composing such families.

16th. A general meeting of the association shall be held on the last Saturday in March, annually; but the president and board of officers may call a general meeting whenever they shall think it necessary.

17th. The regular meetings of the president and board of officers, shall be on the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October, annually; but a special meeting of the board of officers may be called by the president, on a requisition in writing from any member thereof.

18th. In all cases where it is not otherwise expressly provided, a majority of the votes of the members of the association, assembled at any meeting, shall prevail.

19th. All legacies or donations made to the association shall be appropriated to the general purposes thereof.

20th. The president and board of officers shall have power to make by-laws for their government, provided the same be consistent with these articles.

21st. If the association shall be dissolved by any event or in any manner, whatsoever, otherwise than by the expiration of the charter, the funds then belonging to it shall, after all claims and demands thereon are satisfied, be divided among the families of deceased members, according to the sums paid in by such members respectively.

22d. The debts which the said corporation may at any time owe, shall not exceed the value of the property lawfully held and owned by them; and, in case of excess, the Directors who may have been assenting thereto shall be liable for the same in their natural and individual capacities, and an action of debt, may in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, in the proper court, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and the property of the corporation shall also be liable for and chargeable with the excess.

23d. It shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal or trade in the manner of a bank, nor issue any note in the nature of a bank note, nor transact any other kind of business, or deal in any other manner or thing than is expressly authorized by the eleventh article of the second section of this act; any director or directors who shall have assented to any such dealing or trade, shall, on conviction thereof, in the proper court, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, one-half to the use of the poor of the City of Washington, and the other half to the use of the person who may prosecute for the same: Provided always, That Congress may, at any time, amend, alter, or annul this act.

Approved—February 15, 1819.

An act in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the Connecticut Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, a township of land, or a tract of land equal thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, in any of the unlocated lands of the U. States, to which the Indian title has been extinguished; which land shall be and forever remain to the use of said Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, or if said Asylum shall sell said land, which they are authorized to do, the money arising from such sale shall be and remain forever to the same use.

Approved—March 5, 1819.

An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in every case of a purchaser of public lands at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having the error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office; and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at the corners of the tract of land; or that it has in any otherwise arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register and receiver of public moneys shall report the case, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which had been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

An act in addition to, and alteration of, an act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid, on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, that shall be qualified, agreeably to law, for carrying on the Bank and other Cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed thereon, at sea, for the term of four months, at least, of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such boats or vessels, burden according to her measurement as licensed or enrolled if of more than five tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, three dollars and fifty cents; if above thirty tons, four dollars; and if above thirty tons, and having had a crew of not less than ten persons, and having been actually employed in the cod fishery, at sea, for the term of three and one-half months, at the least, but less than four months of the season aforesaid, three dollars and fifty cents; Provided, that the allowance aforesaid, on any one vessel, for one season, shall not exceed three hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such parts of the fifth and sixth sections of the act hereby amended, as are contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved—March 3, 1819.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER;
HAS just received a few dozen Bottles of Sweet Shrub, of an excellent quality, also a fresh supply of Anniseed and other Cordials.

Raleigh, April 29. 23 2w
PUBLIC SALE.
ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of May next, will be sold at Public Auction ONE HUNDRED LOTS in the Town of CLINTON, Rowan County, N. C.
Terms of sale—12 and 18 months credit.
J. LEVY & CO. Auctioneers.
April 8. 21 4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
STOKES COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1819.

Jonathan Dalton, }
vs } Orig'l Att'ly Pleied Etc.
George Cloud. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Term of said Court, on the second Monday of June next, reply and plead, answer or demurr, judgment will be had against him.

Test MATEW P. MOORE, c. c.
April 12th. 23 6w