

**THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.**

WELL here I am "What of that?  
Methinks I hear you cry,  
Why I am come—and that is pat—  
To sell if you will buy;  
A female auctioneer I stand,  
Yet not to seek for self;  
Ah! no—the lot I have in hand  
Is but to sell MYSELF.  
And I am going, going, going!  
Who bids for me?

Ye bachelors! I look at you,  
And pray don't deem me rude,  
Nor rate me either *Schold* or *Shrew*,  
A *Coquette* or a *Prude*;  
My hand and heart I offer fair,  
And should you buy the lot,  
I vow to make you e'er my care,  
When Hymen ties the knot,  
And I am going, going, going!  
Who bids for me?

Tho' some may deem me pert, or fo,  
Who deal in idle strife;  
Pray where's the girl, I wish to  
know,  
Who'll not become a wife?  
At least I own I really would,  
In spite of all alarms—  
Dear Bachelors—now be so good—  
Do take me to your arms!  
I am going, going, going!  
Who bids for me?

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**  
Philadelphia, 27th July 1799.

Sir,  
I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed duplicate of my letter of the 13th of this month, for my opinion concerning your answer to the speech of the Creek Chief, Methlogy. I have now to add, that in a letter this day received from the President, he gives to your answer his unreserved approbation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed)

**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**  
P. S. By letters lately received from Mr. Ellicott, I find that Col. Hawkins stands high in the confidence of the Creek Nation.  
To JAMES SEAGROVE, Esq. St. Mary's.

Extract of a letter from John Kinard, King of the Hitchitaw Tribe of Creek Indians, to James Seagrave, Esq. St. Mary's, 1799. Creek

"At the time your talk come to me, there was great confusion in the towns below me about the running of the line, which was stopped for some time, and it was all owing to Colonel Hawkins, never seeing the people or giving them any of his talk. The Indians stole a great many horses from the people at work on the line, but they have now all agreed to the line being run according to your advice, and they have returned all they stole. They came on with the line within twenty miles of the Fork of the Chatahochee and Flint River, where they were stopped two and a half moons, but have gone on now and got over Flint River. They made a mistake in setting their compass when they started from Conasa River near Pensacola, and had to send back their Captain to take another start. I expect he has got back by this time and will go on with the line. They intend to start again with the line in 10 days. They have great plenty of provision as two vessels lie loaded at the forks of the Chatahochee and Flint River, which is but 80 miles from my house. I am very glad to tell you my friend, that there is nothing now on the part of the Creek Nation to hinder the line being run and completed—I have had so much running about on this business, and to put the Indians right by explaining your talk, that I am almost worn out with fatigue."

We are informed that all the principal Chiefs of the Simmonias, and some Chiefs of the Lower Towns, on the Chatahochee and Flint Rivers, are on their way to Colerain to consult with Mr. Seagrave, and that the 15th inst. is appointed for their meeting at that place.

\* Supposed to be one of the Surveyors, or perhaps Mr. Ellicott the Commissioner.

**DOVER, July 4.**  
The capture of the ship Benjamin and Elizabeth, one of the West India fleet, was fraught with instances of cruelty, that must place the character of the wretches who compose the crews of the privateers of Boulogne and Calais in a point of view not superior to the Buccaneers of old, and calls loudly for retribution. The night of Monday, on which she was taken, was remarkably foggy, and about half past nine, Dungeons about four leagues, she was hailed by a lugger, who running under her quarter, asked if she wanted

a pilot?—On being answered no, a fellow on board the lugger, who spoke good English, desired them to back their mainyard and surrender, at the same time firing a volley of musketry, boarded her on the quarter. The captain and mate of the Benjamin and two English seamen, (the rest of her crew amounting to eight, being Foreigners) fired the only gun they had on that side, into the lugger; but the Frenchmen had effected their boarding.—Captain White, his mate, and the two seamen, continued, however, with all the gallantry that characterizes British sailors, to defend their vessel, and had actually beaten the Frenchmen from their deck, and the mate was gallantly lashing the lugger's foremast to the Benjamin's quarter, when they were boarded on the beam by a second lugger the row of which came on their backs while they were yet engaged, with the lugger on their quarter, and inhumanly, though they had possession of the ship, cut and shot all they met.—The captain, who was wounded severely, was by two of the villains, thrown from the ship overboard, but picked up by the lugger; the mate was cut with a sabre, in several places, and a pistol put to his mouth (though unarmed) and fired off; the ball went through his tongue, and lodged under his shoulder. One of the seamen had also a pistol but to his check and fired; the ball went through his mouth and was extracted from under his arm. Both of these men are however, we are happy to say, likely to recover. Fortunately his majesty's sloop *Racoon* stretching out from the land to protect the rear of the convoy, heard the firing, and got sight of the ship, which she recaptured in about ten minutes after the lugger had hauled off. Shortly after, it clearing a little, captain Lloyd got sight of the two luggers, one of which was within musket shot. The *Racoon* immediately opened her broadside upon her and on the smoke clearing away, not a vestige of the lugger appeared upon water, consequently the vessel and her whole crew went to the bottom. The other lugger, though at a much greater distance, was still plainly to be seen; but the *Racoon*, by firing, was obliged to follow her.

The Benjamin and Elizabeth is one of the most valuable ships this season from Grenada, and belongs to Alderman Lushington. The luggers belong, one to Boulogne and the other to Calais; one called the Flying Fish, mounting 16 wivels, and manned with 32 men, the other the Impregnable, carrying six 4 pounders, and 45 men.  
Had not the *Racoon* been in the situation she luckily was, a number of other vessels must have been taken, as there were nine or ten sail then to the westward, which must inevitably have fallen into their hands, they being in the midst of them; also a schooner privateer of 10 guns belonging to Boulogne.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.**

Upon a subject of such infinite importance, and which is so materially connected with the late changes that have taken place in the French government, we have thought that our readers would be glad to take a retrospective view of the discussion which has for a length of time occupied the attention of the councils.

After the resolution of the 4th of Sept. the councils passed a law on the 19th Fructidor (Sept. 5.) on the proposition of Boulay, of la Meurthe, in the name of the committee, containing, among other articles, the following:—

Art. XXXV. The journals, and other public papers, and the presses in which they are printed, are to be placed for a year under the inspection of the police, which may prohibit them.

No attempt was made to repeal or revise this law of the 19th Fructidor, till Berlier proposed in the council of five hundred a law which had for its object—

"Full freedom to write upon acts of public authority, provided the writer restrained from inciting to rebellion and rebellion. Vigorous repression of imputations directed against the honor or honesty of the citizen, unless the person making them assumed the character of Civic De Lencourer, or unless he produced written proof in support of his charges."  
The plan of Berlier was little

and the subject was dropped till the 28th of May last, when it was revived by Bertrand, of Calvados.—Taking notice of the resolution of the 18th Fructidor, he said, "That that buckler, the freedom of the Press, which had prevented the republic from being wounded to the heart, was in an instant afterwards broken."

"The liberty of the Press was placed under a ban, and from that moment the public spirit has degenerated; degenerated, do I say; it has almost disappeared. How should it be otherwise? Truth has been a captive, even in this hall, from whence she has gone forth mutilated, disfigured, and disguised; the national representation has been almost desolated from the people if you have not been able to communicate with your constituents by the laws, without having even the facility of sending them, or the motives which induced you to support, or those which make you oppose them. By the absence of the liberty of the Press the most detestable operations of finances, the most scandalous bargains have taken place; enormous dilapidations known only to the people by the demand of new imposts. By the absence of the liberty of the Press the sovereignty of the people has been almost bound to fetters."

"To preserve the government, we must impose a salutary check upon the licentiousness of the Press; but at the same time each citizen must have the faculty of saying and writing freely what he thinks, and what he deems to be good, useful, or hurtful to his country.—The coward who dips his pen in the gall of calumny must not do it with impunity. The reputation of an honest man is the common concern of every person in society; the law must guarantee to him that property and strike the venemous reptile who darts his sting into innocence."

"What are the means of preventing, or exposing the dilapidations of this or that minister? There is but one—the liberty of the Press—it is that liberty which has changed slaves into free people, and destroyed tyrants; it is that liberty which the charter of our constitution has secured to us; it is that liberty which the law must guarantee to him that property and strike the venemous reptile who darts his sting into innocence."  
"Besides, has not the sacred deposit been confided to the legislature, the directory, the administrators, and the judges—to the vigilance of fathers of families, wives and mothers—to the love of young citizens, and to the courage of all the French? By what fatal contradiction has this deposit been violated for two years? by the suspension of this article of the constitution—

353. No one can be prevented from saying, writing, printing and publishing his thoughts.—"It is time that the law alone should be our guide. I move that the plan presented by Berlier, on the 28th Fructidor, 49 year, upon the repression of the offences of the press, be printed anew, and that the discussion be adjourned to the ensuing text de—(6 June.)"

Lecointre Payravanau wished to adjourn the discussion to the 10th of Fructidor (4 Sept.) He said there was a great difference between the freedom of the press and the independence of the journals. "The freedom of the press," he insisted, "aroused the factions in Vendemiaire, and was the most terrible weapon of the reaction. The independent press brought about the horrors of the revolutionary government, and then the horrors of reaction." So many excuses at length, produced their own remedy. The 18th Fructidor shone upon France. The press, or rather the journals, were subjected to the restrictions which the constitution permitted, & since that time a calm has reigned, the passions have been tranquillized; we have no more flocks, no more agitation."

Some voices.—No more liberty. Lecointre.—You will see if you feel the evils I foresee, if the journals are independent.—But I return to the present state of affairs, and I assert, that if the journals are not independent, the press is free.—(Murmurs.) I say that at this moment one may write and publish one's thoughts; that writings not periodical, are not restrained by the law.—(Murmurs.)

A Member.—And Lectere, of the Vosges? Great agitation prevailed in the council.—Repeat the law of the 19th Fructidor, and the trumpets of royalty will sound again—you will have a crowd of journals sold to the royalists, and a greater evil still, if you establish the independence of the journals—you will every where see a licentious opinion turned, which

will be given us as the opinion of the majority. The Jacobins, the Marter Societies, the Affiliated Societies, will call themselves the organs of public opinion. It is not the independence of journals which will make known to you the public opinion—you will only see in them the sentiments of parties."

Briot, of the Doubs, moved—that the council without delay should enact a law upon the press. "Public opinion in the most decided tone demands it—the public opinion directs the press, which reacts afterwards upon public opinion.—Refract the one by rendering the other free without licentiousness."

Boulay of la Meurthe.—"The adoption of a law which shall destroy all arbitrary exercise of authority, on this head, can no longer be deferred. The public opinion demands it in an irresistible manner; one observation I have to make on the state of the question. It has been said with reason, that the liberty of the press was not limited, it is the fact and not desire—no laws restrain the press—the journals alone are restrained.—But the press is enslaved in fact; for no writer, however courageous he is, dare publish his thoughts; the cause is to be found in the arbitrary arrests that have taken place, and in the fear that every citizen may have to remain for ever in dungeons, as a punishment for a writing."

Several voices.—That is true. The council directed Berlier's report to be printed; and adjourned the consideration of it to a decade after the distribution of it.

**For Sale or Exchange,**

**THE** Plantation adjoining Old Town, on Cape Fear River, well known for the eligibility of its situation and quality, to be equal to any Swamp Land in the country, about two thirds has been cultivated, part of which is ditched—the high land is equal, if not superior to any in the neighbourhood, is never inundated by freshes or late, is bounded by a canal on one side and a large creek on the other, and with very moderate banks, may be watered from either.—The situation for a house is beautiful, having when the remainder is cleared, a pleasing view of every vessel that passes to or from Wilmington, from which it is about 30 feet above the level of the sea. The price will be moderate, and Negroes or Town Property at a fair value, received in payment.

For further particulars apply to  
**JAMES CARSON,**  
Wilmington, Sept. 12. 1801.

**WHEREAS** Daniel Mallet mortgaged to me as security for the repayment of a certain sum of money lent and advanced to him, a certain Negro Fellow named **ELIJAH**, on the 19th inst. and delivered the said fellow into my possession on the 24th.—That on the 22d the said fellow, without the least provocation, eloped from my service, and as Mr. Mallet is by agreement, liable to me for all lost time, and supposing the said fellow to be harboured about town or at the foundry, hereby promise a reward of Ten Dollars to any person who will apprehend the said Negro fellow **Elijah** and deliver him to me or to the gaoler in Wilmington.—And I will give the same reward to any person who will acquaint me of the person or persons that may hereafter harbour the said runaway, to be paid on conviction of the offender. If the fellow **Elijah** does not return to his master in a week, he will be outlawed.  
**John Burgwin,**  
Wilmington, Aug. 27.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, a large black Negro Man, named **JACK**, about 5 feet one or two inches high—has a very large mouth, bold look, and is quick spoken—had on when he went away a homespun shirt and overalls, a hunting shirt with stripes round him, and an old great coat. It is expected he will try to pass for a freeman. Any person who will bring the said Negro to me, shall receive the above reward.  
**HARDY ROYAL,**  
Superior county, August 18.

A few copies of the  
**L A W S**  
Of the last Session of the General Assembly of this State.  
For sale at this office

**TAKEN up and committed to goal,** in Fayetteville, on the 6th of August, a molate fellow; he says that he belongs to Abraham Burnap, near Swansborough. He is five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty-two years old, has a scar on each of his wrists, and one of his upper fore teeth is rotten. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.  
**JESSÉ LEE, Gaoler.**

**FOR SALE,**

**T**HAT valuable Plantation, containing three hundred acres of Land, lying on the east side of Cape Fear river, opposite Brunswick, and adjoining the Plantation of Peter Maxwell, Esq. The situation is as healthy as any on the North-west river, on which is a very convenient Dwelling-House, a Well of good water, a valuable Fishery, &c. There are about twenty acres of cleared Land which will answer the cultivation of rice, and about ten acres under good fence. There is also an excellent range for cattle and hogs. The price will be moderate, and terms as accommodating to the purchaser as possible.

For further particulars apply to  
**RONALD McDUGALL,**  
Wilmington, Sept. 10. 1801.

**1500 DOLLARS.**

**W**AS delivered to the POST-MASTER here, in the Post-Office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. in a LETTER directed to Mr. John Mills, Merchant, BALTIMORE, containing two ALEXANDRIA BANK NOTES, No. 432, in favor of Wm. Taylor, & dated 30th April, '98, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and No. 452, in favor of John P. Pleasant, and dated the 10th of December, 1798, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which letter has been STOPPED, MOLESTED, or ROBBER.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes, and keep them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.  
**WILSON & SWANN,**  
Fredericksburg, (Virg.) Sept. 10. 1801. All printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay them.

**BEING determined to remove to**

the back country, I wish to dispose of the Plantation whereon I now live—it contains 320 acres, 150 of which is tide swamp, 16 acres whereof is under bank and ditch, quarter drained and a good set of flood gates. There is now a good crop of Rice growing on it—the situation is pleasant, and there is a tolerable dwelling-house and good out-houses—There is a quantity of good fruit trees on the plantation, and good stream for a Mill and Rice Machine.  
The purchaser may be accommodated with a stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.  
**M. SAMPSON,**  
Wilmington, Sept. 19.

**GRAND LODGE,**

The officers and members of the Grand Lodge and the Representatives of Lodges, are hereby requested to attend the annual communication in the city of Raleigh, on the evening of Thursday the 28th of November next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the most worshipful His Excellency Wm. R. Gavis, Grand Master.

**ROBERT WILLIAMS,**  
Secretary.

**FOR SALE**

**AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,**  
Blank manifests, entries, shipping papers, certificates for distilled spirits, bills of lading, bill of exchange, Court Blanks of all kinds, lawyer's declarations, attachments, powers of attorney, constables' executions, warrants, &c. and charts of the sea coast.

**TO BE LET.**

And entered upon on the first day of October.  
That store & ware-house at present occupied by Mr. Cahal, adjoining to Messrs. Robert Adams & Co. in Market Street.  
**J. BURGWIN,**  
Wilmington, September 15.