

THE TOMB OF MY FATHERS.

Subdued by misfortunes, and bow'd down with pain, I sought on the bosom of peace to recline; I hid to the Home of my Fathers again, But the Home of my Fathers no longer was mine.

The look that spoke gladness and welcome was gone, The blaze that shone bright in the hall was no more;

A stranger was there with a bosom of stone, And cold was his look as he enter'd the door.

'Twas his, deaf to pity, in tenderness dead, The falling to crush and the humble to spare;

But I staid not his scorn—from the mansion I fled, And my beating heart vow'd never mere to return.

What home shall receive me? one home yet I know;

O'er its gloomy recess, see the pine branches wave!

'Tis the Tomb of my Fathers! the world is my foe,

And all my inheritance now is a grave.

'Tis the Tomb of my Fathers! the grey moulden'd walls;

Declining to earth, speak aloud of decay,

The gate off its hinge, half opening, calls,

'Approach, most unhappy, thy dwelling of clay!'

Alas! thou sole dwelling of all I hold dear,

How little this meeting once anger'd my breast!

From a wanderer accept, oh my Fathers! this tear,

Receive him, the last of his race, to your rest.

PRAYER.

Delivered by Bishop Madison, at the Jubilee at James' Town, Virginia on the 13th ult.

O God! Parent Almighty, who, tho' unseen upholdest this ponderous ball, and breathing through the immensity of space, fillest with stupendous life all which it inhabits: Spirit invisible, God of our forefathers, to thee we raise the voice of praise & thanksgiving: O hear us, and deign to accept this our imperfect homage.

Thou great and glorious Being, who, according to the plans of thy wisdom, didst first inspire our forefathers with the elevated idea of seeking an asylum for man in this Western World; thou, who badst the terrors of death to retire from their hearts, the remorseless billows of the deep to be at rest, and the horrors of the howling wilderness no longer to alarm, O hear, and on this eventful day, suffer us to pour forth, from the fulness of our souls, the tide of reverential affection, of joy, and of gratitude; suffer us, the descendants and the heirs of those mighty men, whose footsteps, under thy gracious Providence, here were first impressed, to approach thy Divine Majesty, to declare the wondrous things which thou hast done for us, and to implore thy continued protection.

Assembled in thy sight, we now prostrate ourselves before thee, upon that ground, which thou, O God, didst choose, whereon to rest the wearied feet of our progenitors. Twice one hundred times hath this earth, in obedience to thy command, performed its faithful revolutions around the fountain of light, since thy providential goodness was here testified by our ancestors, with heartfelt songs of gratitude and praise. The stream of time hath swept before thee the generations, which since have arisen and passed away; but we upon whom this day hath fallen, will rejoice in thy presence, and with a sincere and ardent gratitude, will recal to vivid memory thy former and thy present mercies.

Hallowed be this place, where thou didst particularly manifest thy goodness to our forefathers; and where the heavenly plan for spreading wide the blessings of social rights first beamed forth. It was here, O God, it was on this chosen ground, that thou didst first lay the sure foundations of political happiness. Here, didst thou say to our forefathers, who, under thy guidance had defined the perils of an untried ocean, here fix your abode; here, shall the great work of political salvation commence; here I will strike deep the roots of an everlasting empire, where Justice, and Liberty, and Peace shall flourish in immortal vigour, to the glory of my name and the happiness of man. Here ye shall sleep; but your sons, and your daughters shall possess the land, which stretcheth wide before him; shall convert the wilderness and the solitary place, into fields smiling with plenty; shall, in ages yet to come, exceed the sands upon the sea shore in number; shall, when 200 years are accomplished, here recal to mind your valour and your sufferings; and here, touched with a lively sense of the blessings vouchsafed to them, they shall exult and adore my name, and acknowledge, that the mightiness of my arm, and the overshadowing of my spirit, hath done those great and excellent things for them.

Such, O God, be thy will. To thy servants, now before thee, has been given the high boon of living to see the light of that day, and of acknowledging that thy promises are as steadfast as the everlasting hills. To us has been given the triumph, which this day affords. It was thy Providence, which rayed the tender plant that here took root, and which nourished it with the dews of Heaven,

until its branches have cast their shade from ocean to ocean. It was thy Providence, gracious Benefactor of Man, which awoke in our breasts a just sense of the inappreciable value of our rights; and infused that inadmissible spirit, which effected a revolution the most important in the annals of time, and which led to the establishment of civil governments throughout this rising empire, upon the broad and firm basis of equal laws. It was thy Providence which inspired that wisdom which hath guarded us against the horrors of war, and which amidst the dread convulsions that agitate the old world, hath still irradiated this thy chosen land with the blessings of peace. To thee, O God, we ascribe, as is most due, that never ceasing current of national prosperity, which has daily increased, and which, under thy auspices, we trust, will continue to increase, until its waters, spreading throughout every region of the earth, shall gladden, with their salubrious streams, nations which are now the victims of ambition, and thence diffuse peace and good will among the whole family of mankind.

Continue, Gracious Benefactor, thy mercies towards us. O teach us ever to love and to reverence thy name; teach us, that the God of virtue can love only virtue; teach us, that it is thou only, the first source of happiness, who can secure it to the human race; impress upon our hearts an ardent love for thy Holy Religion:—May its pure and sublime morality be to us the rule of all duties:—May it guard us against the debasing influence of licentiousness and vice, and inspire the people of these United States with those indelible virtues, which republics demand: May the love of our country, and obedience to law be the dignified characteristic of citizens: May they never forget, that without religion, morality dies; and, that without morality, republicanism is swept from before thee by the besom of destruction.

Bless the constituted authorities, & so rule their hearts, and strengthen their hand, that they may drive from among us all manner of vice.

Give prosperity to the different Seminaries of Learning; increase true knowledge; and infuse upon the hearts of the rising generation a just sense of the duties which they owe to themselves, to their fellow creatures, and to their God.

Finally, O God, pardon our offences, and deign to bear our imperfect prayer, for the sake of thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The following singular Advertisement is taken from a late Connecticut Courant.

Thomas Hutchins has advertised, that I have absented myself from his bed and board, and forbid all persons trusting me on his account, and cautioned all persons against making me any payment on his account. I now advertise the public that the said Thomas Hutchins came as a fortune hunter into this town about a year ago, with a recommendation, which with some artful falsehoods induced me to marry him, and take him into my house and bed, from which his brutality has driven me with wounds and bruises; he has threatened my life, kept me by force from entering my house to take any of my clothing, money, or other property; he has also forcibly detained the chest, money, and property of my sister;—his fears that any body will trust him are vain, as I will not pay his debts; some debts due to me when I married, I hope will not be paid to him; I have never heard that any body owed him a debt if they do they had better pay him immediately as he will want it, for I shall maintain him no longer. Of the four wives he had before me, the last he quarrelled away, how the other three came by their death he can best inform the public—but I caution all widows or maidens against marrying him be their desire for matrimony ever so strong. Should he make his advances under a feigned name, they may look out for a little strutting, talkative, feeble, meagre, hatchet faced fellow, with spindling shanks, and a little warped in the back! FRANKFUL HUTCHINS, East-Windsor, May 22, 1807.

FINCHENSTEIN, (Prussia.) April 3.

We have received official intelligence from Constantinople. Every thing happens for the best. The English have completely miscarried, and have been obliged to repress the strait of the Dardanelles. The Porte exhibits an energy which has confounded the English and the Russians.

PARIS, April 10.

By an imperial decree of the 20th March, the establishment of 5 legions of reserve for the interior and for the protection of the frontiers and the sea coast is ordered. Each legion is to consist of 3 battalions, each battalion of 2 companies, and each company of 150 men. Each legion is to be commanded by a senator and receives but one standard or eagle; their uniform is to be the same as that of the troops of the line.

The first legion meets at Lisie, the second at Metz, the third at Rennes, the fourth at Versailles, and the 5th at Grenoble.

By an imperial decree of the 24th March the cities of Brest and Antwerp, are declared to be in a state of siege. The senator Abbeville is appointed governor of Brest, and senator Ferrero governor of Antwerp.

The inspector general of the military hospitals, Mr. Desgenetier has received orders to go to the grand army.

The Hamburg papers contain a great number of advertisements of the largest houses, country seats, gardens, &c. for sale in and about Hamburg, which confirms the verbal accounts, we have had of the total stagnation of trade of that great emporium.

HAMBURG, April 19.

Letters from Memel of the 2d April, mentions the arrival there of the emperor of Russia; he arrived on the morning of that day. Their majesties the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, will in a few days repair to the army. At Memel a corps of Prussians is embarking for Dantzic.

The miscarried expedition against Constantinople is very detrimental to the allied powers.

Extracts from Paris papers to the 15th April.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10. ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

The English ambassador, Mr. Arbuthnot, perceiving that he alone could not succeed in frightening the grand Seignior and his ministers, ventured to go himself in person and bring the English squadron with which he had threatened the Divan for so long a time. It was in the afternoon of the 20th of February that intelligence was received here of that fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, 2 of which were 112, 3 64's, and 2 74's, besides 2 frigates of 48 and two fire ships, having passed the Straights of the Dardanelles almost without any resistance, a few hours afterwards it was seen casting anchor three leagues from Constantinople.

The appearance of these forces, which found us in some measure unprovided, excited at first an unfavorable sensation upon the minds of the inhabitants. The Divan itself seemed uneasy and irresolute. A great consternation spread throughout the city.

The French ambassador, without suffering himself to be moved by the effects of that crisis, threw himself as it were upon the helm, undertook to inspire courage and confidence, and to drag out an order for defending the city. He succeeded. From that moment the French military obtained every thing, from the good will of the ministry and the Turkish engineers. The people seeing in the morning the disposition which had been made during the night, showed themselves disposed to second this movement of energy.

The preparations for defence could not yet however be very considerable. They consisted only in a battery of 13 pieces of cannon, hastily thrown up before Tophana, another battery of 10 cannons placed on the coast of Asia; and lastly in four or five small cannons which had been put upon an advanced tower. All this might have incommoded the English squadron had it entered; but not being supported by the cross fires of the point of the Seraglio, would have been far from sufficient to preserve the city, the Turkish fleet, the magazines, &c.

Happily the English admiral though he had with him Sir Sidney Smith and five ships, knew not how to take advantage of this moment, he suffered himself to be driven into a kind of negotiation with the Porte, carefully kept in suspense until she found herself in a situation to repulse every aggression. The dispositions that were making soon put her in a state to raise her tone, and she rejected the odious propositions of the enemy. We had at that time 300 pieces of cannon in battery, mortars and howitzers—3 ovens for red hot bullets in activity, 200,000 men armed with rifles and fusils and animated with the best spirit, 80 gun shalops forming the advanced guard of nine ships of the line; six heavy frigates and six corvettes in the Road; and five large ships in front of the fort.

All this has contributed no little to shorten the negotiations. The English Admiral judging, no doubt from these dispositions that similar measures would be taken to shut the passage of the Dardanelles against him, hastened, after having reconnoitred our position, to make his retreat. He has passed the Dardanelles; but the Turkish garrison, animated by the example of the capital, fired desperately from the only battery which time had allowed to erect there. It disabled and retook the corvette which the English had taken on their passage and it sunk a polacre loaded with ammunition—Four days later, and the enemy would not have come out so easily.

The English Ambassador had, in his negotiations with the Divan, demanded as preliminaries, that the Porte should turn away the French Ambassador and the whole legation; that hostilities should from that moment cease with Russia; that every armament, fortification, and erection of batteries, should immediately be suspended at Constantinople; that the treaty of alliance with England should be renewed; that a treaty of alliance with Russia should be concluded; that an English and Russian Garrison should be established at the Dardanelles and in the castles of the Bosphorus; that an English garrison should be established at Alexandria, and a Russian garrison in one of the Moreas; and lastly that there should be put immediately at the disposal of the English admiral, to be employed in the service of Great-Britain, fifteen ships of the line and ten frigates, victualled for one year.

After having announced that Mr. Arbuthnot's mission was at an end, and notified the blockading of Constantinople, the English admiral declared that if the above preliminaries were not accepted he would forcibly enter the port, set fire to the town, &c. He has not obtained any things of his demands, and he has returned well convinced, no doubt, that he would not be able at present to come to dictate conditions to the Sublime Porte, with a naval armament of forty sail.

This success is wholly owing to General Sebastiani; and it is easy to perceive, by the conditions which the English had come to

dictate, from what misfortunes and opprobrium he has preserved the Turks. He has given proof, in this instance, of a courage, presence of mind, character and resolution above all praise. Every Frenchman has more or less seconded him; each of them, on this occasion, made himself an engineer, a cannonier, or a mechanist.

The day after the appearance of the English, a Captain du Genie and two captains of the artillery of the army of Dalmatia, very opportunely arrived at Constantinople.—They immediately went to work and were of great help. Chance brought also the next day a French cannonier that had been driven away from Bagdad through the intrigues of the English; he was immediately put in the way to avenge himself. Every Frenchman was night and day at the batteries.

The Grand Seignior, the Ministers, the Janissaries, the Cannoniers, and the whole of the inhabitants, loudly acknowledged that it is to the French they owe their salvation.—And in truth they are treated at this moment with a deference, friendship and even a kind of respect, not common on the part of the Turks.

It is but justice also to say, that after the first moment of uneasiness and consternation was over, the attitude of the Turks was very remarkable for its calmness and courage.—As soon as the Grand Seignior had manifested the intention of resisting the enemy to the last extremity, all the ministers, all the grandees of the state, took the immediate resolution to repair each of them to a battery to encourage and excite the workmen. They at first stood in the open air, then under small ferits, some of them under old sheds, during six nights, night and day, without leaving it for an instant.

French engineers and officers have just set off for the Bosphorus, for the purpose of determining upon proper spots for batteries.—They will go from thence to the Dardanelles for the same object. The Grand Seignior has given the formal order that every thing determined by the French Ambassador should receive an immediate & punctual execution. From this disposition of his highness, General Sebastiani will cause the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which are the two keys of the Capital, to be put in a state capable of resisting every aggression on the part of England or of Russia.

The Grand Seignior, during the six days the English have been here, has given an example of courage and devotedness the most absolute. He has not gone to rest one single night. Every morning he would go to encourage the people at work, and would kindly smile at every Frenchman he met.—He caused the Gardens of the Seraglio to be opened, to have batteries erected there, and had even offered, if it had been judged necessary, to have batteries placed in his Haram.—The city of Constantinople offered on every point an extraordinary spectacle.—From the dispositions and the sort of exultation with which the inhabitants were observed to be animated, it would have been a desirable thing that the English should have persisted in their enterprise. Their fleet would never have repassed the Dardanelles.

SALE.

Will be Sold on Thursday the 20th August next, at Public Auction.

640 acres Land lying on the West side of Long Creek and South side of Jump & Run, including Reedy branch.

648 acres situated on the East side of Long-Creek.

500 do. situated above said tract, known by the name of the Mulberry Plantation.

1280 acres in two tracts on the west side of Long Creek, adjoining the lands of Timothy Bloodworth, these four last tracts were sold by the Coroner of the county on the 24d of November 1804, as the property of William Bloodworth, late Sheriff. Also, the House and Lot at present occupied by Timothy Bloodworth, Sen'r. Eq. 100 by 200 feet.

2 Lots or parcel of Lands in S. Washington, containing one quarter of an acre each, No. 23 & 48.

1 Lot in the City of Raleigh & county of Wake, containing one acre No. 202.

N. B. The above property will be sold on a credit of one and two years, purchasers giving notes payable and negotiable at the Bank of Cape Fear, with two approved endorsers if required, except for so much as will pay for the charges of felling and making conveyances of said property, which must be paid in cash by the purchasers on the day of sale.

C. Dudley, for himself Major Samuel Ashe, David Jones, David Williams, and William Devaune.

June 23.

2w.

For sale by the subscriber

Madeira, Port, Sherry, & Claret Wines, of superior quality. By the Gallon and in Bottles.

JOHN GARNIER.

June 25.

2w.

Sheriff's and other Blank Deeds For Sale at this Office.