

The Post-Angel, OR Universal Entertainment.

EDENTON: PRINTED BY JOSEPH BEASLEY, FOR ROBERT ARCHIBALD.

[VOL. I. NUM. 2.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1800.

[2 1-2 Dollars per Annum.]

Labor omnia vincit improbus.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOUGH we must acknowledge the premature death of the *Encyclopaedia Instructor and Farmer's Gazette*, from a circumstance, which in its nature, could not be foreseen by human prudence; yet, we find ourselves greatly comforted from the doctrines of the *resurrectionists*.

The general workings of nature exhibiting unnumberable manifestations of the divine power, suggests a number of strong and solid arguments in favour of that idea. Death or dissolution, in a philosophical sense, being no more than a change of type (matter being in its nature unperishable) we are encouraged to hope, and induced to believe in a state of re-existence, throughout the different orders of being; and that (pursuant to fixed laws) under a more exalted type, and occupying a still higher place in the scale of existence.

From a view of this glorious economy, we entertain no doubt of the re-existence of the *Encyclopaedia Instructor and Farmer's Gazette*, among the infinite of beings, at least in the second general birth of nature. But from some circumstances of late occurrence, we have reason to believe that the period of its second stage of existence is not so far distant; when, in its resurrection state, it will put on the Angelic appearance, & under this new form, will be known by the name and title of the **POST-ANGEL or UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT**; in which the matter denominated in the plan of the Old *Encyclopaedia Instructor*, a copy of which is here annexed, will be executed, and enlarged by putting on the type of a new *Human Mercury*, in which questions will be resolved, which may be proposed by the ingenious of both sexes, from the different branches of science and from the economy of human life. Remarkable providences, the lives and deaths of the most eminent men an account of late publications, &c. will be also noticed. Our paper will always be open to the admission of literary and political essays on either side of a question, written with temperance and liberality; and, divested of party prejudices and resentments, it shall be our leading object to conduct it in such a line, and upon such principles, as will be agreeable to all who do not wish a change in the government of the United States: and we are the more induced to pursue this tract, seeing we have received assistance towards the purchase of the press, from gentlemen differing very widely in their political sentiments, which will appear from their own signatures.

Let us should offend some good and pious minds by assuming the title of Angel to our paper, we shall here remark for their satisfaction; That no characters spoken of in Scripture, are considered divine by any branch of the Christian Church, the *Father, Son and Holy Ghost* excepted: Angels, though of a nature superior to our own, and immaculate, are represented in that book to be creatures, as we our selves are, and ministering spirits sent forth to Minister for those who shall be heirs of eternal life.

We shall farther remark, that about the beginning of the last century, when the tide of religion run very high, public prints of the description now in hand, were called **POST-ANGELS**, without giving any offence whatever.

From these remarks, we hope no good mind will be wounded at the freedom we have taken; and more e-

specially, when no eye will ever discover any thing in our paper (we hope) unworthy of its dignified title.

The size of our paper will be somewhat smaller, until we can procure a larger stone, which when done, it will be precisely of the same size of the *Encyclopaedia Instructor*; the printing of a paper, in that circumstance, will be carried on with more facility. The paper in its full size being very low, we expect no exceptions will be taken at a temporary, or more properly speaking, a momentary diminution.

To the public in general, and to our subscribers in particular, we look with some degree of confidence for support in an undertaking expensive in its nature, which may, if well conducted, be conducive to the general happiness; as interesting matter of a political nature, general information, morality and good manners, will form its whole system of features.

We shall endeavour to make atonement for the interruption of our design, by such an attention to the business, as its importance requires, that the *Post-Angel* may be brought with a dignity of matter, in some measure answerable to the expectations, we excite in the public mind.

THE front page to be filled with instructions and observations, relative to the tillage of the American soil, viz. Gardening, Orchards, raising of Stock, cure of Diseases, both in animals, and Vegetables, &c. &c.

With regard to the human species, rates of Health, Longevity, prevention of immature deaths, &c. &c.

Occasionally will be handed out the outlines of judicial Astrology, explaining the principles of the deceptions, which have been imposed upon the world, under the type of conjuration, jugglery, witchcraft, &c. to the disgrace and reproach of human nature itself.

Some account may be expected of that infinite variety of custom, mode & manners, that have obtained among the different nations of the earth with the general principles from whence they proceeded. It will not be thought improper, frequently to ornament the *Instructor*, with lively strokes of the moral law, drawn from the general principles of the law of nature, (not meddling with any particular system of religion, nor, glancing at any thing that might have the shadow of tendency, to invalidate the respectability of any persuasion whatever,) with a variety of other useful and miscellaneous matter, on a large 20 column sheet.

In fine, to reduce philosophy and science in general to practice,—to greatness the human mind, with sentiments leading to universal knowledge; to encourage the American genius, by given every valuable production a free passage, will go into the design. With regard to the political features of our paper, it is contemplated that an accurate and just statement of facts will form its fittest of politics, without falling in with any party whatsoever.

From the resources that will be established, and the literary correspondence that will be formed and constituted, it is expected, Subscribers will consider it their paper, to which an annual index will be added, pointing at number, column, &c.

Scurrillity, glancing at character, and every fulsome stuff, with which most of our public prints are frequently crowded, are not to be admitted.

No production to find a passage, but that which comes forward, with the gentleness and liberality of the

gentlemen, and man of sense.

The 2d, 3d and 4th pages for news, foreign and domestic, acts of our General Assembly, advertisements, &c.

We give this notification, in order to learn, whether the scheme may meet with the public approbation. If it does, gentlemen will signify their approbation, by becoming subscribers to it, pursuant to the proposals.

CONDITIONS.

One dollar and a half paid in advance, every six months so long as subscribers may please to continue—*Edenton, August 9th, 1800.*

ROBERT ARCHIBALD.

Edenton, August 9th, 1800.

EULOGY,

ON THE CHARACTER OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON.

TO JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

(Concluded.)

Yes, my fellow citizens, to his accurate perception of our several interests to his just construction of what was required to reconcile them—no less than to his skill and valor, in the day of battle, are we indebted for a large portion of our national harmony, and social happiness.

It is not in language to appreciate, with just estimation, the advantages, which, on this great emergency, were derived to his country, from the mild dignity of his manner, and the harmonizing character of his deportment.

In them was personified that accommodation, which the crisis demanded, and which the great instrument of our national safety, most happily, proclaims in all its provisions.

On the adoption of this auspicious substitute to our imperfect confederation—when the voice of United America was to designate the most deserving citizen, to administer the important duties of the executive department—the choice was conformed to the gratitude of the nation, and to the high desert of her most beloved and most respected patriot.

The illustrious WASHINGTON was again the object of undivided esteem, and the depository of the public confidence.

To him, as to an unerring guide, we committed the difficult and delicate arrangements of a new-formed government, co extensive with the limits, and embracing the various interests of "our wide-spreading empire."

Renouncing the pleasures, and the elegancies of his chosen retreat, he consented to embark the rich treasure of his fame on an untried element—and, solely actuated by the will of his country, he resigned to her wishes the evening of that life, whose morn and meridian had been devoted to her service.

To trace the merits of his civil administration—to remark the judgement and impartiality, with which its most delicate duties were discharged—to observe the unwearied investigation, on which his judicious selection to office was grounded—to review those opinions, which were submitted, for co-operation, to the other branches of government—to notice the scrupulous delicacy, with which he abstained from encroachment on the province of their authority—while he maintained, with undeviating firmness, the powers which the constitution had exclusively assigned to the executive

organ, would far exceed the limits of an eulogium.

They are classed in the highest order of precedents, and are most usefully referred to the historical amplification of his instructive life.

The immediate effects of so much virtue, wisdom and exertion, were obvious to the most superficial observer.

Under the auspices of that government, which the weight of his opinions had so largely contributed to frame, and to establish, and under the happy influence of such an administration of its provisions, the prosperity of our country was advanced beyond the most sanguine expectations of patriotism.

Hope and happiness were substituted to gloom and misfortune—and national respect succeeded to national degradation.

The labour of the husbandman, the industry of the mechanic, the enterprise of the merchant, were all protected and rewarded.

The surplus products of our soil were exchanged in profitable barter—the busy hum of men was again heard in our deserted harbours—and the canals of our commerce was spread to every gale.

The restoration of public credit gave confidence to private transaction—and the strict dispensation of justice silenced the last murmur of complaint.

It was no less honourable to the people of the United States, than to their illustrious benefactor, that the acknowledgement of his merits was the delightful theme of every class and condition.

Infancy was taught to list his praise—youth and manhood poured forth the effusions of their gratitude—and the blessings of age were expressed with the fervor of feeling, and the solemnity of religion.

States and individuals were emulous to confess his worth—He was the boast of our nation among strangers—and an object of veneration to every people.

In this happy juncture of our affairs, the torch of war was lighted in Europe, and threatened to extend its flame to this favoured portion of the globe.

To that guardian care, whose unceasing vigilance watched over us—to the Hero, whose protecting arm, in the hour of inevitable conflict, had borne aloft the conquering banner of our country, were we indebted for the preservation of peace, and an exemption from the distress and danger of foreign war.

Proclaiming to the people of the United States, and to the belligerent powers, the determination of our government to maintain an impartial neutrality, he continued, by an undeviating course of honourable policy, to ensure to his country the blessings of peace, and the benefits of the most advantageous position.

During the desolation of war her commerce was extended—and her redundant harvests administered to the wants of less favoured nations.

On the revolution of his official term of service, an opportunity was afforded to express the public sense of his administration—and it was manifested in the most singular demonstration of gratitude and applause, that has ever been bestowed.

Having nominated, in the first instance, to all the offices of the general government—and having unavoidably disappointed the wishes of numerous expectants,—yet such had been the propriety of his appointments, and such the purity of his conduct, that, on the second election of chief magistrate, there was not found