

The following beautiful verses were written in 1783, while the French revolution, uncrimsoned by the sanguinary scenes which have since disgraced it, was yet in its infancy; and while the heart of every friend to liberty beat high in its favor.

VERSES.—By Roscoe.

UNFOLD, farther Time, thy long records unfold,
Of noble achievements accomplished of old;
When men, by the standard of Liberty led,
Undauntedly conquer'd, or cheerfully bled.

But know, 'mid the triumphs these moments reveal,
Their glories shall fade, and their lustre turn pale;
Whilst France rises up, and confirms the decree,
That bids millions rejoice, and a Nation be free.

As spring to the fields, or as dew to the flowers,
To the earth parch'd with heat as the soft dripping shower,
As health to the wretch who lies languid and wan,
Or as rest to the weary—is Freedom to man.

Where freedom the light of her countenance gives,
There only he rears, there only he lives.
Seize then the glad moment, and hail the decree,
That bids millions rejoice, and a Nation be free.

France! we share in the rapture thy bosom that fills,
Whilst the spirit of Liberty bounds o'er thy hills;
Redundant henceforth may thy purple juice flow,
Pleasant wave thy green woods and thine olive trees grow.

For thy brows may the hand of philosophy twine,
Blest emblems, the mystic, the olive and vine;
And Heav'n thro' all ages, confirm the decree,
That tears off thy chains, and bids millions be free.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

OLD-SOUTH.

[Never before Published.]

THE several Numbers of "Old South," being published in our paper, we have been requested by many subscribers to insert the Prefatory and Concluding Addresses, accompanying the volume now published, for the perusal of such of our readers as are not subscribers to the work.

We have so far complied with their request as to insert the Concluding Address, (the Prefatory one being too lengthy for the paper.)—From this specimen the Republicans may judge of the spirit of that which is omitted.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AFTER perusing the foregoing Numbers, you will be led to consider the propriety of the principles, and the justness of the reflections.

Here then we are at issue. Are the sentiments right, or are they wrong? Speak with candour, and decide with that impartiality which characterizes Patriots and Republicans.

To the young Americans the foregoing remarks may appear erroneous. They have risen on the stage since the fig-tree began to blossom, & the fruit was on the vine; since the labour of the olive has not failed, and the fields have yielded their meat; when the flock was not cut off from the fold, and there was herd in the stall. In these halcyon days, they experience the blessings which their fathers obtained by their prowess and exertions.

The question now is, by what means has this country arrived to its present eminence? Was it by the friendship of that nation which declared they had a "right to tax us in all cases whatever"? Did the ravages of their troops give fruitfulness to our fields, or did the blood they shed enrich the soil which feeds the cattle on our "thousand hills"?

I will not affront my countrymen by admitting this idea. If we had been conquered, the wilderness that now blossoms like the rose, would have been the gloomy assylum of persecuted patriots; and these venerable sages would have been hunted in their retirement, as partaking of the ferocious liberty of volleys.

Is it policy then, or rather is it not an affront to Heaven, to seek an alliance with those who have given such evidences of their enmity? Must we commence war with France and Spain, and then apply to England for assistance as a propitiously Mr. Morris? Gracious God! let us "pause! for Heaven's sake pause!" before we precipitate

the United States into so hazardous a situation! Must our country again be stained with blood? Must the clarion of war be blown through the continent? Must millions of dollars be appropriated to effect that, which an amicable negotiation will probably cancel? Surely the President has acted the part of a Christian by attempting a reconciliation; for he who wantonly draws the sword, we are told, will perish by the sword. Not that we should suffer any nation to impose on us; but reason and humanity dictate the path to be taken.

A war with France and Spain, in alliance with England is the groundwork of the politics of the party in opposition to the present administration. They have, by their artifice interwoven themselves for a number of years back into our national councils, and the principal part of our troubles have arisen by their agency. They wish to augment the public debt, by establishing systems which lead to extravagant expenditures. They want the government to maintain a body of men at the expence of the industrious merchant, farmer and tradesman. This is genuine federalism with them, and every thing which has a different tendency is reprobated as rank jacobinism.

Are the YOUNG MEN in favour of this policy? If they are, it must eventually prove their ruin. An expensive government creates burdensome taxes and the rising generation must feel the weight of their pressure.

This party attempt so far to vitiate the youth, as to render Republicanism unfashionable. This is striking at the vitals of our Government; for the man who is not a Republican is a POLITICAL ATHEIST, and is as much a subverter of the Constitution, as Thomas Paine is an unbeliever in Revelation. All our civil institutions, from the days of our forefathers, are as firmly founded on Republicanism, as the platform of the churches on the Christian religion.

The foregoing observations are not intended to inflame the passions, but to allay them; though expressed with warmth, they are calculated to bring us to cool reflection. In the present state of public affairs, it is requisite to bring in to view the many arts and stratagems practised by those who assume the appellation of Federalists, and to shew that all their alarms were the effusions of disaffection, rather than an attachment to the peace and prosperity of the country. While we revert to the periods, when plots and conspiracies were the telegraphs to communicate terror and amazement, and when neighbours assumed an hostile attitude towards each other, how pleasing is the reflection that the cool moment of deliberation has dispelled those clouds which threatened an annihilation of every benign attribute which harmonizes society! If we find these things false, (which at the time they were propagated gave an impulse to our political conduct) ought we not to distrust those men who create alarms to destroy the confidence of the people in the present administration? If they have hitherto been false prophets, what reason have we to believe in their future prognostications?

Fellow-Citizens!—In treating on the various subjects in the foregoing numbers, I have been obliged to vary the mode of argument and satire. Many things have required a serious consideration, while others admitted no other plea than ridicule. I have wholly confined my observations to political considerations, without wishing to reflect on any individual in his moral or social capacity. The GENERAL GOOD is my only object, and I willingly place myself on the candid decisions of my fellow-citizens. I court no partial patronage. Having offered my sentiments on the fundamental principles of the Constitution, it will give me satisfaction as a citizen if they are supported; but if they are not, I feel myself in a situation to meet the evils which await my country. Provided I receive the approbation of the virtuous and patriotic, I shall never concern myself about persons of an opposite character.

"To virtue only, and its friends a friend,
The world beside may murmur or commend;
Know all the distant ill this world can keep,
Rolls o'er my grates, and but soothes my sleep."

BOSTON, May 2.

The sudden preparations for war, carried on in England, in consequence of a mysterious message of the king, have given rise to much inquiry and speculation, without offering any data from which to form an accurate opinion as to their real cause. It would be a fruitless task to seek information in the English papers we have lately received; for, their reports concerning the *Man of Corsica*, the *French Cromwell*, the *command Hero of Alexandria*; are not unfrequently dictated by pas-

sion, corrected by envy, and revised by calumny. It would be difficult to find, in the catalogue of crimes, a single black deed, of which according to these modern *Arctins*, Buonaparte has not been guilty; but these very invectives, destitute of truth and candour, betray their fears, expose their weakness, and solicit the smile of pity. It seems evident that the English government wish, for a new war, at the risk of ruining themselves and their country; while the people of that ill-fated island are well satisfied with the peace. All the energies of the government are therefore directed to one point, that of rousing of the people against the present government of France, and dragging them, in an unguarded moment, into a new war, more ruinous, bloody and expensive than the first.

The line of conduct pursued by the noble lord of Great-Britain, bears a striking similitude of that of certain honorable men of our own country, who but lately, endeavoured, by an appeal to the passions of the people, to make them rush heedlessly into a state of actual hostility against a friendly power; thereby staking, without shame, but not we hope without remorse, the honor and best interests of their country, for the satiating private animosities, and drowning in blood the remembrance of their profligacy and guilt. The people of America are now too well informed to be bewildered by a heap of rhetorical figures promiscuously thrown together, and destitute of taste and meaning; they do not decide without examination, upon such important subjects as will involve in their consequences the prosperity of present and future generations; they pause and reflect; and strange to tell, they cannot yet be persuaded that war is desirable and good; that a public debt is a public blessing, and that the more money you give to a tax-gatherer the richer you are. Although Messrs. Hamilton, Ross and Morris swear upon their honor these things are as true as holy writ, our obstinate farmers continue to think that peace is preferable to war, and that a purse full of money is better than an empty one. Surely our people must have renounced common sense, but what is still more provoking, they have sent this great orator, this distinguished statesman, the eloquent Mr. MORRIS, to enjoy *otium cum dignitate* with Mr. BAYARD. Such is the gratitude of republicans. We wish, for the sake of humanity that the people of England were accustomed, like our citizens, to think for themselves; and indeed, in the present instance we hope they will have discernment enough to separate their interest from that of a class of men who repall the honors, all the advantages of war, and leave to them nothing but its calamities and horrors. Whether the subject of the difficulties existing between the governments of France and England, be the Island of Malta, the City of Alexandria, or the Cape of Good Hope, the first who declare war will take upon themselves a great responsibility.

In the present posture of affairs, it is the boast of Americans that they have at the helm of the state, a man well calculated to preserve their glory unstained, and to maintain an honorable neutrality. We have nothing to do with the quarrels of kings or consuls; separated from them by the ocean, we are still more so by our habits, manners and interests. To cultivate the arts of peace, to encourage our manufactures, our agriculture and commerce, must be our whole ambition, our only aim. We may sympathize with our European brethren in their misfortunes, and wish them to be actuated by the pure principles of justice and humanity; but our first love is that of our own country, and our first wish to preserve her peace and secure her prosperity. If the citizens of America are true to themselves, it will be in vain for a Ross to call upon the demon of war, or for a Hamilton to rise in opposition to our government. The croakings of the raven may indicate an approaching storm, but our Administration, shielded in integrity, and strong in the good sense and love of the people, will take such precautions as to ward off its baleful effects, and shut up in their cave the roaring and tempestuous winds of faction.

ALEXANDRIA, April 5.

There is great reason to suspect the existence of a conspiracy, hostile to republican principles. We trust the suspicion is reason sufficient why the democrats should be on the look out; and it behoves them more especially to be on their guard, since it is said that some men who have hitherto deserved well of their country, have entered into it. If these men have been deceived by the specious cry of an union of all honest men, we trust they will examine the intent of the conspiracy before they yield

implicit confidence to the authors of it. The purpose of this combination is under the pretence of destroying party violence, to incorporate a third party which shall exclude what are called the violent partisans of both—in other words, it is the last hope of a fallen party, who would join any persons opposed to the present administration; these are the only means by which they can rise again to power, and it is "by dainty terms of soft benevolence," that they expect to deceive the good people of these States. It is believed that their expectations are unfounded; that although our citizens look only to measures and not to men; yet, whilst the present officers of the national government pursue these measures which they have marked, with their unqualified approbation, they will not desert them. In politics there can be no middle principle. Governments must either tend to the consolidation of power in the hands of the few, or to its diffusion through the whole mass of the people.

To retain the sovereignty in their own hands, is the anxious wish of the American people—it is the leading principle of their government, and they well know, that our present governors have lessened the national debt and national taxes; that they have annihilated the whole band of governmental retainers; dismissed sixteen useless pensioners, mis-named judges; that in spite of federalism, and in the very teeth of a most furious opposition, they have preserved peace to their country. Thus saving millions of money and thousands of lives. Such are the principal measures of our present governors, and we hesitate not to say, they were approved by the citizens of the nation, who will not, we trust, sanction any attempt to thrust them out of office, if it be but sufficiently exposed. In order to give this scheme the better face, a cry of intolerance is raised against certain democrats, who have, as they had a full right to do, expressed their desire to purify certain offices.

Believing that the administration has been governed by the most honorable of all principles, the welfare of the governed, the democrats have declared themselves hostile to longer continuance in office of men, who violently and indecently oppose the administration, and who may, without much lack of charity, be suspected of secret as well as open opposition thereto. They can no longer silently tolerate the existence of a party in the government possessed of great power, who at elections use flat power to destroy the men who continue them in office—warned by the old fable of the snake and the man, they will shut their eyes at these things no longer; like men they have declared their opinions, and they rest satisfied that the public mind will not be led aside from pursuing the true principles of our constitution, by the stratagem of conspirators, the calumnies of more open enemies, or the united opposition of all who may, from whatever cause be opposed to our liberties, prosperity, and happiness.

CHARLESTON, April 21.

An address was lately presented to the President of the United States, from the President and members of the Jeffersonian Association, in this State. The following letter was returned in answer, accompanied with a liberal donation.

Washington, March 1, 1803.

SIR—Your favor of the 19th ult. was received by general Winn, and I feel with due sensibility the testimony of approbation given me by the name you have been pleased to affix to your institution. Sincerely a friend to science, I am happy to see it rising in every quarter. I am a friend to it because I believe it the only agent which can hold tyranny and bigotry in check. The people themselves are the only safe deposit of their own rights; and to make them safe they must be informed to a certain degree. No instance I believe is known of an ignorant people remaining free after they were organized into a government. While unorganized as our Indians, they are free, because they have no magistrates, nor any laws which these magistrates can wield till they raise themselves above them. I sincerely wish you may be able, either from public or private patronage, to maintain your institution in a flourishing state. I beg leave to present, through general Winn, such an aid as the extensive contributions under which I am laid in behalf of similar institutions in every part of the Union leave at my disposal; and I pray you to

accept for yourself and your associate trustees, assurances of my great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Philip Pearson, Esq.

May 18.

Accounts received by the French Schooner Venus, which arrived yesterday from Gaudaloupe, state that a vessel had arrived at that island from Bourdeaux, which left it on the first of April. Letters received by her stated that there was a great probability of hostilities taking place between France and England; the writers therefore requested their correspondents to dispatch no vessel for France, until further notice, yet they believed that hostilities would not commence, as accounts had been just received from Bourdeaux, of Messrs. Lucien Buonaparte and Talleyrand having been appointed to repair to London, immediately, to endeavour to settle the dispute existing between the two countries.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Plantation,

WELL known by the name of SPRING FIELDS, in the neighbourhood of Rocky-Point, about one mile from the Ferry, and 15 from Wilmington, containing 640 acres, one hundred and twenty of which is tide-Swamp, thirty acres of which is cleared.

35 acres inland swamp, banked and ditched, and has been planted several years, and produced excellent Crops; is so situated that it may be watered at any time from the Mill pond. About

300 acres of upland, cleared, (its quality good,) well calculated for the culture of Corn, Cotton, or small grain; about fifty acres of good upland to clear; the remaining part is well timbered with pine timber, and very convenient to the plantation.

There is on the premises a two story house, 40 feet long and 22 wide, in which there is a geared Grist Mill, the stones 4 1-2 feet diameter, and a Rice Machine that works eight pestles. This Machine is worked by the same water-wheel that works the stones, separates or both together, on so simple a plan that any common Carpenter may make the necessary repairs, when required.

Also, a brick Barn 48 feet long and 22 feet wide, lately new covered; a dwelling house, kitchen, and a number of out houses.

The above described Lands lay on the north-east River, and there is a creek running through it navigable for small boats, nearly to the centre. Its situation for range is equal to any in the county.

Indisputable good titles will be made, and immediate possession given to the purchaser.

Any person wishing to purchase said Plantation will please apply to the subscriber at Green-Fields near Wilmington. HENRY HALSFY—January 20.—18.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

THE Goal of the district of Fayetteville, was broken open on the night of the 19th instant, by LITTLEBERRY WILSON, JESSÉ ROBINSON & JACOB HAMMONDS, 3 of the prisoners who were confined therein on charges of Felony, and who have escaped therefrom.

LITTLEBERRY WILSON is about 27 or 30 years of age, fair hair, inclining to red—about 6 feet 1 inch high—thick set—generally wore a short blue jacket with sleeves, and a Swan-down vest—is an inhabitant of Lenoir county, and was committed for the murder of a man of the name of Argor.

JESSÉ ROBINSON, is about 24 years of age—dark hair—about 5 feet 6 inches high—thick set—generally wore a short blue coat—was sent from Richmond County—on a charge of horse stealing.

JACOB HAMMONDS is a mulatto man about 25 years of age—about 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably thick set—dressed in homespun, having also a blue cloth coat—was sent from Robeson County, charged with horse stealing.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending the aforesaid Felons, and delivering them to the subscriber in Fayetteville, or securing them in any goal in the United States—or the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them.

GEORGE K. BARGE, Goaler. Fayetteville, N. C. } April 20th, 1803. }