

From the CHARLESTON TIMES.

The ensuing charming lines are introduced in a Novel of much merit, written by Miss Porter, sister of the celebrated artist.

O woods of green Erin! sweet, sweet was the breeze, That rustled long since through your wide-spreading trees; And sweet was the flow of your waters so clear, And precious my cabin, the home of my dear! For when through your groves, by your waters I walk'd, And with Norah of love, and of happiness talk'd; While calm as the moonlight that silver'd your charms, My child, softly sleeping, lay press'd in her arms.

But now that I visit thee, Erin! again, Tho' years have pass'd o'er me, they've pass'd me in vain; Thy woods, and thy lakes, and thy mountains, no more Can renew such fond thrills as they kindled before, Still green are thy mountains, still green are thy groves, Still tranquil the water my sad spirit loves; But dark is my home, and wild, wild its trees wave, For my wife and my baby are dust in the grave!!

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

To the Right Wheel.—STUBEN.

ALTHOUGH I can't, like, Stern, turn Cappadocia, Pontus or Phrygia, into a ferman or effay, yet like Smollet, I never travel from Dan to Beertheba, & cry, "It's all barren." This military phrase of the able Baron, certainly conveys more, than mechanical operation upon platoons and columns.

The art of wheeling to the right, although so often taught on muster days, has never been rightly practised, although the world has been wheeling above four thousand years.

I recollect an anecdote of a soldier, who after climbing a commanding eminence, so sensibly felt his elevation, that he gave words of command to kingdoms, and ordered them to wheel to the right. Had he been obeyed, I verily believe that their Majesties, who are now fighting would have been kept snug at home in their own Courts, and made no slaughter, but at festive boards. Russia would have wheel'd from the maffere of Poland; and half a score of kingdoms would have kept us ignorant of their destiny, by not giving Frenchmen an opportunity to give them chace, and his Sardinian Majesty would never have laid to his armies, wheel this way, or that way, or any way, if you can only wheel yourselves and my kingdom, from the grasp of Buonaparte.

Religion has been ever wheeling—and I unluckily live in a place, where may be counted many sects, that Hannah Adams never dreamt of. In one place they hold finners under water until they are filled—with belief. In another, they find but five in fifty, that are elected to future bliss; and in another, they fend finners of all colours, conduct and persuasions, to the abodes of happiness—a shrewd genius observes, that none of them wheel to the right.

The ladies, whose rotundity often renders them fine subjects for wheeling, and who have been revolving in the orbit of fashion, ever since Adams's wife flitch'd her apron of fig leaves, are said by wicked wits, not always to move right. The amorous b-fom, which in modern days, has swollen prodigiously to view, and the rotund waist, so tempting to the clasp, are by no means signs of error; but moralists suspect, that chastity has been long wheeling to the left.

Tother night, as a grogshop full of toppers, sat hicoughing their songs, one thought of his wife and children, and made for home; a new made corporal starts up, and orders him to wheel to the right, 'gad says he, I wheel every way, and foms must be right.

FROM THE BEE.

Carte's Mountain.—Those who pay a little attention to the state and hackneyed slanders against Mr. Jefferson with a desire to obtain correct information on the subject, require no pains to convince them of the foul and unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Hulbert, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In that situation, taking an unmanly advantage of his seat in the house, he had the unaccountable and sordid hardihood to repeat the often exposed falsehood of Mr. Jefferson's deserting his post in Virginia in a time of danger; a falsehood of all others the most easily, the most publicly and authentically refuted. He asserted that when Virginia was invaded, Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the state, fled from danger and resigned his office, and left the state in confusion, &c. and adduced Mr. Nicholas as authority to the reports, which with sneers and comments, he took for granted were

true. Now the facts are, and a man so zealous in diffusing and maintaining truth as Mr. H. ought to have known them, the reverse of what he has stated.—Arnold invaded Virginia in January, and Cornwallis in April, and retreated in May, 1781; Mr. Jefferson was at his post in the actual discharge of his duty, till June, having secured the public stores and members of the legislature from the descent and pursuit of Tarleton's lighthouse, who hoped to have seized the whole; and after the exigency was past he declined a reelection to his office (as he could not be impeached while he held it) after his term of service was expired, for the purpose of courting an investigation into certain rumors which had been suggested. The consequence was, Mr. Jefferson was appointed a member of congress in November; it was certified he was present in council every day, from April 19 to June 2; A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE reported that they could find no grounds for charges against him, but certain rumours which were groundless; and it was thereupon expressly "Resolved that the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esq. for his important, upright and attentive administration of the powers of the executive while in office; popular rumors gaining some degree of credence by mere pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, tenfold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly wish therefore in the strongest manner to declare the high opinion which they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean by this publicly approving their opinion to obviate all future, and to remove all former unmerited censure. And the said resolution being read a second time, was, on the question put thereupon agreed to by the house unanimously."

As for the authority of Mr. NICHOLAS in support of the calumny, hear what he says; "I am happy in having an opportunity of declaring, when it can be attributed to no improper motive, that I have long since changed the unfavorable opinion which I once formed of that gentleman's political conduct; and that I consider him as one of the most virtuous as well as one of the ablest of the American patriots."

Yet with these facts and public documents staring him in the face, this enlightened legislator has pretended to believe these aspersions. Strictly speaking, Mr. Jefferson never resigned the office at all, as he served out the full time for which he was elected. What must be thought of the candor or common honesty of Mr. H. and his echoes? The other topics of this federal abuse though equally malicious and unfounded, have not been so publicly exposed as this story of the mountain; and therefore the folly and criminality of propagating them are not so great.—But the spirit which promulgates them is the same, and contempt of decency dictates the whole. For what reliance can be placed in the honor or veracity of those who contradict official records, and persist in assertions refuted by the best and strongest possible evidence?

It is not to be expected that president Jefferson will stoop to the task of defending himself against the aspersions of the most base and unprincipled scribblers and editors that ever disgraced the arts of writing and printing; when his predecessors waited till their retirement from office to repel the charges made against them. He has been tried at the great bar of the public, and been worthy of the highest honors. Posterity and history will do justice to his merits. But that the citizens should rightly apprehend the views and attempts of his calumniators, is a desirable object. Pretended candour and affected patriotism should be stripped from their possessors, and bitter hypocrisy and selfish malevolence held up in their native colors.

Messrs. Hulbert and Co. ought to be known in their true characteristics, as abandoned false and malicious defamers.

COMMUNICATION.

I have read, with some surprise, a parcel of letters, written by Mr. Elliot, of Vermont, to his constituents. The game of fast and loose which this gentleman has been playing, will unquestionably lessen his reputation as a politician; and the malignant spirit by which he is evidently influenced, ought to diminish our respect for him as a man.—Spited with those members of Congress whose excellence he cannot reach, he has given himself up to envy and jealousy, and would willingly draw into the vortex of his unhappy passions, every citizen of the smaller states. Fortunately however for the prosperity of the union, every recent political event has proven, that a spirit of magnanimity pervades those states, which the misdirected talents of a thousand Butlers and Elliots can never shake. In one of the letters alluded to, the following remark is made. "In forming the constitution, immense sacrifices of weight and power were made by the small states, and none at all by the large states." This observation is drawn from the writer, in that part of his epistle in which he seems to conceive, that the discrimination in balloting for President and Vice-President was calculated to impair the influence of the small states. Upon this subject enough has been said; I shall therefore only take a view of the sacrifices which were made by the large states in the constitution of the senate, to the unreasonable jealousies of the small ones; and which, so far as they extend

to the treaty-making power, incalculably important, since it bestows upon this branch and the President, the exclusive right of legislation.—It has been remarked by an intelligent politician, that the election of the President by numbers and not by states, was intended as a check upon this concession. But how has this check operated in practice? With federal presidents, it has been a mere nullity. The first, and greatest of those, (a character of whom I shall never speak but with veneration and respect, although I differed very widely from him on political subjects,) declared in the case of the British treaty, that he would not depart from the advice of the senate.—I will here use the language of a friend, who, lamenting this example, declared that by it, the president had transferred his responsibility from the nation to the Senate; and had made the smallest state in the union, possessing but three votes in the election of President, as important in influencing his conduct, as Virginia, which had twenty-one.—Such a substitution of senatorial majorities for the will of the nation, is symptomatic of a violent antipathy to republican principles; because it substitutes the diplomatic agents of sovereignties, for popular influence—because it prefers a combination with individuals not selected by an equal national suffrage, to a due responsibility to his constituents—and because it inflicts a mortal wound upon the constitution, by enlarging its more frightful feature into a more perfect caricature, instead of softening its ugliness by exerting the meditated check.

In vain do we boast of our ascendancy in the house of representatives—when a bill has received the just weight which we can there throw into the scale, it marches up to the Senate, and its progress is instantly impeded. Away with your nominal advantage! exclaims the senator from Delaware. What care I for your boasted acres and population? You have had a momentary gleam of power, but it has vanished like a phantom—here we meet you man to man!

What has been here said, is only to correct Mr. Elliot. Fortunately, as the constitution has distributed power to the small states, I am content. Yet I never could reconcile the incoherent result of the deliberations of the convention. If it were correct to give us a representation in proportion to numbers in one branch of the national legislature, it was unquestionably absurd to counteract it completely and effectually in the other.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

PROPHECIES.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR, According to the prediction of St. Cezaire, who in the year 1600 was bishop of Arles, in the province of Languedoc, great events were to take place between the years 1800 and 1809. Part of them have been already accomplished. He says, "There shall be war; a peace of short continuance; some partial events in both hemispheres; an almost general contention amongst the crowned heads; several scourges, as fire, shipwreck, earthquake, inundation, famine, plague, &c. God in his wrath, will punish mankind, but will preserve his chosen to repeople the world. A new order of things will then take place, and continue for a thousand years. Men will then relapse into a state of impiety, and become objects on whom the Divine Wrath will be poured out."

In the year 1796 a member of the Irish Parliament predicted before the whole house many events which were to happen in Europe, spoke of the troubles, which afterwards broke out in Ireland, and prophesied its preservation.

Miss Labrousse, who was born in the city of Libourne, in France, foretold the Revolution, the re-establishment of religion, and the tranquility which took place at the beginning of the present century.

Nostradamus, a French astrologer, who wrote in the year 1550, predicted the destruction of the altar, and the throne. He says in one of his prophecies, "Between the signs of the Virgin and the Balance shall come a chief to reign in France; and we now witness its fulfilment. It is well known to every body that the constellation of the Virgin governs from the 22d of August to the 22d of September, on which day until the 22d of October it is succeeded by that of the Balance, and during this latter month, Buonaparte (now Emperor) arrived in France from Egypt. It appears to me that he is designated in the Apocalypse and in the visions of Daniel by the name of "the great Beast with ten horns, which shall destroy many kingdoms, and shall subdue the leopard." It is evident to me that he has been placed on the throne of France to execute the decrees of Heaven. X.

Not to tangle.—The publication of a biographical work, containing the genealogical and revolutionary history of new princes of the imperial court of Buonaparte, having been lately announced in the Mercantile Advertiser, an aid-de-camp of general Thureau, French minister plenipotentiary in the United States, came post hast to town for the express purpose of preventing the said publication. The minister foreseeing that this

work would occasion many polemic discussions, and of course highly displease the new imperial court, thought it advisable to stop the publication by buying the manuscript.

The bargain was accordingly made, and Mr. Daudet, the author of said work, who lodges at Mrs. Boquet and President's boarding house in Greenwich street, gave up his manuscript to the said aid-de-camp for the consideration of 1000 dollars, and a free passage to Martinique, where he is bound.

We are informed that the gentleman who was to translate the said work, hearing of the transaction, offered 1500 dollars for it, but that Mr. Daudet who had passed his word declined the offer.

The public curiosity would no doubt have been highly gratified by the publication of the said work, as it would have provoked criticisms and replies, by which these upstart princes would have appeared in their true light. The article concerning Talleyrand Perigorde, particularly, would have furnished matter for many critical observations. [N. Y. Daily Adc.]

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

The confidential report, mentioned in our last, and in the preceding columns of this paper, that Mr. Jefferson would serve as President no longer than his present term, is greatly strengthened by the following, which we have found in the concluding part of Mr. Elliot's 8th letter just received.

"As the present President will probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe that Mr. Madison and Mr. J. Randolph will be candidates for the next presidency.—In that event the people of the northern and middle states will consult their own interest and that of the union, by supporting Mr. Madison. Attached to the constitution from its infancy, his administration would be guided by its principles.—And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the Sun will never be committed to the guidance of a second PRAXON. In other words it is to be hoped that genius and eloquence, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound investigation, will ever be considered as forming superior pretensions to the presidency, to genius and eloquence alone."

NORFOLK, June 4.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of one of the armed vessels belonging to Ogden's fleet lately arrived at New-York from St. Domingo, to his friend in this place, dated off Sandy-Head, May 20.

"It is with pleasure I inform you of our fleet being so near home—We have been twice attacked by French cruisers, once off the mole, but made them soon sheer off.—On Wednesday the 8th inst. a large French corvette built ship, by appearance 22 guns, ran down to windward just out of reach of our shot, and took a look at us—we have too, all three armed vessels in close order and hail of each other, just ready to engage, but he was too bashful to fight, and immediately made sail and captured four schooners belonging to the fleet that were so far to the windward as to be out of our protection—one of them was schooner Unity, capt. Hardinge of Norfolk; two of Baltimore, and the other of New-York."

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.

In our paper of Saturday, we stated that the sch'r Felicity, had been rescued from two Providence privateers by the Revenue Cutter, Louisiana. We were led into a material error in particulars, and feel happy in having so early an opportunity of correcting it. On the 16th inst. capt. Newcomb was informed by capt. Johnson, at the Balize, that two privateers were cruising off the mouth of the Mississippi, who robbed or captured all vessels that attempted to enter—and that they were then engaged in plundering the sch'r Felicity of this port, from Campeachy.—Capt. Newcomb got ready for sea with all possible dispatch—at 2 P.M. stood out with a light breeze from the north; at 3 the privateers got under weigh with their prize; at half after 5 captain Newcomb fired a signal and hoisted his colors, which not being attended to, he fired 2 guns; the privateers still crowded all sail and kept the prize—captain N. then fired a broadside which was returned by both privateers, when a warm action commenced and lasted for one hour, when the privateers abandoned the schooner, and sheered off with crowded sail—captain N. took possession of the sch'r and brought her safe into the river, and then returned on his cruise. He received no injury in the action. The passengers in the Felicity who lay near the May-Flower, one of the privateers, during the whole action, state she suffered very considerable from the shot of the cutter.—This action will be warning to other pirates how to interrupt our trade in this quarter.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Barnaba Fullard, late of New-Hanover county, deceased, requires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the same, are requested to exhibit them properly attested within the time prescribed by law.

MOORE WOOD, Ex'r.
June 18. 1805—3w.

WANTED,

As an apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business, a boy between 14 and 17 years of age. Apply to BETHEL OGELSBY, Wilmington, June 18, 1805.