

At last the Administration have hearkened to the voice of the people. It has been decided, beyond recall, that the detestable power of the Embargo, with all its detestable appendages, is to cease to-morrow the 15th inst. This would, indeed, be a subject of rejoicing and exceeding great joy, were it not for the intelligence of the non-intercourse, which sides the Ghost of the Embargo like an Incubus. There however appears to be some glimmering of better times, may it shine unto the perfect day, when commerce shall again expand her wings unfettered and flying over the bosom of the ocean, restore to wealth and happiness a cruelly injured people.

We lay before the public the inaugural address of Mr. Madison. There is nothing in it to excite surprise, as to its political character. He pays a compliment, (not quite acceptable, we suspect, to the bigotted portion of the democrats, though allowed to be well merited by the liberal of that party,) to all his predecessors, Washington, Adams and Jefferson. To the latter he is more profuse in his panegyric. Mr. Madison has it in his power to become almost the Second-Saviour of this country. Should he reject the glorious opportunity, with which providence has furnished him, of becoming the esteemed and admired chief magistrate of the whole union, to ingloriously figure as the base idol of a party, then may he indeed be gazed at as a Sun, "shorn of his beams" exciting in the beholder a mingled emotion of pity and resentment.

Wednesday the 23d ultimo, being the anniversary of the birth-day of the late General GEORGE WASHINGTON, the same was celebrated by the Cincinnati and Revolution societies of the city of Charleston.

By the Vice-President—Our distinguished General, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

This toast was given by William Loughton Smith, who once stood high in the estimation of Federalists. Where he now stands, it is not for us to determine; but that he has painfully disappointed many, whose good opinion is "a jewel worth preserving" no one can doubt. Can it be believed, that when he gave the toast, his breast beat in unison with his tongue, or that his understanding could sanction the declaration of his lips. Perhaps Mr. Smith intended to exercise that talent, in which he is by no means deficient, and was pleased to be sarcastic on our commander in chief. Certainly the word "distinguished" may convey two very different meanings. He, who fired the temple of Diana of Ephesus, is "distinguished" for being a villainous incendiary, and he, who next to Heaven was most instrumental in achieving the American Independence is "distinguished" as the saviour of his country. If Mr. Smith was not being under a muzzled battery, will he be asked the question, for what is General Wilkinson distinguished? For Courage? Where has he evinced it? On the Banks of the Sabine, or in the walls of New Orleans, or on the more honorable field of the Duellist. Has he gained a reputation as a soldier by challenging Messrs. R. G. Harper, and Randolph. Strange that the very man whom he dared to post as a coward, should be the very one to expose his shameless duplicity and illegal receipts of the public monies to a large amount. Is he distinguished as a friend? Let his treachery to Burr, however traitorous himself, answer. Why then is he toasted as a distinguished character? If Mr. Madison wishes to conciliate the good will of a respectable part of the union who honestly opposed his election. Let an immediate removal of so suspicious a character as Gen. Wilkinson from the chief command of our arms, be the first pledge. From a toast like Mr. Smith's, we hastened to notice to those given by the Washington Light Infantry—among them we read with particular pleasure the honorable mention of the noble Spaniards, and we gladly repeat with admiration and respect the one which celebrates the virtues of General Pinckney. Shall we compare Mr. Smith's "distinguished" commander in chief, with our Pinckney, who is

- 1. The memory of WASHINGTON—the Father of his country.
2. The friends of WASHINGTON—All who appreciate his services and aim to his virtues.
3. The spirit of WASHINGTON—May it ever preside in our councils, and limit our errors.
4. The United States—May they be wiser than the ancient republics, and happier than those of modern times.
5. The FRENCHMAN—May they successfully resist the designs that bear the yoke of Holland, and demand the rights of Colonies in Europe.
6. The SPANISH PATRIOTS—
7. He's doubt yam'd that hath his quill in jell,
And he's not asked; tho' locked up in ice,
Whose confidence with justice is corrupted.
8. The 4th of March next—When commerce shall awake from her slumbers, and our sails shall again irradiate the sea.
9. War, with all its horrors rather than Peace—the result of submission; and the sacrifice of our lives before the surrender of our rights.
10. The union of these States—May it never be endangered by a profane law, nor lawful violence.
11. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY!—The American Cincinnati, whom his country shall delight to confide in the hour of danger.

A company has been formed at Edenton, N. C. for the Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. HASELL, Sir, by inserting the following communication, together with a copy of the painting, which is but a rough sketch, you will oblige A FRIEND.

CONTINUATION of the 4th of March 1809.



DECLARATION of the Independence 4th July 1776.

REGISTRATION of the 4th of March 1809.



Light cannot dwell in Darkness.

- VERMONT N. CAROLINA
NEW YORK S. CAROLINA
NEW JERSEY GEORGIA
PENNSYLVANIA TENNESSEE
MARYLAND KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA OHIO

New-Hampshire Rhode Island
Massachusetts Connecticut
Delaware.

MR. EDITOR, I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject of the infamous Transparency, exhibited to public view on the evening of the fourth of March in this town, wherein a respectable portion of the union was represented in a very degrading manner, and at first I was led to conceive that it was done by the approbation and connivance of the citizens generally, but I am happy to find that the AUTHOR, CONTRIVER, and SUPPORTER, was no other than a Frenchman, who not only gave the copy but likewise furnished the funds, as appears by the declaration of Mr. Belanger himself, who observed in the hearing of two respectable characters, that the copy was furnished and ten dollars paid him for its execution by the said Frenchman; if so, does it not appear, that a most alarming conspiracy against our liberties is now in existence, and carried on by Frenchmen. Is it not a piece with "a last Resource" in the Washington Monitor, signed "MEXION," wherein it is hinted that "if we will heartily and bona fide co-operate with France, that she will assist us with her councils, &c." but I think this Frenchman has been rather premature in commencing his operations before his credentials were acknowledged by our President and leave given for the exercise of his functions, as counsellor general and distributor of secret service money, for his Imperial Majesty Napoleon I. to the State of North-Carolina and its vicinity, and I believe on a re-examination of the same transparency, that you will coincide with me in its meaning and tendency, for you will notice its most prominent character, is to vilify and traduce our independency and its authors, except Mr. Jefferson. It first commences with the "declaration of the independence of March 4th 1776" not the independence itself, but its declaration (mark the distinction) now you know that Mr. Jefferson's friends have always valued themselves on his penning the same, (as if the Secretary who writes the account of a victory, is entitled to the credit of obtaining it, before the general who commands the troops,) then it immediately skips from 1776 to 1801, (the time when Mr. Jefferson declared us all Federalists all Republicans) and purposely neglects General Washington and his host of worthies, who laid the foundation of our republic in its present form, (we will say nothing of Mr. Adams' because he is a Yankee, and of course eclipsed.) its next remarkable trait, is a decree of censure on the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware, (for exercising their constitutional rights of voting for whom they thought proper for president in the last election) by exhibiting them on the Pedestal at the bottom, in darkness and in Italics, at the same time every other state in the union were represented in letters of gold and in large roman capitals, and only observe how modest this Frenchman is, (no doubt by his office of counsellor general,) in declaring point blank, that "LIGHT CANNOT DWELL IN DARKNESS" he does not come forward with respectful deference and ask the citizens of this town, if it is possible for light to dwell in darkness, no, he positively declares it cannot, presuming they are not able to form an opinion themselves, of course he will do it for them, excellent counsellor; happy country that is blest with such. The next circumstance that claims attention is the Eagle in the act of tearing the "TREASURY ORDERS IN COUNCIL, and BERLIN DECREE" to pieces, here is a sample of counsellorship for you, viz: put the cart before the horse, when it is well known to every person who will give himself the trouble to examine dates, that the Berlin Decree stands foremost on the list of grievances, the British Orders in Council nearly

a twelvemonth afterwards, and Tribute follows of course, because they were not opposed at the first commencement. It afforded me complete satisfaction to find that no American was concerned in forming this infamous libel on the states, enumerated above (for taking the liberty of thinking for themselves,) and what is most astonishing, the extreme politeness on its exhibition (as the natives of France generally have the character of politeness in the extreme (he must have known that some of the citizens of the Eastern states, were in town, and of course would feel the stigma in its fullest extent; but no matter so as he could have the honor of overturning this heretofore happy country, and bringing it to enjoy a fraternal hug with M. Taureau.

INHABITANTS OF WILMINGTON, are you not in honor bound to disavow the above transaction; will it not give a handle to the Eastern states to say, that their fears of a French party in the bosom of our country (to its destruction) has been realized; will it not have a tendency to widen the breach between the Northern and Southern portions of our union and end in its complete dissolution, if not candidly disavowed. Excuse me if I have given too high a coloring to the transaction, but when I came to notice the time of its exhibition, when the union was apparently tottering, and every moment expected to fall to pieces, I thought it was extremely ill timed to say the least of it.

FELLOW YANKEES of all descriptions or parties, permit one of your number to congratulate you on the moderation exhibited by you on the trying occasion, it will be a source of consolation to you to reflect at a future day on your forbearance, when so grossly insulted, and no doubt it will be remembered by the citizens of this place to your honor.

AMERICANS of all parties, there is one part of the conduct of this Frenchman that I should be extremely happy to see you imitate, viz. a partiality for your own country in every situation of life, in preference to every other country under the sun, which you see he pursues with a steady hand as (if I am rightly informed) he has been in this country some considerable time and yet has not divested himself of first impressions.

AN ECLIPSED YANKEE.

Communication for the WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Mr. T. Cowan's patriotic toast, "the town of Wilmington—unity and friendship among its inhabitants." Among the toasts drank on the 4th March the above is selected as portraying the true American divested of party spirit, who has no object in view but the good of his country. How different is the sentiment of this toast, from those of the infuriate monsters of party which have too frequently disgraced the columns of newspapers. It needs no "Ghost from the deep" to discover that Mr. Cowan is an American in sentiment, and in feeling; that he has no foreign attachment or antipathies; that he will never consent to aid the cause of France or England, by stirring up, and blowing with the pestiferous breath of party, the coals of discord among his fellow-citizens; and that he is forcibly impressed with this positive truth, that in union consists the real strength of the nation, as regards the United States, and the happiness of community as it respects the inhabitants of Wilmington. The war of proscriptio waged by the democratic demagogues against their political opponents, tending to keep alive irritation, and to create division, this toast is well calculated to discourage. The pointed reprobation of a few such men as Mr. Cowan, would tend very much to check the career of violence in Wilmington, which is festering every heart, and estranging our fellow-citizens from each other.

LEONIDAS.

MR. EDITOR,

While new firms in the commercial and manufacturing world are daily establishing, we apprehend no impropriety can lie against the formation of a literary partnership. The objects of the present one are to benefit society, and the motives which induced it are pure and patriotic. To censure vice is to encourage virtue, to commend liberality of sentiment, is to discountenance the virulence of party spirit. All are sensible how powerfully the human mind is affected by a fear of reprehension and an appetency for praise.—Shame and ambition have each their several powers, equally potent to repress condemnable conduct as to stimulate to noble action. By pressing on these two springs of human action, we hope to change, or modify and improve, to strengthen, animate and confirm the subjects which may come within our sphere of business.—Although we may incidentally digress on a point of a literary nature, yet we will not disguise the fact, that our labors will be principally devoted to the department of politics. Our censures shall not be marked with violence, though they may be severe; nor shall our praises be indiscriminate, though they may be warm. Having thus unfolded the precise objects of our establishment, we will now inform the public through you, that all our business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of "Censor, Approbator & Co."

Censor is placed first, because, unfortunately, we shall have more to condemn than to approve. Let not this declaration discourage any of our customers, we at least have this peculiar advantage in our mode of doing business, that while we freely part with our hard-ware and other articles of a softer texture and more attractive quality, we ask for no other return than that they should be fairly used by the purchaser and may be of service to him. If a wicked politician should be brought back to the path of political virtue, a

wavering one confirmed in the line of political rectitude; if a mistaken one should be enlightened to perceive that he is travelling the highway of robbery, and not the strait road to happiness; if a timid but well meaning friend should be invigorated to determined action, and the man of correct principles and a firm mind and influential standing in society should be induced to come forward to avow and disseminate those principles; to exercise that firmness before the public, and exert that influence to which his talents, standing and worth have entitled him, to "give confidence to truth" and a direction to patriotism; if we shall have been instrumental in accomplishing only a part of all this, then our establishment will not have been formed in vain, nor our shop opened without success.

In this our first exhibition, we shall offer only two small articles, but they are neat ones, and deserve to have many applicants for them. Mr. J. Cowan's toast on the 4th of March, is the first, "The Town of Wilmington—unity and friendship among its inhabitants." In this toast we find every thing to approve and nothing to censure. It is a sentiment which every friend to Wilmington, to humanity, must echo from every recess of his heart. What a covered and keen satire it conveys on all or any of those, whose business it is, as it must be their pleasure, to destroy unanimity and break friendship by abominable political violence and ridiculous denunciation of each other.—Second article, Toast by Mr. Allen, "Unity among republicans and federalists, and may Jacobins and aristocrats be pointed at."

Mr. Allen in giving this toast did not intend giving a slap at Mr. Jefferson by his famous inaugural essay, in which are conspicuous the following words "We are all republicans, we are all federalists," though it certainly has a squinting that way. That declaration of Mr. Jefferson we approve of; we only condemn its author for having a better theory than practice. If the assertion is untrue, then Mr. Jefferson is condemnable for giving currency to a falsehood. If, on the contrary it be true, then is the same exalted personage, condemnable for an unpardonable dereliction of justice, in making through the whole course of his Alexandrine administration so marked a distinction between two parties which he identifies as one. To return to the toast, we do most cordially agree with Mr. Allen, that the grand desideratum is an "union among ourselves, a coalescing, fair and honorable, between all the real friends of their country, whatever difference of opinion there may be in the means of promoting the happiness of that beloved country.—And we further join in the wish, that Tories, whether English or French, whether under the hated denomination of Jacobins or the dangerous one of Aristocrats, whenever they dare intermeddle with our political concerns either in private caucusses or public meetings "may be pointed at" as objects of derision, contempt and punishment.

A third article we have on hand ready for inspection and delivery, but we wish neither to weary our customers nor ourselves, both of which we should certainly do, were we to keep our shop open any longer. We therefore close the door, thanking the public for what little attention they may have already paid, and trusting that our future conduct will merit a continuation of their favors.

CENSOR, APPROBATOR & Co.

COURT OF HYMEN. MARRIED

In Onslow county on the 6th inst. MR. WILLIAM HILL of Duplin, to Miss ANN DUDLEY, daughter of Colonel Christopher Dudley of the former place.

CYRUS WREATH.

On Tuesday last the friends and relations of Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, wife of John Hill Esq. assembled at Fairfield Plantation, to perform to her the last sad duties of humanity, by attending her obsequies. Not one who followed to the grave the mournful bier, but grieved in unaffected sorrow for the loss which society had sustained, and which to her husband and her children can never be made up.—She doubtless partook of those imperfections to which human nature, in its most perfect state, is doomed to be subject; but with as little doubt may the belief be cherished and laid as a "flattering unction to the hearts" of her dearest and most afflicted friends, that perfection is now her state, that clothed in angelic brightness, she now participates in the joys of the virtuous in Heaven.

DIED

In Duplin county, on the 24th February Mrs. ELIZABETH BECK, in the 80th year of her age. In the death of this elderly lady society has sustained a considerable loss, her deportment through life, was marked with the strictest propriety, and her pious examples were eminently calculated to do good to others, while they contributed to her own esteem. She possessed the friendship and confidence of all who knew her, for it may in truth be said, in her heart dwell no deceitful thing, and her tongue spoke the law of kindness. She has left a numerous progeny, to regret her death.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

- Sch'r Regulator, M. Ihenry, Charleston
Clarissa & Eliza, Kennedy, do.
Rover, Bittall, Wicassaw
Venus, Oliver, New York
Brig Clarissa, Wadham, New York
Ship Lightfoot, Watson, Liverpool
CLEARED
Sch'r Regulator, M. Ihenry, Charleston
Harmony, Hopkins, Boston