POETICAL GALAXY.

Love is very nearly allied to devotion, and it was in the sacretic of the latter that Camoans was introduced to the kn wledge of the former. In the church of "Chriff's wounds," at Lifbon, on the 14th of April, 25 42, he first beheld Dons Caterins de Ausde, the object of his purest und earliest attachment. The churches of spain and Pormogal, says Scarron, are the very cradies of intrigue; and it was not long before Camoans anjoyed an opportunity of declaring his affection, with all the romantic ardour of eighteen, and

CANZONET.

Cancert.

Cance

CANZONET.

I whisper'd her my last adieu, I gave a mournful kiss; Cold show'rs of sorrow bath'd her eyes, And her poor heart was torn with sighs; Yet-strange to tell-'twas then I knew Most perfect bliss,-

For Love, at other times suppress'd, Was all betray'd by this-I saw him weeping in her eyes, I heard him breathe amongst her sighs, And ev'ry sob which shook her breast, Thrill'd mine with bligs

The sight which keen Affection clears, How can it judge amiss?
To me, it pictur'd hope; and taught My spirit this consoling thought, That Love's Sun, though it rise in tears, May set in bliss !

MADRIGAL BY THE SAME.

PR'YTHEE, Cupid, hence-desist-Why should I increase the list Of boys, whose sole delights consist In kissing, and in being kiss'd?

Starlight eyes, and heaving snows, Lips, young rivals of the rose, Rounded limbs, and folding arms, Dreams of undiscover'd charms.

Bound their witchery once about me But, their prisoner now is free, Since on every side I see, There are fools enough without me ! Pr'ythee, Cupid, hence-desist-Why should I increase the list?

OLIO OF PLEASANTRY.

On the prefent rage for BARE BLBOWS in the female ATTEND to the dress of our half naked belles, At a ball, or a play, or a route; So eager they are to get into the world, That they elbow all decency out.

COFFEE. " This drink has many good physical properties, it strengthens a weak stomach, helping digestion, and the tumours and obstructions of the liver and spleen, being drank fasting for some time together. It is held in great estimation among the Egyptian and Arabian women, in common feminine cases, in which they find it does them eminent ser-

" Another curious particular we find mentioned here, is, that the refusing to supply a wife with Coffee is reckoned among the legal causes of a divorce in Turkey."

A wedding lately took place in the neigh-borhood of Langford, Essex, after a court-ship of nine years, during which time the Lover wrote no less than 1404 letters to the Mistress of his Affections; and as his visite were, during his courtship, constantly three times a week, it is computed that he walked, for the purpose of paying his devoirs, at least \$616 miles.

Longraity is so frequent in Norway, that a elergyman. in a funeral oration, in that country, lately lamented the untimely death of a Lady, at seventy four years of age. [London paper.

On the power of Poesy, to mitigate the

Stings of affliction:

The tranquit red bread both at night and more,
Sing so the brambles' hough, nor heeds the thorn;
So I, torte-t unid the brakes of firste,
Lofe, in the sweets of song, the thorns of life.

The wedding clothes, we understand, are actually making in which Mrs. Siddon's is shortly to make her appearance in the character of an English Baroness, for her own Right Honorable Benefit.

An Irish print says, that Count Kamir in the voyages to Greenland, has given a glowing description of the mountains of ica-

Extract of aletter from the Hon. Matthew Lyon, to a friend in Vermont. February, 1809.

DEAR SIR,
"Your favor of the ---- is before me, rejoice to fee that there is one Vermont Republican who is not fo far gone in the wilds of Jeffersonian idolatry, as to confider me an apostate. By the letters I receive from Vermont generally, it feems to me that those republicans whom I held in the highest estimation, have mostly forgotten that there is another God than Thomas Jefferson. It is a folly my dear fir, for men to call themselves republicans, while they are man-worshippers. This fore of worship is more criminal, and more foolish too, than the worthip of flocks and thones, of bulls and goats.— Those who indu'ge in the latter fort of worship, very prudently reserve their confidence for fomething elfe, or fome other power; but man-worshippers are apt to impute infallibility to their idols; and to relign to them all their understanding; all their considence is placed in those idols; they believe in their dogmas, however, repugnant to that reason which was given to them by the God of Nature.

I remember well when the lower class of Federalists were almost made to believe, that the fine showers and the pleafant fun-shine they enjoyed, and the good crops they reaped, ought to be attributed to John Adam's wife and virtuous administration. I hoped then that their folly was fo conspicuous, that the republicans would never pattern after it. When John Adams teld the nation that the finger of Heaven pointed to war, the republicans, one and all, laughed at him. John Adams got over this folly, and in his latter days made every exertion to leave the nation in pasce; he repented, and left us in peace. Thomas Jefferson was a good man when he came into office. But he had never been a little, nor a big merchant; he had never been practically convertant with commercial or money matters. He was a Virginia gen-tleman; and Virginia gentlemen, for a long time, feeing the trade of their coun. try carried on by those poor Scotchmen who were fent out on hire, by the London merchants, under a prohibition which did not permit them to keep good company, or even to marry in America. Being pof-leffed allo of the arithocratic notions which filled the heads of European nobility, that a merchant and all kinds of mercantile bufinels are beneath the notice of a gentleman; it was next to impossible that Mr. Jefferson could have any practicable or correct ideas of commerce.—He had read abundance on commerce, on trade, and on manufactures; and without practical knowledge, he erroneoully thought he could weave out fine theories, which might be brought into practice. The democrate of America have too long allowed this fellow-man with lefs experimental knowledge than most of themselves, to think for them. When he cries down commerce and tells them to rely upon their own monufactures, they forget that afferted that Americans ought to keep their work-shops in Europe ; that where yer they became manufacturers, their li-berties would be endangered; and that in proportion as they loved liberty, they must adhere to their agricultural lyftem. Their idolatry for this fame man is fuch, that when he rells them that they must inhibit the exportation of the produce of that agriculture, which he fo highly recommended, until they bring two of the most powerful nations on earth at his feet, to implore mercy and pardon, they eagerly lay hold of the opportunity to thow their obedience and their faith. While one of those nations laughs at the project, and the other views it as purfued folely to conform to the will of our chief, the measure, hopeless at the outset, is persisted in, merewar is their fate, and the man-worthippers believe it.

The Embargo is gone; and of courfe it is yet to be ferried, whether the Idolaters are in totally loft to all reason as to follow this war-whoop. Democrats and Republicans, and you and I amongst them, cried loudly against war in 1798. We called it fo'ly in the extreme, because we could see nothing to be gained by it; not because there was not fufficient provocation; no: the French had, in violation of an existing treaty, plundered or robbed our fellowcivizens of every vellel they could find affoat; they insulted our ministers of peace; they avowed a determination to put to death every American feaman found in an English armed vessel, slobough fuch feamen were prefled; they demanded of us loans and tribute. But you and I painted to ourfelves and to our neighbor the herrors of war, its unprofitablenefs, and its tendency to demoralize the nation. We, it feems, have not changed our fentiments; but others have; and I fear this man-wothip is the cause of that change.
War with France and England both, is the present theme. No such thing can be meant. No mation ever waged such a war.

This talk is more nonlende; for it is well known, that the moment we commence war with one nation, the other will grant us all we can alk for, during the continuance of that war; nay they will promife more. It is evident the war party have no idea of hostilities with France, although she has the fewest advantages to hold out to us as an inducement to engage on her fide, and although her ruler is least to be trusted. What has become of his plausi-ble treaty with the late King of Spain, by which that Monarch was to become Emperor of the two Americas? Have not all his treaties with the nations of the earth, been either mutilated or difregarded? Beildes, France can do us the leaft harm in cale of war. And yet Buonaparte's con-duct towards us, and his decrees, are in their nature as provoking as the conduct and or-ders of England. Indeed over and above all that is threatened by England, Buona-parte fays, if one of our veilels thould be failing towards England, (which the must do when leaving our port, even if bound to Germany) or if an English vessel should speak with her, although against the master's will, she is to be forsested on coming within the reach of his power, by land or

Yes, my dear fir, the threatened war is to be with England And what is this war for ? What can we hope to accomplish by it, even if we enter most heartily into it I Every modern civilized war has had fome object professed for its commence-ment. What shall we declare to be our motive for engaging in a war with Eng-land? It is, the freedom of the seas; we must join Buonaparte in contending for this principle. Well, suppole we should, after feven years warfare, after having exdollars, and got ourselves one hundred millions more in debt, fucceed in obliging England to yelld the trident—what fecuri-ty have we that Buonaparte will permit us to enjoy any fhare of it? what ground have we for believing that he will treat us bet ter than he has treated Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, the United Netherlands, or any of those nations to whom he has promised freedom on the land? If we were to fucceed in obtaining, in concert with Buonaparte, what he calls the liberty of the feas, we thould just put it in his power to inflave us. We deferre his hatred more than any other nation; because, by showing to the world that a republican overnment cas exift, we give the lie to government cas exist, we give the lie to that declaration, the pretext on which his usurpation rests; I mean his affertion, that a republican government caunes exist.

Let us affist him in obtaining what he means by the freedom of the seas, and he will ansave us, as he has done all his friends; for by the freedom of the seas he means. "Let me triumph on the ocean as well as on the land," Our fafety de-pends on the faortness of his arm. I do not fee any profpect of finishing such a war in a flate of greater profperity than we began it; nor do I believe we can help Buonaparte much, in effecting the conquest of the ocean. We talk of raising 50,000 men, but I believe they are not dellined to affiff in the conquest of Spain, although we understand that he is to accomplish the liberty of the feas by his fuccefs upon the land. No; I suppose we are to operate by sea while he conquers by land. We are to fend out our twelve frigares and floops, together with our gun boats, to conquer their 1400 thips of war, wherever they are to be found; we are also to fend out our privateers to plunder their commerce, and we are to take Canada The two latter things we can really do. The militia of Vermont can take all that part of Canada worth baving, in ten days, whenever the ice thall favor the undertaking by giving them a passage to Montreal; and something may be gained by our privateers. But will the possession of the frozen regions of Canada, while the St. Lawrence is always blocked up by ice or a few British vellels, or will the plunder obtained by our privateers on the ocean, compensate for the continual blockade of the Mississippi, the St. Mary's the Chefapeake, the Delaware, &c. ? Will they compensate for the havor that may be made on our coast, extended fome thou-fands of miles, and which can never be fully prepared for an attack ?

I have faid enough on this subject to convince you, my dear sir, that I am opposed to the war which this country is threatened by Messrs. Jefferson, Madison & Co. I need not tell you, fir, that I feel as indignant as any perfon can feel at the injuries inflifted on this nation by Great-Britain ; nor need I fay that there is no man in the nation who would, if we had the power, fooner make the ultimate appeal for fatisfaction. But I wifh others to look at the injuries we have fullained from France; and I want to purfue the wifest course which we can adopt under the present circumstances; and that is, to let war alone. When I was a boy, and a man injured or infulted me, I was confoled with the reflection that I thould foon foled with the reflection that I thould foon be a man my felf, and able to take my own one ore settled, unless the recounts be put in settled.

part in the mean time I thought it bold take no notice of it.

We are really led into our present dis

lemma by the dovotion of the republicans to a great national idol. In a few days the mantle will be transferred to Mr. Madison, with all its charms—he will then become the object of adoration.

[To be continued.]

Private advices from Petersburgh [Rus-lin] of Od. 5, state, that M. Daschknow, named Consul from Russia to the Univer-States, had failed for fome port on the continent, to embark for this country.

Poor Maffachufetts !- In the N. Yorl Aurora is a letter from Washington, which mentions the project of a motion, for appointing a committee to inquire " whother the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachuletts amount to a feccilion from the Union." 111

TAKEN UP, and now in m possession, an African man, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, spare made, has on a pair of plain blue trowsers, a blanket, & common blue negrocap he can scarcely be understood, from which I infer that he has been but a short time in this country : he says his name is WILL that his masters name is 'Pee, (being not dead,) by signs he conveys the idea his master planted cotton and corn, and that he has a cotton machine. The owner of said n gro is requested to come forward, prove his property and take him away, reasons to be assigned to the owner, why the subscribes has not committed the said negro to jail.

JACOB LEONARD.

Brunswick County, January 17.

Fifteen Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY on the 2d instant, a stor likely negro fellow named JACOB, formerly the property of Joshua Bradey deceased, quite black about six feet high, plausible in conver-sation and very artful. He has a down look is well known about the plantation of Joshus Bradey's called Indian-Creek, 8 miles from Wilmington on the North-west river. A mor particular description of him will be given the next week. Whosoever will apprehend the said fellow and lodge bim in jail, so tha I can get him, or deliver him to me in Wilmington shall receive the above reward.
HILLORY MOORE, Ez'r.

January 31.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is anxious close his accounts requests all those indebt-ed to him to come forward on or before the tilt of April next, and settle their accounts either with money or by note with fecurity, othewife recourfe to law will be

N. MOORES

January 17.

A THEFT DETECTED And the owner called for. FROM a negro Woman named Molly

out a fortnight since, 21 lb Tallow. As the weach has not returned to claim it, it is probable she stole it. The person, to whom it belongs, on proving his pro-perty and paying for the advertisement, shall have it restored by calling on THOMAS GRANDY.

February 28.

P. BENJAMIN

HAS the honor to inform his patrone and the public that he has removed to the house, in Market Street, lately occupied by Edwin J. Osborne, Esq. Where he will be ready and happy to attend any of their orders in the mulical line. Having now a commodious room for the purpole he will give lessons on the instruments he has advertised to teach, at his own honse, to those who may prefer receiving them there, and he will attend those who defire it at the places they may appoint.

Feb. 28.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE subscriber has established a set of cond street, for the accommodation of those gentlemen travelling through or residing in this town, who may be disposed to avail themselves of this establishment. Every kind of grain and forage, necessary for horses, shall be abundantly provided and faithfully given, and all due attention paid to them by the hostlers. The stables are quite dry shall be kept clean, and each stall shall be furnished with litter every evening.
WM. WILLKINGS.

Feb. 28.

WILMINGTON, M. C. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM S. HASELL.

CONDITIONS

1. THEE DOLLARS a year, popule in all the first six months.

2. No subscription can be received for a less time than Six Monras.