

POETICAL GALAXY.

From the Literary Magazine. THE EXCELLENCE OF WOMAN.

WHO, in this world of care and strife, Doth kindly cheer and sweeten life, As friend, companion, and as wife?

'Tis woman!

Who, by a thousand tender wiles, By fond endearments, and by smiles, Our bosom of its grief beguiles?

'Tis woman!

From whom do all our pleasures flow? Who draws the scorpion sting of woe, And makes the heart with transport glow?

'Tis woman!

Who, of a nature more refin'd, Doth soften man's rude stubborn mind, And make him gentle, mild, and kind?

'Tis woman!

Who binds us all to one another, By silken bands, of father, mother, Of husband, children, sister, brother?

'Tis woman!

When hours of absence past, we meet, Say, who, enquir'd, runs to greet Our glad return, with kisses sweet?

'Tis woman!

Who, in a word, a touch, a sigh, The simple glancing of her eye, Can fill the soul with extacy?

'Tis woman!

Eden she lost, ensnar'd to vice; But well has she repaid its price; For earth is made a paradise,

By woman!

TO A NEW BORN CHILD.

Oh parent knees, a lovely, new-born child, Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smil'd:

So live, that sinking on thy last long sleep, Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep.

One of the neatest epigrams I recollect is that of the lacerious Garrick on Dr. Hill, a physician and a dramatic author.

For physic and force his equal there scarce is, His forces are physic, his physic a force is.

Voltaire comparing the two poets, says, Pope drove gently about town a neat gilt chariot with a pair of bays, whilst Dryden poured along the plain in a full gallop in a coach with six fiery horses.

VISION OF FEMALE EXCELLENCE. [CONCLUDED.]

ADDRESS of the GODDESS.

DAUGHTERS of men! this day ye are assembled for an important purpose. I shall communicate sentiments, with which you should be intimately acquainted. I have your dearest interests at heart. I breathe the warmest wishes for your present and future felicity.

The Creator, in the plenitude of his benevolence, made woman an helpmate to man. You are therefore possessed of a similar form; endowed with an intelligent soul; and furnished with passions and dispositions necessary to accomplish the purposes of your existence. Upon most of your sex nature bestows the graceful form—the well proportioned feature—the engaging mien—and the delicate complexion. These exterior charms, however fascinating, and though many plume themselves upon them, are of little worth, unaccompanied with the more permanent accomplishments of the mind. To these I call your attention. May their enumeration kindle a spirit of emulation!—For nobler ends were you designed, than to flutter about like gaudy and insignificant insects, enamoured of outward show. You are capable of elevated attainments. Seek them with assiduity. Cultivate them with enthusiasm.

Attend carefully to the improvement of the mind. This is of primary importance. I do not mean that you should be versed in the profound parts of literature. I do not require you to be skillful linguists, acute philosophers, or expert mathematicians. The abstract sciences are unconnected with domestic life. But, why not rendered companions for the more discerning of the other sex? By reading and meditating, improve the faculties of the mind. Biography, voyages, travels and poetry, selected with judgment, repay amply, the time consumed upon them. Romances peruse with caution. Most of them inflame the juvenile imagination, irritate the fancy, and exhibiting fallacious views of life, cruelly torture the female heart.

The cultivation of a good temper merits particular attention. It incline you to be satisfied with the lot assigned by Providence, to forgive the injuries of enemies, and to be unoffended with the foibles of friends. It is the basis of human bliss. The infirmities of mankind call for its perpetual exercise. With the wisdom of the serpent, mingle the innocence of the dove. And may the genius of discord never hover over your habitation; for, is not domestic felicity, the most dear of sublunary enjoyments, marred by the obliquities of an irritable temper.

To the nice sensibilities of the heart be not inattentive. Graceful is the garb of humanity. Generous is the heart, dilated by the milk of human kindness. To melt at another's woe, and to commiserate the unfortunate, are congenial to the female mind. If insensible of humane sensations, a shade is cast over your best qualities. To

raise the dejected—to administer the cup of relief—and to visit the fatherless and the widow, are your almost exclusive province. Sympathy avails, when boasted medicine proves inefficacious. Withhold not, then, what is in the power of all to give. Spare no exertion to alleviate human woe.

In your friendship be firm—in your detachments be decidedly fixed. Coquettish frivolity disgraces those who dare to indulge it. Give no room, then, for the imputation! Having just reason to think favorably of an individual, let not idle report, sordid interest, or volatile caprice, enfeeble your predilection. Believe not all you hear. The breath of calumny sullies the most uncontaminated reputation. Rashly disapprove of none. The human character is complicated, and latent are the excellencies of many. Long acquaintance, and close scrutiny, bring them fully to view. The fickle mind, like the restless ocean, is a stranger to tranquillity and peace. Let modesty preside over every part of your conduct.—The reign of modesty, is the reign of simplicity and innocence. She is the queen of virtues. She is the patroness of every thing excellent and praise-worthy—with unnumberable charms she decorates female beauty. Divested of her enchanting influence, the sweetest complexion is unattractive, and the finest features have but a slender power to engage. Modesty is a thin transparent veil, which shews with superior lustre, the graces it would seem to cover, as a new-blown rose is more beautiful, when its leaves are a little folded, than when its glories are fully displayed.

Be virtuous and religious. Virtue alone, though valuable, is insufficient. Devoid of religion, the female character is incomplete. As religion confers upon virtue, strength and permanency, believe firmly its truths, imbed its spirits, obey its precepts, imitate the example of its immaculate author, and aspire to the transcendent honours of a blissful immortality.

Such are the prominent features of female excellence—but here, regard for your best interests forbids me to close. I do not even that flower-garden, the hue and fragrance of whose productions most powerfully hit the senses, injured by the nauseous weed! to the female character also adhere bluish miasmas, which tarnish its beauty, and obscure its glory. Over these, charity refuses to fling her veil.

Watch against the intrusion of pride, affectation and extravagance. Pride renders you disgusting, affectation ridiculous and extravagance hateful. No esteems conciliate by the haughty look, the froward gate, or the forbidding mien. Detraction indicates unamiableness of spirit, and is incompatible with the dignity of the sex. Never countenance the obsequious flatterer. His design is evil. His incense is pestiferous. The gilded, but poisoned pill of adulation is administered with deplorable success.—Thus, the innocence and the reputation of the modest, but too credulous virgin, are sacrificed often at the time of unhallowed passion. But of all the infelicities of life, is not his the greatest, who enlarges the catalogue of female woe? Be not the votaries of preposterous fashion. This pernicious turn of mind, generates embarrassments, sorely felt, deeply regretted, yet not easily obviated. To the manners of the country where you reside, a temperate regard is due, dictated by good sense and strict propriety.

Upon the eye of the impassioned admirer, the ray of female excellence plays with distinguished brilliancy. Direct into an useful channel, whatever ascendancy you obtain. In some cases your influence may be almost authoritative. Eye abused it, when she plucked the forbidden fruit, and gave it to ADAM. HELEN abused it, when she occasioned the Trojan war, which lasted ten long years, and CLEOPATRA abused it when she accelerated the ruin of ANTONY, in the height and splendour of his military career. Awe'd by these examples, let your jurisdiction over the other sex be mild and beneficial.

In fine, you possess the momentous trust of training up the rising generation. Under your immediate inspection, the individuals of the human race pass the important years of infancy and childhood; important, not indeed in themselves, but on account of their connexion with subsequent life. When their memories are retentive, and their minds docile; teach them the inestimable lessons of wisdom, virtue, and religion—

..... in your race To see your graces into second life, This be the female dignity and praise!

May you, who in the beginning empowered woman to captivate, and gave man the susceptibility of impression, guide you thro' the mazes, and support you under the perplexities of this transitory existence! To the graceful form—the well-regulated features—the engaging mien—and the delicate complexion, may there be added, the improved mind—the mild disposition—and the obliging temper! May you be distinguished for intelligence, modesty, sensibility, virtue and religion! May every avenue to your heart be guarded against the wiles of the insidious adulator, and the less disguised insinuation of the vicious and unprincipled rake! May the fond hopes of your parents be realised. May your partners in life equal our wishes. May your children rise up to call you blessed. Quitting this troubled theatre, may you be admitted into the ABODE OF BLISS, and clothed with the ROBES OF IMMORTAL BEAUTE!

Here the goddess ceased. The exultations of the assembly roused me from my slumber; and the visionary scene vanished from the eye of imagination.

(Monthly Register)

From the Philadelphia True American.

Before sentence was passed on General Bright and others for resisting the authority of the United States in the case of Olmstead. Judge Washington addressed them in the following words:—

A concluding period has now arrived to the long and deplorable contest, in which you have been, we believe, under mistaken notions of duty, most unfortunate for the character of our common country, and peculiarly of this respectable part of it engaged. The origin of the controversy is lost sight of in the more important and dangerous consequences which have grown out of it. If the measure of which you are unhappily permitted to be made the instruments, had not been checked in its commencement, it might by its effects and examples have swelled into an irresistible torrent, prostrating in its course the liberties, the laws, the happiness and the safety of the nation.

That such was the object, or that this was the melancholy catastrophe either intended or desired, we have not the most distant belief. But such must be the result when arms are opposed to laws, and force is resorted to in resistance to the deliberate and disinterested decrees of the tribunals of justice, or the lawful acts of the other departments of our government. In the members of this court, there exists no other feeling or recollection, than such as the most sincere regrets inspire, that the occurrences we so much deplore have arisen from decision in which we have, in our respective stations had a share.

We should be unworthy of the responsible stations in which we are placed, if we suffered any other than public motives connected with a sense of duty to influence our conduct. Our task has been a painful one, but we have endeavored to perform it with impartiality. We reflect with pleasure that every opportunity has been offered for discussion, and that this case has been conducted with greater latitude and range of arguments than perhaps would have been strictly right on common occasions. Every thing has been done and said which could contribute to a clear understanding of the cases. The decision has been made on the law as it arises on the facts found by the Jury, too plain and palpable to admit of difficulty or doubt, with the most entire conviction and belief of its rectitude.

It is obvious that you have mistaken a supposed duty, which you have presumed you owed to the constituted authorities of your particular state, while you were opposing the laws of the United States and violating predominant obligations. None more highly appreciate than we do, the military spirit of our fellow-citizens, and the discipline and subordination of militia. These attributes when required in laudable and necessary efforts for the support of the laws, or for the safety of our country are highly commendable. But when employed, as yours have been in measures of resistance to established principles of the constitution and in violation of the peace and good order of the nation, they become destructive in their immediate effects and widely mischievous in their example. We do not say this reproachfully being persuaded that you acted under the mistaken notion of duty; it becomes us at the same time to express in pointed term our disapprobation. As it has been your lot to be engaged in a measure which, on reflection hereafter, you cannot yourselves approve; it should alleviate any unpleasant consequences you may experience in your situations, that nothing will wipe away the unfortunate stain on your republican systems but submission to the correction of the laws, not vindictive, but exemplary and salutary. If physical force is rendered nevertheless by the superior power of the laws, we need not regard the reproaches nor the predictions of those unfriendly to republican forms of Government.

It does not lie with us to enter into those considerations which belong exclusively to another department of the Government. Our duty is prescribed and we must obey. Instances in other cases have occurred, wherein the imperative obligations of duty have induced decisions contrary to the wishes and feelings of those who gave them. Your case, and particularly that of the commanding officer is less susceptible of apology than those alluded to. You were called upon to act in an enlightened city, where the means of information on legal and political subjects are particularly great, and where it was in your power at any moment to have obtained the best advice as to the obligation of the orders you received. If you listen to improper council we can only lament the circumstance.

Extracts from Mr. Adams's Letter.

I revere the upright and enlightened general sense of our American nation. It is nevertheless capable, like all other nations of general prejudices and national errors.—Among these I know not whether there is any more remarkable than that opinion, so universal that it is in our power to bring foreign nations to our terms by withholding our commerce. Do we presume that we can excite resurrection, rebellion, and a revolution in England? Even a revolution would be no benefit to us. A Republican Government in England would be more hostile to us than the Monarchy is. The resources of that country are so great; their Merchants, Capitalists, and principal Manufacturers are so rich that they can employ their manufacturers and store their productions for a long time, perhaps longer than we can, or will bear to hoard ours. In 1794, upon these principles, and for these reasons, I thought it my duty to decide in Senate

against Mr. Madison's Resolutions, as they were called, and I have seen no reason to alter my opinion since. I own I was sorry when the late non-importation law passed. When a war with England was seriously apprehended in 1794 I approved of the embargo as a temporary measure to preserve our seamen and property; but not with any expectation that it would influence England. I thought the embargo which was laid a year ago, a wise and prudent measure for the same reason, viz. to preserve our seamen and as much of our property as we could get in; but not with the faintest hope that it would influence the British council. At the same time I confidently expected, that it would be raised in a few months. I have not censured any of these measures, because I knew the fond attachment of the nation to them; but I think the nation must soon be convinced that they will not answer their expectations. The Embargo and the Non-Importation laws, I think, ought not to last long. They will lay such a foundation for disaffection to the national government as will give great uneasiness to Mr. Jefferson's successor, and will produce such distractions and confusions as I shudder to think of. Our great seaports and most exposed frontier places ought not to be neglected in their fortification; but I cannot see for what purpose an hundred thousand militia are called out, nor why we should have so large an army at present. The revenues applied to these uses would be better appropriated to the building of frigates. We may depend upon it, we shall never be respected by foreign powers until they see that we are sensible of the great resources which the Almighty, in his benevolent Providence, has put into our hands. No nation under the sun has better materials, architects, or mariners, for a respectable maritime power. I have no doubt our people, when they see a necessity, will cheerfully pay the taxes necessary for their defence, and to support the Union, Independence, and National Honor. When our merchants are armed, if they are taken, they cannot blame the government. If they fight well, and capture their enemies, they will acquire glory and encouragement at home; and England or France may determine for themselves whether they will declare war. I believe neither will do it, because each will be afraid of our joining the other. If either should, in my opinion, the other will rescind; but if we should have both to fight, it would not be long before one or the other would be willing to make peace; and I see not much difference between fighting both and fighting England alone.

My heart is with the Spanish Patriots, and I should be glad to assist them as far as our commerce can supply them.

United States and Britain.

From the steady language of both the papers at Washington, which are considered as being in the confidence of government, it is clear as day that administration is sincere in the reconciliation with Great Britain, and determined to cultivate a good understanding with that power, regardless of the frowns of France. We applaud the administration for its decision, and the inflexibility with which it is determined to maintain its ground. Of Mr. Madison's talents or integrity we never entertained a doubt; we only doubted his firmness in resisting the wiles of Jeffersonian influence. We flatter no man, and we tell the President plainly that he can acquire the good name which is better than precious ointment, in no other way than by continuing to administer our national affairs in a manner the reverse of that of his predecessor. We know him to be sincere in his present course, and are well satisfied that he will continue in it. An alliance with Britain we should deprecate almost as much as one with France. But peace and commerce with the former is almost infinitely more desirable than with the latter. Still we pray for peace and commerce with both, if attainable upon honorable terms. F. Journal.

We cannot withhold our entire and unqualified approbation of the wise and magnanimous conduct of our government, in meeting the advances of the British government.—While nothing has been sacrificed to idle punctilio, the honor of the nation has been carefully guarded, and a satisfactory atonement for the affair of the Chesapeake, without which no accommodation could have been satisfactory to the feelings of the American people. May this auspicious commencement of Mr. Madison's administration, be the harbinger of measures, which if they do not extinguish the spirit of party, they may abate some of its fierceness. No free government can exist without party, which is as essential to the existence of the body politic, as bile is to the body natural. N. Ledger, a fed. print.

Those subscribers who do not receive their papers, are particularly requested to inform the Editor of it.

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