A randing rule of the Syriod of New York and New York is to results portion of their time at their devel meetings, in because from each of their mean-heres throwery account of the same of Religious in the congregations under gibborhood to which they belong. The following is a numbery statument of the result of this conversation at their late sessions in Newarks Oct. 1808.

"The Syriod bearlifton each of their members in account of the state of Religion within their bounds, from which it appears that during the last year, there have been in many of their Churches, extranglinary revivals of religion, and greater numbers udded to the church than in many years pass.

"There revivals of religion, and greater numbers udded to the church than in many years pass.

"There revivals of religion have been most remarkable within the bounds of the Prestytery of New-York. There the kingdom of Seam appears to have been greatly shaken; combinations against religion have been destroyed; prayer meetings on the uchbath morning for the purpose of imploring the presence of God on the public ordinances of his house; and religious societies on other days have been established in many places, and well attended. Many persons grossly immoral in their conduct, and some distinguished for their zeal in avowing and promoting destical pracipies, have been arrested by the influences of the Spirit, and hopefully converted. The graces of the people of God appear to have been guickened; a spirit of prayer poured out upon them, and the number of praying people greatly increased. During the year past, within the bounds of that Presbytery, more than 1100 have been added to the communion of the church, the greater proportion of whom we young persons. The distinguished doctrines of grace, as recognized in the confession of faith of our church, have been remarkably acknowledged and rejoiced in the subjects of this pour church and represent this work.

"In the bounds of the other presbyteries belongs."

ectaof this work.

"In the bounds of the other presbyteries belonging to the Synod, appearances are flattering. In ome congregations in these presbyteries there are dessing revivals, and throughout them generally the breaching of the word is heard with avidity, the value congregations are anxious to be supplied with assors, and there appears to be an increasing attention to the things of religion.

"Throughout our bounds generally, catecherical instruction has been particularly attended to, and uppear to have produced happy effects. We recome that the fervor felt during the revivals has been unaccompanied with any irregular sellies of enthusiasm. It is also worthy of notice and gratified, that a far greater number of young men than tude, that a far greater number of young men than usual are now preparing for the ministry; and among the youchs who have been the subjects of these revivals, many have it in view in the same way, to consecrate themselves to the service of their

edcemer.

"From one of our brethren in Conneticut, sitng as a correspondent with us, the pleasing intelgence was received of revivals in many parts of

the great Head of the Church, and unite our fer-vent petitions to our exalted Redeemer, that he would not take from us his holy spirit, but cause the influence of his grace to descend upon our churches, as rain upon the mown grass, and as showers that water the earth; that his kingdom may come, and the whole earth may be filled with his glory.—Amen."

[The following interesting character of a Country Clergy-man, we have copied from "The Wild Irish Roy" a new and popular work just received :--]
"We entered the hall, which was filled with all

the Protestant population in the neighbourhood, about forty persons. I knew how service was perabout forty persons. I knew how service was per-formed in the country churches; the Rector of the parish was absent, and I expected from the curate, what may be expected from a man who amid ob-scurity and indigence has sullied and lost whatever he possessed in early life of the habits of a gentle-man and a scholar. The service was performed by a man who gave me new ideas of religiou and its ministers for ever. Let me indulge in speaking a few words of this roan, whose agency in my narrative may justify the cigression.

His name was Corbett. He had been a curate for six and forty years. He sought not to be any thing, else. The religion be possessed had taught him, " having food and miment, to be therewith him, " having food and raiment, to be therewith content;" and the same influence extending to his habits, and enabled him by temperance and prudence, to obtain all he thought necessary in life.—He was married, and had a son whom he himself had educated; and who, like himself, was in the ministry. When I speak of the effects of his mode of prayer and preaching, I speak of the effects I winessed in the course of a constant attendance on him. He never read prayers: he prayed, and with such deep and fervent feeling, with emphasis so obviously suggested, not by the art, but by the nature of supplication; with pauses so strongly marked by solemnity of retoilection, and a suspension of the act, without a suspension of the feeling, that his congregation, almost uncensciously joined in the responses, which was originally intended for their utterance, and felt the force of labit and of indolence yield to the hely unergy with which be poured out his petitions.

I never heard man preach as he did. He was a scholar, to whom few I have ever met were superior. He was a nam delighting in conversation, superior. He was a nam delighting in conversation, in which, if light, he could amuse, and if argumentative, he could instruct, more than any man I ever listened to. But in the pulpit, he haid adde the wisdom of words, and the weapons of fleshly warfate altogether. That he was a scholar you felt not; you felt not that he was a man of vich imagination, or of strong remaining powers; you felt not that he are his discourse yould be referred to any class of mind or composition that could assist you to judge of them in a temporal sense. But you felt

clothed in a language, whose peculiar and providential felicity is, that it is the universal language, the first language that religion talks to the ear of infancy, the language that genius reverences and ignorance understands, the language of the poet and of the saint, the language of divinity and of the heart, the language of the Scriptures.

He spoke as a father pleading with a wayward child; he spoke as a judge with a criminal, to confess and be forgiven; as a guide with a warderer, to return and to rest.

When he finishes his sermen, it was not with Cowper's "well-bred whisper." He appeared for some time engaged in prayer; an effusion of mind so solemn and deep, that mest of the audience involuntarily joined in it; these that did not, were awed and allent. When he came down, and walked among us, though the thunder of his elequence was hushed, his countenance spoke still. He had descended from the mount; but his visage retained the brightness of that high plac. If I write of this man, I shall write volumes. When I could approach him I introduced myself to him, solicited his acquaintance, and praised his discourse in those broken and tremulous sentences, which are all that woulder and reverence leave us breath for.

The put by my praises with a courteous humility, this declined the common traffick of commendation for vanity."

### AMERICAN MARBIE

"In 1804, a Quarry of very fine Marble was discovered by Ehenezer W Judd, at Midwas discovered by Ebenezer W Judd, at Middlebury, which when opened, was found to consist of large pieces of different shape and dimension, in layers, inclining towards the east, at an angle with the horizon of about 15 or 20 degrees. It is hard and solid, of various colours, such as white tinged with yellow, a light sky blue, clouded with white, and a dark sky blue clouded with black. It received a very high polish, almost equal to steel, and the white marble from its yellow tinger and from its being so fine when polished, has much the appearance of ivory—although very hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard, it cuts smooth with the chissel and may hard. That the Legislature of hard, it can smooth with the chissel and may be neatly engraved. It has been pronounced by italian sculptors at the city of Washington, to be equal to the best Italian marble. Machines have been erected for sawing and polishing it by water on Otter Creek, adjoining the Quarry; so near indeed, that blocks of Marble, weighing 20 or 30 tons, may be raised within 30 feet of the works and rolled in without any great expense; The machines have been erected upon a new construction, that two men can keep one hundred saws in motion, and make them perform the operation in sawing with sand and water to great advantage. The slabs of marble, if proper attention be paid by the tenders, are when sawed, almost as true as a plained board. The mar-ble is used for Monuments of various kinds and for building, and has been transported to various parts of the United States. Strangers who visit Vermont are highly gratified in veiwing the works, and indeed, they are well worthy the attention of all who feel friendly to the arts and manufactures of their country.

## Caswell Academy.

THE Trustees of this Semimary, have the pleasure of informing the public that they have employed Mr. John W. Caldwell, ioenicity of Guilford, as principal to acher in the Academy. The character of this gentleman as a profound linguist and a good teacher is well known. Prices of Tuition for the ensuing year, will be For the Latin and Greek Languages and the Sciences, together with any inferior branch of Education, S. 16.

For English Grammar alone, or together with Writing and Arithmetic, S. 10.

For Reading, Weiting, and Arithmetic, S. 8.

Paid Quarterly, in advance. Boarding may be find in convenient houses in the neighbourhood for S. St.

The exercises of the Academy will go into operation on the 1st of January. The superior advantage which this institution has over country is admirted of the kind, in having an elegant and complete set of Clobes and Maos, and being in a healthy part of the country, where mountly and religion are cultivated and respected, the Trustees offer as an isofuccion to parents and guardians to send their children and wards to this place. There is little or no inducement for young men to become disappated, and every species of vice and immorality are checked in their infancy. The laws of the institution, and plan of Education, are modelled after those of the University, in order that boys who acquire the rulliments of their education here, may complete it at that place.

B. YANCY, Secretary.

B. YANCY, Secretary. ecember 1st, 1808.

Good Writing Paper

on any excuve for exonerating our country from the discredit of so silly an attempt. Some of the man's remarks about teachers and youth are well enough; but how absurd is it for a man to set up for a polite British Traveller, and to obtrude himself upon the public as an ingenious observer of the state of our Colleges and Academies, when he

obtrude himself upon the public as an ingenious observer of the state of our Colleges and
Academies, when he cannot, for his life, write
three sentences of good English. The character which this affected chastener of literary
institutions has given them, is ample evidence
that he knows nothing af them. From his remarks on the University, its apparatus, and
manner of conducting business, it is evident
that he nover was at the place, that his wit is
vulgar, and that he has ventured to speak of
what he never saw; or else that he never was
at any other College to know how to make a
comparison. I question whether he ever saw
a telescope before, or had the honour of turning an electrical machine, unless it might have
been one patched up after the usual fashion in
the country.

the country.

This piece of his would certainly be undeserving of the attention I have given to it, were
it not that as the paper is circulating through it not that as the paper is circulating through other States, it may give an unjust and disgraceful idea of us to atrangers. And really Messra. Editors, unless persons who undertake to write for the papers, will confine themselves to subjects which they understand, or can give better specimens of their candour and skill, it would be unquestionably the plainest pruvience to check their propensity for scribbling, and say nothing. It is not every one who warms his fancy with the style of the British Spy, that can safely admit the vanity of imitation.

OBSERVER.

# RALEIGH.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1808.

Be it the fore resolved, That the Legislature of North-Carolina view with sentiments of indignation the repeated violations of the rights of the U. States committed by the beiligerent powers of Europe; their numerous insults to the national sovereignty and independence, and their novel and unmanly mode of waging war, but indirectly against each other, and directly against unoffending neutrals.

waging war, but indirectly against each other, and directly against unoffending neutrals.

Resolved further, That this Legislature duly appreciating the inestimable value of the national government, and the necessity of affording to it that aid and co-operation which are incumbent on all good citizens individually and collectively, are prepared to support with unanimity and zeal, such measures as have been or may be devised by the constituted authorities, in vindication of the national honor and in defence of the national rights, and in the cause of their country to submit to all the privations. to enin delence of the national rights, and in the cause of their country to submit to all the privations, to encounter all the inconvenience, and to make all the exertions which a resistance to foreign insolence & injustice shall demand of Freemen and Americans.

And resolved further, That this Legislature feel the strongest conviction that the sentiments thus solemnly professed are not peculiar to themselves, but are cordially entertained by their constituents, the People of North-Carolina.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Senate

of North-Larolina, by General James Wellborn, on

Monday last.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, viewing the present situation of the U. States in relation to G. Britain & France as being alarmingly critical; to G. Britain & France as being alarmingly critical; as requiring the exercise of the greatest wisdom, energy and prudence on the part of the General Government, and the highest degree of Patriotism and Unanimity amongst the real Friends of their Country, they are of opinion, that as great clamour has been raised against some of the measures lately taken by our Administration, which may have led Foreign Nations to believe that the People of the U. States are a divided people, unable or unwilling to carry into effect any energetic measures of their Government—it may serve to strengthen the hands of those who have the management of our National Affairs, for legislative and other public bodies, to publish an expression of their sentiments on the present situation of our Foreign Relations—which the General Assembly of North Carousa do, in the following Resolutions:

Resolutions:

Resolved, That we view the pretext of Great Britain for not making Reparation for knowledged Outrage on our frigate Ches by the British ship of war Leopard, as unwo of a Nation boasting of a free and enlighter very ment.

The Legislature of New York have lately granted \$20,000 to their College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In a London paper of the 14th September, an account ingiven of a dreadful Fire at Covent Garden Theatre, from which the following is extracted—

Soon after 4 o'clock on Toesdiy morning, (Sept. 20) a volume of flames burst forth on a sudden from the middle of Covent Garden Theatre. No previous warning had been given—no anoke preceded it, no smell of fire—not the alightest anapicton—it burst out at once, with the greatest fury; and in a few minutes all Covent Garden, and the configuous streets as far as Lugate Hill, and Charing Cross, were so diuminated, that the amallest prim might easily have been read. Several young men, most of them of very respectable connexions, having been drawn by curiosity within the vortex of the flantes, perished in a manner not easily to be described or understood. Three of them were dressed in nanhoen pantalouns, and light clothes—yet their appared appeared untouched, although the whole of the body, from head to foot, was so corched, or rather scalded, that the flesh literally hung, and seemed ready to drop from the bones. They were attended by Dr. Powell, of Essex-street, who considered the saste they were in to be the effect of atcom, produced by the heat of the objects upon which the water was thrown by the engines. One of these young mon dird yesterday, and three more, similarly affected, are under the care of Dr. Powell, with the or no hopes of recovery. On the top of one of the house, we had a part of the building, twelve persons were killed. One man, it is said, was dug out of the rulins with his hair and beard actually on fire, which was instantly extinguished; but on removing the shears of his jacket, the skin came off the poor fellow's arms, and hung over his hards. The loss is estimated at 120,000, of which 50,000, was instanted. The musicians jacket, the skin came off the poor felker's arms, and hung over his hards. The loss is estimated at 120, 0001 of which 50,0001, was insured. The musicians lost most of their instruments, and all the performers who kept their wardrobes in the house, lost the wholes in short, nothing of importance; except the books, papers and cash, were saved. The cause of the fire is attributed to various circumstances; the most probable of which is the following:—In the play of Pizerro, which was performed last evening, when the soldiers discharged their pieces, the blank cartridges and wadding are supposed to have ledged among the wings, and other pures of the stage, where the sparks remained unnoticed. It does not appear that the slightest suspicion was entermined of the fire whom the performers left the Theatre, about one o'clock.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES A sample of superfine blue broadclor ed by the judges to be equal to Europ dollars per yard, is exhibited in Pitts This cloth was made of Mr. Watsot Spanish wood, and manufactured in the der the direction of Mr. En Manard, der the direction of is a complete demonstration of introducing the Spanish asset into as well as our ability to manufacture qual to those of the best English alotte therefore fail to remove all doubs on it is hoped our farmers will immediate the Merino sheep, and thus secure to the country ereat profit. Merc. Adv. and the country great profit, Merc. Adv.

Nothing can excuse the want of rectifude. nation in private life and no p justify a departure from moral princi and happiness are inseparably connec-like the heat and the light of the sun, a like the heat and the light of the sun, always ing, enlightening, invigorating the habitations. If you can lay down in your bed each night, a cording to the advice of Pythagoras, reviet transactions of the day, and find that your heat been honest and pure, where is the man understandly of the sky, with whom you would chartnation? There is none. Rejoice then a glad. Happiness is always in your power, by you can always be virtuous.

