OF REVERENUING THE DEFFF.

A contempt of positive duties, or rather of those ies from which the reason is not so plain as the command, indicates a disposition upon which the surhority of reveiation has obtained little influence. This remark is applicable to the offence of profane swearing, end describes, perhaps, pretty exactly, the eneral character of those who are most addicted to

Mockery and ridicule, when exercised upon the scriptures, or even upon the places, persons and forms set apart for the ministration of religion fall within the mischief of the law which forbids the profanation of God's name; especially as that law is extended by Christ's interpretation. They are, moreover, inconsistent with a religious frame of mind; for as no one ever either feels himself disposed to pleasantry or capable of being diverted with the pleasantry of others, upon matters in which he is deeply interested; so a mind, intent upon the acquisition of heaven, rejects with indignation, every attempt to entertain it with jests, calculated to degride or deride subjects, which it never recollects but with seriousness and anxiety. Nothing but stu pidity, or the most frivolous dissipation of thought. con make even the inconsiderate forget the supreme importance of every thing which relates to the exexpectation of a future existence. Whilst the infidel mocks at the superstitions of the vulgar, insults over their credulous fears their childish errours, or fantasuc rites, it does not occur to him to observe. that the most preposterous device by which the weakest devotee ever believed he was securing the happiness of future life, is more rational than unconcern about it. Upon this subject nothing is so absurd, as indifference-no folly so contemptible, as thoughtlessness and levity-PALEY.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, May 16.

Mr. George Howell was brought up by Habeas Corpus, with the record of his indictment and conviction on return to a writ of Certiorari. The objections taken on his trial by Messrs. Griffin and Fay were argued on his behalf by Emmet and Griffin, and opposed by Riker (district attorney-general) and Sampson.

They were overruled by the court, and the prisoner was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in the state prison at hard labour.

The punishment by statute for forging Bills of Exchange, Bank or Promissory notes, is imprisonment for life; but as a check is not strictly a bill of exchange, though usually declared on as such, the court in so penal a case adopted the mildest construction.

Another criminal case, removed from the sessions by similar proceedings, occupied the

attention of the court. A jury had been sworn to try several capital indictments against one prisoner. They retired to deliberate, and returned with a verdic-Not Guilty on the first; but in their absence another prisoner had been put upon his trial. They conceiving probably, that the other indictments would follow the result of the firs without notice or leave of the court or publick prosecutor, or consent of the prisoner, dispersed; and several of them went to refresh themselves in the adjoining tavern usually frequented by prosecutors and witnesses during their attendance on the court. They were sworn thereupon a second time; but Sampson, for the prisoner, objected to the irregularity; and declined, under the circumstances, the defence of his client, who was convicted (without counsel) upon the subsequent indictments. This case was argued at the bar by Sampson for the prisoner, and Riker (district attorney-general) for the people. The court was satisfied of the irregular conviction; but as the numerous authorities cited from the books were not conclusive either way, the difficulty was whether the maxim of the law, that no man should be put twice in jeopardy for the same cause, should not give to this proceeding the effect of an acquittal. Experience has sanctioned this humane maxim; as the most innocent man may not at all times, and after the rigours of long confinement, and on repeated trials, be able to command the same testimony. At the same time the court, however disposed to discharge the prisoner absolutely, his case being favourably represented to them, were yet unwilling to set a precedent that might be cited in a future case, when the policy of the law might require more strictness. The judges, therefore, adopted the prudent measure of recommending the prisoner to the governour for pardon, which would operate as a discharge, without the danger of a new-precedent, as was done in the case of Alexander Kinlock, a Scotchman, took among the rebels of 1715. (Cited from Foster's Reports.)

Caton Decosta,

Jeweller & Silver-Smith, from Europe, I NPORMS the Public, that he has commenced business for himself in Raleigh, where he solicits patronage:— Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, under the first masters in Europe, and having considerable experience in some of the principal Work-shops in America, he is confident in being able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. For specimens of his skill he refers to the deficult, fine, and obgant work which has been done for two or three years past in Mr. Jehu Scott's shop in this city, which has been done by C. D.

As the advertiser is master of the business be professes he deems it unnecessary to enumerate the kinds of work which he will undertake. All Gold and Silver, table and beaufet furniture, Ladies ornaments, and every thing appertaining to his business will be neatly and expiditiously executed, and on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, June 1, 1809. N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver.

A Maine of Cocks

WILL be fought at Granville Court House, on Thurday & Friday the 8th and 9th of June, for 300 Dollars, between Tarkton Johnson of Granville County, and Bobert Wooden of Halifax, Virginia.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1809.

The Examination of the Students of the Raleigh Academy is now going forward at the State-House A good deal of company is now attending the examination and more is expected. This evening a Play and Farce are to be performed at the Theatre for the benefit of the Academy Library

To the polite attention of Mr. Stanford we owe it hat we were in the early receipt of the President's

We are well pleased with both the substance and manner of the President's Message. His sentiments are American, and his style is neat, flowing and graceful; neither ornamented nor disfigured with metaphorical expression: He does not labour to enforce particular opinions, or to gain plaudits for his superior patriotism. He appears to write because business requires it, and does not seem to make business the pretence for exhibiting fine writing. Unaffected simplicity of language commonly denotes the sincerity of the heart from which t flows.

The Review in page 124 will be read with interest and we flatter ourselves with advantage. It is even possible Mr. Lincaster's plan of Education, by its peculiar discipline of the mind, & by its affording a more ready access to the fount ins of knowledge may give a new character to succeeding ages. We have always highly esteemed the respectable sociey of Friends for the active benevolence for which in all countries they have been distinguished; and we perceive, with much satisfaction, that Mr. Lancaster belongs to it.

The King of Sweden has been deposed by his miles from Stockholm. Couriers were immediate. began shaking, and sominued 2 or 3 minutes. The gained a great victory over a Spanish army in Estre- for it-Some have removed .- Rhode-Island Paper medura, and are now said to be within a few leagues of Seville. The Bruish have once more sent 30,-000 men to Spain, and the Patriots still express a hope that their cause is not lost, especially if Austria should make war. American vessels detained at Cadiz have been restored through the interference of the Marquis Yrujo-the Mar uis has been sent by the Supreme Junta an amb ssador to the Braziis. Don Martin Foichis his Secretary of Le-

Accompanying a very polite letter from George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington House, Virginia, we have received three specimens of Wool which we were requested to present to some Agricultural Society in this State. Unhappily, North-Carolina has as yet no such institution. To meet, however as far as we are able what we suppose to be the wishes of Mr. C. we shall present one specimen to Governor Stone, one to Governor Williams, and the other to the Agricultural Society of South-Carolina.

These specimens are from native Smith's Island Sheep, and the improved Ariington breed. Mr. Custis, of Arlington, and Joseph Cooper, of New-Jersey, in their peaceful pursuits of Agriculture & Domestic Improvements, have acquired bays more nonourable than the laureled crown.

In proof of the attention which is beginning to be haid to the breed of sheep, we will mention that the fleeces of 2 year old lambs at a late shearing in Prince George county averaged nine and a half pounds, and the fleece of an aged ewe weighed 12 pounds-the wool remarkably fine and long.

Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, the Inventor of the Paent Thermo Lamp, and the discoverer of a quarry of Gypsum on the Holston, and whom we lately announced as the proposed author of a work to be entitled the GOLDEN KEY, is now employed in sink ing a weil in Rowan county, about 16 miles East of Salisbury, under the expectation of finding salt water. What led to this exploring work was the sa- made, and are still making, in the District of Columline impregnation of the earth and the frequent in- bia. The large and elegant Bridge over the Potomac. crustation of salt over the ground where the work is now carrying en. As Mr. Henfrey has had considerable experience of salt-wells, great hopes are expeditious. Extensive and important repairs entertained that his expectations will be realized.

The Wheel (see page 118) still keeps the heads of the Richmond Philosophers whirling, if we may judge from their various publications which appear n all the five News-Papers of that metropolis.-The question now is whether Mr. Wood has made any new discovery, and whether it will introduce any new principles of reasoning into Philosophy. Mr Wood still adheres to his first opinions. As the discussion we think would be less interesting to our readers than it appears to be to those engaged in it, we shall for the present dismiss the subject with the essay which introduced it.

A New-Orleans account says, " A fourth of the troops there are already in Hospitals"—fearful apprehensions are entertained of the effects of the summer on raw troops not inured to the

John S. Barbour has been expelled from William and Mary College for having given a Challenge to in such a manner, that one person can weave Two fight a Duel. A prolication has been made of the pieces of cloth, of any size usual in common looms, expulsion by Bishop Madison in order that other se- and equally as good, and makes a border on all sides minaries of learning may beware of the said Barbour.

The Legislature of Connecticut convened on the 11th ult. Gov. Trumbull, in his speech at the opena different organization of the Artillery corps (we presume a substition of the Horse Artillery) and the establishment of Arsenals.

creants and pests of society the Gamblers, are again round; making in all 9 feet diameter, and pointing

purpose of playing Pharo, and taking in the unwary. Petersburg Paper.

> Gold-Two lumps of pure virgin gold have been lately found in ploughing up a cornfield near Spoottsylvania Court House, Virginia, which together weighed 9 oz. 4 dwt. when melted, 8 oz, 15dwt. -the deficiency is owing to the first only-no other material, &c. being in its composition.- Enquirer.

Gen. Wilkinson made his entry into New-Orleans on the 16th of April. He was received with much pomp and parade.

While most of us rejoice in the prospect of an accommodation with England some are at digger points because they happen to differ in opinion as to the causes which have produced the change in her conduct towards us, and not a little scurriity and invective has been brought in aid of the arguments employed on the occasion. Some say the embargo was the cause, others that it was occasioned by the bad success of the British arms in Spain and the final ruin of the Spanish cause; and still another set that it was owing to the equality upon which our nonlate rouse law placed brance and Britain. Mr. Madison, who stands aloof from all party, and who belongs to the United States, has stated in his message that the last was the true cause. As for ourselves we feel no sort of interest in the dispute, perfectly content and happy to take the good thir. Is that come with no disposition whatever to quarrel over them.

Natural Phenomenon .- In the north part of Cum berland, in this state, near the Attleborough line 12 uncle the Duke of Sundermania, and comined in the miles from Providence, about the begining of March. Royal Palace of Drottningholm, on a small island 7 in the night, the ground for the space of 2 or 3 acres ly dispatched to Petersburg, Copenhagen, Paris & houses shook considerably, the water in a pond ac-London, proposing peace. Finland, it is said, has Jacent seemed considerably agitated, and there apbeen offered to Russia as the price of it. The re-volution was occasioned by the distresses of the passed off; and the next day about 2 in the afterwar. The Duke in his proclamation declares him- noon the same quivering of the earth was observed. seif regent. The report of the death of Palafox is Since; every few days, the earth shakes with the contradicted. Nothing of the affairs of France and same appearance, and sometimes so hard as to break Austria except what comes in a very " questionable crockery ware in the houses. These continual shape." Accounts from Spain to the 1st of April convulsions have greatly alarmed the inhabitants represent their affairs to be desperate. The French near and on the place, and no way can they account

> An Entertainment was given at Cartersville. Virg. to John Randolph when on his way to Congress. The following are some of the toasts drank on the occasion.

The President of the United States-His late arrangements with the British minister entitle him to the thanks of the people.

The memory of George Washington and the heroes of the revolution.

Thomas Jefferson, with his inaugural speech. The Standing Army-" A reduction of it within the narrowest limits compatible with the protection of the forts, and preservation of the

ursenals of the United States." The militia of the United States-With arms a their hands "they would be equal to the miitary exigencies of their country," they could execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." What more will mercenary

Our Representative in Congress-The foregoing toasts express some of the prominent principles which have directed his political conduct, and for an adherence to which he has

received our confidence and support. Mr. Randolph then gave the following toast: The Freeholders and Inhabitants of this district-When I forget them may my god forget

Buthe President-John Taylor of Virginia. and Nathaniel Macon of North-Carolina-Uniform friends to liberty, seeking neither office nor emolument-such men never deceive the people.

The Washington Federalist notices, with becoming pride, the improvements, which have been opposite the city of Washington, is completed, and are making on the streets in the city of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and on the roads connecting those places with the country round. The Turnpike Road from the new bridge to Alexandria, is nearly completed-and considerable progress has been made in locating the turnpike authorised by a late act of Congress, from Georgetown to Alexandria. The completion of the capitol is proceeding with all due expedition-and considerable repairs and improvements are making on the President's house and adjoining grounds.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A piece of 32 yards of Broadcloth has been manufactured at Mr. John R. Livingston's farm, of Red-Hook, New-York, from the wool of Marino sheep at the cost and expence of \$4 94 cts. peryard. Mr. Livingston advertises full blooded Merino sheep for sale-Application may be made at Red-Hook, or at \$59, Broudway, in the city.

Charles Cooper, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has invented a new DOUBLE LOOM. It is constructed of the cloth. Forty yards of linen have been woven at it in twelve hours.

An apparatus of the utmost publick utility and largest dimensions in the kingdom was lately fixed ing of the session adverting to the militia, proposes in the school room of the well known Dr. Wanostrocht, of Camberwell. The main tube measures 52 inches round, and runs opwards to the ceiling of the school room, which is 18 feet high: from thence it proceeds to the middle of the ceiling, where it joins Notwithstanding the interference of the courts & a round hollow box, three feet over and 10 inches grand juries at their late quarter sessions, those mis- deep; which box has hollow tubes of 3 feet long all

carrying on their destructive and neferious practices; to every direction in the school. This draws from in town, with as much audacity as formerly. The thence to the stove about three thousand gallous of Publicans, apprehensive of being deprived of their foul air per minute. In common sized rooms, an licenses, no longer permit sublic gaming in their ornamental aperture of 4 inch diameter, is all that is houses, but they still harbour the Blacklegs, and it visible. Would not these be of the greatest imporis understood that two houses configious to the printance in ships, churches, ball rooms, burnacks, and cipal tavern in town, have been rented for the express every description of crowded assemblies? the first physicians, surgeons and then of science in the kingdom say they would, and have granted the pattentee their certificate to that effect. They are called Mertyman's Patent Purifying Air Stoves. N. B. They are likewise a never falling cure for the worst of smokey chiminies.

PEDANTRY.

A young Collegian who was travelling, and above common language, stopped at an inn to get his horse and himself refreshment. Seeing some boys, when he alighted, he ordered one to " circuma mountate his quadruped 2 or 5 times round the mansion, then permit him to inhale a moderate quantity of aqueous particles, after which to give him proper vegetable nutriment, and he would make him pecuntary coinpeusation,"

The boy being unaccustomed to such Linguage, ran into the house, and told his father that a prince was without who spoke French; the f. ther came out, and hearing the man scold, asked him what was the matter? " Sir. (says the gentleman,) I invoke all the genii attestis's that your offspring rejected my solicitations, and manifested a pointed oppugnation to my injunctions. I indulge the expectation that you will coerce obedience by the infliction of corporeal chastisement." What lunatic is this exclaimed the landlord. "and sir" says the traveller " I nareat you to provide me a repast to repair the debititating effects of my equestrian expedition, and get me some diffusible stimulus in a state of dilution, partially saturated with a saccharine impregna-

The inkeeper, without hesitation, concluded him a madman, and with his lusty wife, seized and tied him hands and feet, to a ring in the barn floor, then went for a doctor, who put a blister on his back which in three days brought him to his wandering

A subscription has been set on foot for Mr. T. Sheridan, under the friendly auspices of the Duke of Argyle, to which the prince of Wales has given 1000l. and the dukes of Bedford and Devonshire

Mrs. Clarke, by the impertinence of her replies to the questions put to her in the house, proved, that however she might want go'd to pay her debts, she was in possession of brass.

A gentleman once observing that a person famous in the musica line led a very abandoned life, "aye," replied a wag, "I have often noted that the whole enor of his life was base."

M.IRHIED,

At Fayetteville, a few days since, by the Rev. George A. Baxter, of Virginia, Mr. Alfred Rowland, of Lumberton, to Miss Moisey Clinton, of the former place.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Matthew Drake, of Warren county, and state of Georgia, on his return from a visit to his friends in Nash county, North Carolina, was found dead on the night of the 4th ult. on the public road, within about two miles of the town of Winnsporough; in Fairfield District, South Carolina. His death aps peared to have been caused by a tail from his horsey when probably hastening to avoid a rain which was then approaching. Though he was tar from his relations, in the misst of strangers, he was recognised by James Fort Muse, Esq. Sheriff of the District, to whom, with the key. Mr. Reed, who performed the funeral services, and the people of Winnsborough who attended on that solemn occasion, the ecations of Mr. Drake cannot but express their gratitude for the decent respect paid to the corpse of this worthy and unfort mate man, who was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

"Dynners stand thick through an the ground, Tapusitus to the tomb, And herce diseases war around, To hurry mortals home.

Great God, on what a siender thread Hang everlasting things, To' eternal states of all the dead Upon life's feeble strings."-WATTS. May 20th, 1869.

> PRICES CURRENT. (Corrected by the last accounts.)

FAYETTEVILLE. 12 to 13 BUTTER BACON 70 to 75 BRANDY (Apple) 50 to 60 CORN 30 to 35 COFFEE 14 to 15 COTTON (cwt.) Rum (Jamaica, 4th proof) —— (New-England) 1 10 SALT 12 50 to \$ 15 SUGAR 60 PLAX-SEED, 4 50 to 8 5 FLOUR, (per barrel) Tobacco, (per hundred) 80 to 85 WHEAT, (per bushel) 40 to 50 WHISKEY RICHMOND, VA. 84 to 86 50 FLOUR, superfine, (perbarrel) - -5 50 do. Do. fine, CORN, (per barrel) 2 50 BACON, (per pound) WHISKEY, (per gallon) - 0 46
BAR IRON, (per ton) - - 120 00
HEMP, do. - - 200 00 Wool, (per lb.) - - - - - Wheat, (per bushel) - - - -CHARLESTON. Bacon, (per lb.) - - - - - 00 11 BRANDY, (French, 4th proof) - 01 50 Соттом, (sea island) - - - 00 20 Соттом, (sea island) - - - 00 28 Corn, (gourd-seed) - - - 00 45 — (flint) - - - 00 65 FLOUR, superfine, (per barrel) 08
Rum, (Jam.) fourth proof, - - 01 25 Sugar, (Hav.) per cwt. - - . 07 50 to 38 - (Musc.) do. - - - 09 00 SALT, (per bushel) - - - - - 00 60 to 75 Товассо, - - - - - -- 07 00 TAR, (per barrel) - - - -