Poetry.

APOSTROPHE

of his adopted successor, from the Connectiout Mirror.

O THOU ! henceforward doom'd to dwell, In gloomy shades of Monticelle ; Dost thou approach the new born year, And not turn pale with deepest tear ? Where now are all thy philosophic schemes, Thy moon struck projects, waking dreams; How soon has passed thy empty lame, How soon forgot thy mob-lov'd name? Look back in some reflecting hour, And view the fruits of ill got power .----Behold thy country, left fortorn, Object of pity and of scorn ; Our faith no more the nations prize, Our wealth they plunder, power despise. From whence proceeds this mighty shame? Who spoiled our country of its fame ? Our virtue tarnish'd, peace annoy'd, Our courage blasted, strength destroy'd ! Well may thy frighted conscience start-The guilt fies deep within thy heart ; And first or last will come the hour, When conscience will assert its power. Then let remorse, with mighty sway, In season wash the stain away ; Nor yet delay the task too late, Lest unprepar'd thou meet thy fate, And bear thy country's awful doom, With dread forebodings to the tomb. Our democrats, with sorrowing air, B helo their idol quit the chair, Conscious no other Dagon's arm, Could shield them from impending harms, No other voice with syren song, Could charm to extacy the throng.

Qur pleasures all with pain are mix'd, An end to mortal things is fix'd, Vain are the joys of man below, And human bliss must end in woe. Eight years the great man held his place, In eight short years he ran his race ;-Now with a sad, a bleeding heart, Power, place, and Jefferson must part. Dry-docks, and gun boats now no more; Shall mix with Presidential lore, Embargoes vanish ----- Nature's laws, Must guide both Indians and their Squaws, No more their wampum'd leet shall trace, The white man's path to polish'd grace, But all this bright millennial day, Must fade, and fade, and fade away.

But lo ! to cheer this dismal scene, Some rays of comfort intervene. Though Jefferson's resplendent sun, Its cloudless course of glory's run, Net, beaming bright in southern skies, Another planet greets the eyes, Whose light will guide us, lest we strag Along the Jeffersonian way. To philosophic nonsense bred, In cunning pretty deeply read, Well vers'd in democratic skill, Less mischievous in means, than will Ambitious of his master's fame, But more susceptible of shame-We take him like a churchman's wife "Better for worse"-but not for life. Under his mild uncertain light, Moon-struck we steer along the night, A cautious but deceitful dance, Betwixt King George and sister France; "At Bonaparte look big and sour, Talk of a great Republic's power ; While without either hint, or asking, We close accounts with Mr. Erskine, And after all his pride and planning, Outstrip the crafty Mr. Canning, Lay up Great Britain on the shelves, And make a bargain f r ourselves.

ower and oppression, or mey will sugral one. from the French trunk. So that they may obtain by cajoling the people and gaining their confidence, a lasting possession of power-a permanent ascendency in the state, a superiority over their fellow-To the late President, with an honorary notice civizens independent of elections, they care not for the sacrifice of a neighbours right. We shall be their slaves, and cry to them, mercy for our lives ! in charity, spare some that is left of our property ! For to become the masters of many, they would readily exchange their democracy for homage to a monarch or a Prince of the Empire. What we state fespecting the monarchic inclinations of many of the democrats is not fancied speculation. In addition to the evidence of the several avowals made by them of the benefits to flow from the dominion of Bonaparte over us, and the almost uniform justification of his acts of usurpa tion both in France and elsewhere, we have now to present the reader with a publication in the Whig of the day before yesterday. The Editor of the Whig is a great admirer of the justice and thought proper to declare his disapprobation of the principles of the essay we allude to, though at the same time he informs his readers, that his author is " a f iend of freedom."

" A gangrene has seized the national body po litic. It is infected, it is morbid from head to foot. It has passed away. It is a mere nulity. It has no nerve, no efficiency, and is in the last agonising spasms of a departing spirit."

" The great first source of all our troubles is an elective presidency. It was the downfall of Poland and, if persisted much longer in, will be the down fall of America."

. If the American people are to have a change in their government, would they not wish it upon the principles already estublished ? and if an here ditary president general and commander in chief is at the close of the present administration to be assented to, would they not wish it from gratitude. from the name and the image of the saviour of heir country ; from the spirit of him who was the orime and efficient principal instrument, under God, to obtain their independence, and to rank them among the nations of the earth ? Certainly, think they would ; and add also to his aid one member from each state, of the most suitable character, renowned for wisdom, patriotism and respectability of standing. This with two competent secretaries for the foreign and domestic departments, would form the grand and efficient ouncil of the nation,

" The time has found us, when a change seems necessary, which, upon the plan proposed, will be done with the least possible alteration of things, so as to make our government efficient and respectuble, and to continue for ages to come, one great and undivided republic , the farese fabric of human wisdom, the happiness if man and the praise and on into his conduct will take place. The followadmiration of he world at large."

These sentences are selected from a piece under the designation of Messenger, published in Monday's Whig, and which is the third number of a series of political disquisitions. That the writer belongs to the Democratic fraternity is eident from the vehicle he chuses for his lucubrations, and from the character given him by its Editor, of " a friend to f cedom?' How a friend to close near the centre, allowing very narrow inreedom ? Who call an elective presidency . the tervals-the music to be equally divided to the great first source of all troubles ;' who declares flanks-the troops at open order, and dressed with our body policie, that is our constitutional Repubhe, to be 'gangrened,' intecter,' 'morbid from head to foot, a more nullity &c. who tells us the battery will be opened, and fire a national sathat change is necessary, and that the herednary lutemonarchy he recommends will ' make out govern ment efficient and respectable, and will render it line-at fifty paces the troops will present arms the fairest fabric of human wisdom, the happiness of man, and the praise and admiration of the world at large '. So then it is possible, that he who utters all this slander of our constitution and eulogium upon hereditary monarchy, can be . a friend of freedom,' and a writer for the Whig. rear, turn the tight flank and take post opposite We discard the recommendation of the family of the centre—ne moops will then resume their 's ashington as the stock of the proposed Royal front and close to the the line will break into free. Among the surviving relatives of that il- column by platoons on the right, wheel and pass lustrious man, there is none weeked or foolish e the generals in common time-resume their nough to consent to be made a king over those ground and form the line-the General O der will whom his kinsman loved. We look upon the then be read, after which the officers will be call name as a bait upon the hook of this cuming ed to the centre and introduced-they will then Angler for public opinion. If we could agree to resume their stations - the battery will fire anothink our constitution worse than good for no- ther salute, and the parade will be dismissed. thing as it is described; if we were withing to prize an hereditary monarchy, as the fairest faequal property and of equal rights immemorially enjoyed-if the memory of our fathers could be expunged, and the fond affections of our hearts confirmed by the judgment of our understandings in favor of our present institutions, could be obliterated, then the name of Washington would not. e worth a great, and we should be willing to substitute another genealogy. Such a writer as ie on whom we are animadverting might in that se foster a hope, that the accursed stock of Napoleon would do as well, and it might prevail, for o our shame be it spoken, it is to be leared, that e has more secret admirers than the deceased beliverer of his country. But what of Washing ton ? subjoins the editor of the Whig. . He did ais duty prudently and bravely-thousands be sides did the same. It was the opinion of an American officer, that Lee was his superior in rath ary science, and that general Greene possessed soldier: should they ever occur. ar greater abilities. Let us deify no man !'-Thus we see, that the readers of the Whig will the future, the desire to share the destinies of this he readily supplied with arguments, derogatory of corps was a natural one, but the national execuhe merits of Washington. But what of Wash live has determined otherwise, and the pain inagton? exclaims contemptuously the same for abit of reminding us of the same obligation, emattered with some humiliating taunt: Either of nose, who have made the assertion, it is to be in arms, but his wishes, and his prayers for their r sumed, would be sufficient authority with de nocrats, and the asseveration of all concurring must be proof irresistible of the folly of our attachment to the memory of the family of a man, whom we have foolishly adored and who can be so easily stripped of praise which he did not seek. for years abused to their own sinister purposes, but which was formerly heaped upon him both lives to the cause of your country. blindly and gratuitously !

oun the Freeman's Son We enpy the following notice of Mr. Stanly's Speech against Giles' resolutions relative to the suspension of the British minister's functions. Mr. Stanley (of North-Carolina, a new member,

but who has been once before in Congress) delivered a most original and most able speech, in opposition to the resolution. He blew away, with a powerful gale of argument, the innumerable " airy nothings" which the men of administration had been so long and laboriously collecting, to prove that Mr. Erskine had power to bind the British Government, or at least that our Executive had a right to presume him possessed of such power. He proved to demonstration, that the Administration had either overlooked their duty, or were grossly ignorant of it. To u c a vulgar phrase he ' took the Bull by the horns,' and held him fast. He shewed the futility of the idea that the British Government had insulted ours, by offering to it propositions, which Mr. Erskine (a recognized with ness for our own government) proves originated faultless character of Bonaparie; but he has here. As to the 'Third Condition,' offensive as it was, Mr. S. said it did not appear that our Ex ecutive had manifested the same sensibility with respect to France. Bonaparte has in force a decree for enforcing our Embargol it is to be presumed that the Executive have properly remon strated against it, but where is the evidence of it hy all this clamour for war with England, and all this silence with respect to France ? All the evils of war, great as they are, would be inconsiderable compared with its inevitable consequence an Alliance with Napoleon. Dazzling as ha

been the path of that man's glory, may God pre serve us from the awful fate of all the nations who have gone before us in that path ! Mr. S. concluded with an unequivocal declara

tion that the Eccentive. in shutting the door of negociation upon the British minister, had either overlooked the true interest of the country, o immolated it upon the altar of punctilio. He say masked in the resolution a Declaration of War.

NATCHEZ. December 23.

Brigadier-General Wade Hamp on, Captain Boote, (his aid-de camp,) and several other offi cers reached this place in good health on Wed nesday, the 14th inst. and on Monday following Gen Wilkinson transferred the command of the Army to Brig. Gen. Hampton. There is no event at which we could more rejoice than at this. We sincerely congratulate our country on this happy change We have now a man at the head of our, armies possessed of the most amiable manners and dignity of soul of tried ex perience and valor, and of unsullied fame. Gen. Wilkinson, we learn, intends to take his departure for Washington City, via New Orleans in a few days, where it is understood an examinati ing General Orders were issued previous to the transfer of command :---

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Natchez, Dec. 17, 1809 The troops will be under arms at noon to morrow, to receive and be introduced to Brig. Gen. Hampton.

The corps will fall in according to seniority and

PUBLIC NOTICE

The annexed memorandum of Notes were Loss of Stolen from mey at of near Leav Ford, on the Catowba, on the 9th day of October, 1809 .- viz :

note of £19 Sterling on Robert Kennedy about 16 years due.

- 56 on Charles Alexander, 15 years due, 9 dols, on James Porter, 3 years due, 98 dols, on Matthew Hart, 1 year due, 12 cols. on William Young, Sen. 2 years due, 7 58 on Capt. Stephen Alexander, 2 years du 269 on Samuel Hogs head, b months due.
- 12 100 on David Roey, 4 months due, 14 on Juhn Gardner, 6 months due.

40 on James Flairis, Indian Land, South-Cen assigned to me by Robert W. Harns, near 3 years due 80 on Nathan Orr, assigned to me by Natuan about 3 years due.

to on William L. Davidson, about 3 year de Also an account of 6 dols. for labour done him. A bond against Ezekiel Porter, for 330 acres of land i State of Kentucky.

A proven account against the estate of William D. Cow for 96 dols. upar 3 years due. I note of dols. 25,765 on John Mt Neely, Iredell, assign

ne by Ephraim Alexander, about 3 years due. Also 2 paper p.cket books tied together with a bus

strap. The above publication is therefore to notify the 1 blic. do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said note, b and accounts, given under my hand this 17th day of D ber, 1809. WILLIAM PORT

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Mecklenburg county.

Superior Court of Law, November Term. Nathaniel Beaty, v.a. William Beaty, Original Auachment, returned levied on Land a branch of Malled Creek.

IT appearing to the Court, that said defendant is ana dent of this state ; or dered there fore, that publication is in the Raleigh Minerva for six weeks, thush the said del appear, the next Superior Court of Law, to be here t county of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Chanon the sixth Monday, after the fourth Monday in March m plevy said property, and plead to issue, otherwise just will be entered up against him.

D. COWAN,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Mecklenburg county. Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1

The Heirs of Hezekiah Alexander, dec. VR.

James R. Alexander & Wm. S. Alexander, Pettition.

IT appearing to the Court that one of said Executing an inhabitant of this state ; on motion, it is ordered th that publication be made six weeks in the Raiegh ha that the said defendants appear at the next Sujent 0 Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at in House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday alter the load day in Much nexi, and answer, plead or demur, or the will be taken pro confesso and heard exporte. D. COWAN

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Mecklenburg county. Superior Court of law, November Term,

Sion Barnett, vs. Charles Polk. Original attachment returned levied upon an

Land, one mile from Charlotte. IT appearing to the Court, that said defendant, is an dent of this state ; ordered therefore, that publications n the Raleigh Minerva for six werks, that the said a appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be ber county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlon, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in Ma ch beit, said pr . eny and plead to issue, otherwise judghest up against him.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

We have repeatedly chared the democratic par W, at least the leaders of it, with an indifference to the introduction of arbitrary maxims, and the form and substance of royal government. We have exemplified the former in the forcing act, bric of human wisdom,' in this country of nearly the bill to suspend the habcas corpus act, the courtenance given to Wilkinson after his subversion of the civil power in New Orleans, and we might add the attempt making at this moment, in the House of Representatives, to muzzle the minority by passing a new rule, which dif prevent them from speaking upon subjects, which are disagree. able to the majority, such as the developement of their c' unders, their follies or their crimes against the country, or the mal administration of the Ex ocutive. Beyond a doubt some of the loty dem gogues are now pining, for cordous, for duchies and other gew gaws, that Bonaparte has to ga away very cheap, and others are panting for the power and richar for which the traitors of other countries have sold their fellow citizens, over whom they now insolently dominger, under the auspices of a foreign despot. The same motives. the same pretexts and the same objects are common to aspiring and unprincipled Americans and Frenchmen Some of the turbulent leaders of democracy in France have ended the tragedies. which they played as republicans, by raising themselves into Emperors, Kings, and Nobles, and others, who cut off heads and spilt rivers of blood in the name of liberty and democracy, are now content to pay court to the more success'ul as their flatterers, lackeys, or even hangmen is employment, in the hopes of having their tur nereafter at domineering over their fellow citizenand squeezing out their substance. Thus, Bon: parte has doubtless more admirers among u since he has ornamented his name with an imperial title than he had when he merely called him self, at Toulon. " Brutus Bonaparte, citize" sansculottes." If these persons retain the ascendency and the confidence among us, which they have succeeded in acquiring, and which they have they will inwoques an imitative scheme of reyal

precision-the battery on the right loaded, and with lighted matches-when the generals appeal

The generals will approach the centre of the by word from the commanding officer, and the music will beat while the generals march to the right and return to the left-the music will then cease, and the troops come to the right abouthe generals will turn the left flank pass up the

JA. WILKINSON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cantonnial. Mount Dearborne Dec. 18, 1809 The President having- thought proper to require the presence of the General at the stat of Government, and to confer the command of the troops and posts within this territory and that of Ca, e Fear, at Excettesille, for sale keeping ; and a Orleans on Brig: Gen. Alampton, he is to be re- ger flatter themselves that the scheme is one of de spected and obeyed accordingly.

In taking leave of this detachment of the army of his command, the General would deny his feelings and forget his duty, if he failed to acknow ledge the worth which composes it. The companion of their afflictions & a spectator of the ravages hey, have experienced, more terrible than those of the sword, he has participated their sufferings, has mingled in their sorrows and bears testimony to these fortitude ; which is the best guarantee for their good conduct in circumstances more congenial to the pride, spirit and ambition of a

In retrospecting the past and contemplating separable from the occasion is sensibly alleviated eign patriot, who a few days before modestly re- by the reflection, that the command has been asroached Americans with the disposition to sur- signed to an approved officer of experience and ender that independence, which had been ac- capacity, who knows how to make the most of juired for them by freigners. The French, mi- the means confided to him, and whilst he distinisters Genet and his successors have been in the guishes merit, will er force duty, and administer justice with an even hand,

The General has naught to offer his brethren fame and happiness, and these will accompany them through every scene of life.

He leaves them with a single, request : persevere in that harmony which is without example in a coups of equal strength under similar trials; and be ready at an intant's notice to devote your

JA. WILKINSON.

NOTICE.

D. COWAS

The subscribers qualified at August T Chatham county court, as acministraton estate of Anguish M'Neill, dcc. These who are incebted are notified that unless th mediately come forward and make payment will be brought against them. Those ulaims are also notified that unless they I them properly attested within the time pro by law, they will be barred of recovery.

LEMUEL SMITH] CHRLES SMITH

Cape-Fear Lottery.

THE P-esident and Direc ors of the Deep and En Navigation Company, laving-the management of aut ori ec by the Legislature of North-Carolina, ft the way hallon of Caje-Fear River, respectively pa sonage of their Febow-Citizens .- It is almost t to entarge on the utility of then plan and the gran which are likely to result from its completion, it navigation to the center of the state, and within the mile of the eat of go enment, a lew miles of the life which is in the neighbourhood of a rich and lentile p state, and forty-five miles above the head of the pre tion-the whole of the miney will be i eposited in the and equitable that has yet been offered to the public s assure the public, that from the number of period ed in the navigation there is every reason to belief drawing will take place before the first of March in ets will be sold at all the Post Offices in the state, I ber of other public places in the United States.

SCHEME.

| . 1 | Prize | of 6,000 | | is 6,0 | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|--------|--|
| 3 | du. | 2,000 | do. | -6,0 | |
| Fr 1 5 | do. | 1,000 | do. | 3,0 | |
| 10 | do. | 500 | do. | 5,0 | |
| 20 | do. | 900 | do, | 4.0 | |
| 40 | de. | 100 | . do. | | |
| 60 | do. | 50 | du. | 2,0 | |
| 198 | do. | 80 | do. | . 3,9 | |
| 1,200 | do. | 10 | , du. | 12,0 | |
| 2,130 | de. | | · d9. | 17,9 | |
| - | V The | | | | |
| 3,667 | Prizes | . Ander | in the | 66,0 | |
| 7,333 | Blank | I | 1 | 1000 | |
| THE PERSON AND IN | 1000 | | 1. 1. A. 2. T. 1. | 1.255 | |

11,000- Tickets at 6 Dollars 66,00 Tickets 6 dollars, subject to a deduc on of fitters Part of the above Prizes to be determine

| 2 | Jollowing manner | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Ist drawn Ticker | t after 1,000 is | drawn | | | | |
| ł | lst do. | do. 2,000 | do. | 1 | | | |
| 1 | ist do. | do. 3:000 | do. | | | | |
| í | 1st do | do. 4,000 | do. | | | | |
| Į | . do | dy 5.000 | do. | 3 | | | |
| 8 | lst do. | do. 6,000 | do. | | | | |
| Ì | ist do. | do. 7,000 | do. | 9,97 | | | |
| | lst do. | °do. '8,000 | do. | 10 | | | |
| l | lst do. | do. 9,000 | do. | | | | |
| | 1st do. | do. 10,000 | do. | | | | |
| 8 | The drawing w | ill commence as | 8008 | 25 | | | |

The draging will commence as soon a tickets are sold, and continue to draw five day until the drawing is completed .- All P. izes pa alter the drawing. H. BRANSON

Fareteville, Dec. 15, 180