



Repository of Genius.

FROM MRS. ROBINSON'S VANCEZA.

THE chilling gale that nipped the rose, Now murmuring finks to loit repose; The shad'wy vapours fall away, Upon the fil'ry floods of day; Health breathes on every face I see, But, ah! she breathes no more on Me!

THE DUEL.

The following authenticated account of the extraordinary Duel which lately took place at Philadelphia, with the remarks which accompany it, are copied from a paper of that city:

TO MR. BRADFORD.

SIR, May 8th, 1800. In consequence of your application to us for an account of the duel which was fought last evening, and information that you are about to publish a communication made to you on the subject (which it is more than probable must be very incorrect) we furnish you with this statement of it. For words used by Mr. Champlin in debate last Monday in the House of Representatives and which Mr. Bayard deemed to be of a personal nature he requested Gen. Morris to call on Mr. Champlin with the following note.

Mr. Bayard requests Mr. Champlin to state the observations which he designed to apply personally to him in the debate of this morning Mr. B. being at a distance from Mr. C. did not distinctly hear all the expressions which were made use of. And it is also possible that Mr. C. may have employed words which conveyed sentiments he did not entertain nor mean to express.

Monday May, 5th 1800. To which Mr. Champlin shortly after gave the following answer.

Philadelphia, May 5th, 1800. SIR, In reply to your note, which was handed to me by Gen. Morris. I think proper to state, that I understand you to charge me, in the course of a debate on Friday last, with being in the habit of making trifling motions upon subjects with which it was my duty to be acquainted, but of which I was grossly ignorant—my intention in making the remarks I did this morning in the House of Representatives was, to repel this charge with all the contempt which I thought it deserved. I cannot recollect the particular expressions I made use of to convey my ideas.

I am, Sir, Your most humble servant, C. G. CHAMPLIN.

The Hon. Mr. Bayard. Owing to the engagements of Gen. Morris, the foregoing answer was not delivered to Mr. Bayard, till some hours after its receipt, and in the evening Mr. Champlin received at his lodgings, the following billet:

SIR, The rudeness of your answer to my note of this morning, leaves me but one course to pursue. My friend Gen. Morris will communicate to you my expectations, which I presume you will not disappoint. If I could ask any favour of you, it would be that no delay might be interposed in the business.

Your obedient servant, JAMES A. BAYARD. Monday, May 5th, 1800.

Mr. Champlin immediately accepted the invitation, and said that one of his friends would wait on General Morris in the morning. Mr. Champlin called on Mr. Rutledge the next day— informed him that he had received and accepted a challenge, and desired that he would consider himself as his second. Mr. Rutledge wrote to Gen. Morris, notifying him of it, and expressing a wish that the proposed meeting might not take place immediately, as circumstances which were not to be controlled by Mr. Champlin rendered some delay desirable. In consequence of this communication, and arrangements made by General Morris & Mr. Rutledge the meeting

was delayed till last evening, when the parties met. Mr. Bayard fired on receiving the word, and Mr. Champlin one or two of the seconds after. Mr. Bayard's ball entered Mr. Champlin's left cheek near the mouth and passed out below the ear. Mr. Champlin's ball hit Mr. Bayard on the right thigh some inches above the knee—they are both flesh wounds.

Mr. Bayard's is extremely slight, and it is more than probable Mr. Champlin will be sufficiently recovered to go abroad in a few days. The seconds being of opinion, that the parties should not proceed, communicated their sentiments to the gentlemen, who met half way, shook hands and declared that no enmity was felt by either. Both the gentlemen displayed, throughout the whole of this transaction, the greatest coolness, determination and courage, it was possible to exhibit.

Yours, &c. &c. L. R. MORRIS. JNO. RUTLEDGE, Jr.

To the Printer.

SIR, I this moment took up a paper, entitled "The True American and Commercial Advertiser," and was surpris'd with a relation of a duel having taken place between a Mr. Bayard, and a Mr. Champlin, two members of Congress, under the signature of a Mr. Morris and a Mr. Rutledge, who as I am informed, are also members of Congress, and who acted as their seconds. Had I seen this account at home, I would have thought myself authorized to suspect the relation was a forgery, and intended to cast an odium on the gentlemen, but from the information of those acquainted with Congress, I am assured it is a fact—I am also informed that they belong to the same political party, they are both strong Federalists; this single circumstance conveys to me, Sir, the highest idea of the depravity of men in power.

Duelling has often been demonstrated to be inconsistent with true courage; wherever the spirit of military glory exists, duels rarely or never occur. But among the dregs of an army, or in time of peace, or in a mercenary army where there are no objects to excite to military enterprise, and luxury and effeminacy have destroyed the gem of true love of glory, duelling may be a common employment; in such a state of things, false shame is the motive of action, and he who dare not face the enemy in open field, will risk his life to avoid forfeiting the opinion of fools and knaves. In conformity to these sentiments, is the opinion of the antagonist of the author of the characteristics, he observes that private duelling arising from the sense of private injury is naturally produced by the fear of shame only, glory is seldom thought of in this instance, and when it is, is produced the baneful character of a bully, it is the fear of shame, therefore, and not the love of glory, that supports the spirit of duelling.

But what are we to think of the example set by those who hold the first rank in the nation? Is it not infectious? Is not duelling contrary to our holy religion? Is it not contrary to law? Do not those who risk their lives on such trifling accounts, violate every social and moral obligation? It is clearly my opinion that they do; that it argues a total defect of real principle, and wherever self-interest and the public good do not coincide, the public have no hold upon the integrity of the man, no assurance of his pursuing the public interests.

In short, Sir, I would wish to know wherein the case of these two honourable gentlemen differs from that of the three pirates who were executed yesterday morning? In the one there was actual, deliberate murder, in the other in the words of their seconds, "both the gentlemen displayed through the whole of this transaction the greatest coolness, determination and courage it was possible to exhibit," that is, a deliberate determination to kill each other if they could. The case of the pirates may possibly be the more aggravated as they were servants, and intended to engross the property and give their masters no chance for their lives, or rather no chance of taking theirs. But with regard to the example on society, the prostration of moral obligation,

and the destruction of the real principle of honour, I have no doubt it is more pernicious than the case of the pirates, and if it does not deserve the same fate, honest men will not deny but it merits severe and exemplary punishment. How Congress, who, among us that live in the back country, are called the fathers of their country, will notice this, I know not; but I know what they ought to do. They are bound by every noble principle that can actuate the human mind, by the religion, the policy, the public opinion of their country instantly to expel them.

At any rate, if this should not take place, it is to be hoped that the people whom they represent will manifest their disapprobation of such practices by withdrawing all confidence from men who are capable of conduct so extremely improper.

A COUNTRYMAN.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The following account of this establishment appears in the Paris journals:

THE funds of the Bank of France amount to thirty millions of francs, which are divided into thirty thousand shares. The bank is empowered to discount bills of exchange and promissory notes, having three signatures of French citizens or foreign merchants of known solvability; to advance money on a cash account with individuals and public establishments, and to issue notes payable to the bearer, both at sight, and at a certain number of days after.

But it will advance no monies on securities resulting from transactions contrary to the interest of the republic or to legal commerce, nor upon mere bills of accommodation.

The general court of the bank will be composed of the 200 proprietors, who, being citizens of France, possess the greatest number of shares. This circumstance will be ascertained at the conclusion of every quarter; and in cases where the amount is equal, the preference will be given according to the date of subscription. The affairs of the bank are to be under the immediate management of fifteen regents, and three censors, to be chosen by the general court. The regents and censors must be individually possessed of thirty, or collectively of five hundred and forty shares. A general court is to be held on the 25th Vendemiaire of every year, but it may be extraordinarily convoked by the regency for the purpose of proposing changes or modifications of the fundamental statutes. The transfers of the shares are to be made on the order of the holder, presented by one of the accredited agents of the banks of which, as a security for their conduct, they must themselves possess a certain number of shares. The regents and censors will hold a general council every six months, for declaring the dividends, which will be paid in Paris by the cashier of the bank, and in the chief place of every department, by the correspondents of the bank.

SEDITION.

FREDERICK the Great, though a King, experienced from the equity of his heart, and the justice of his mind, more of pleasure than uneasiness at the opinions of disapprobation, which his subjects might express at his conduct. One day, observing a placard, arraigning his conduct, placed on his front gate, and that it was posted at a considerable height to prevent any person of ordinary stature from tearing it down; the king rode up, and standing in his stirrups, placed it much lower, observing "that it was too high to be generally read by short people." At another time, one of his ministers informed him, that a merchant of considerable importance, had declared the king to be a tyrant, a murderer, and a disgrace to his crown. "How many soldiers does he command," says Frederick, coolly? "Not a soul, my liege, but about a dozen domestics." "If he could bring forward 20,000 men to the field (said Frederick) I would punish him severely for such expressions, by beating him with half the number!"

Instances of Spanish Vanity.

The grave and phlegmatic air of the Spaniard is taken by strangers

for pride, but it is not so always. It must, however, be granted, that this nation is remarkable for haughtiness which may be attributed to the extent of its conquests, to the grand ideas it entertains of its origin, and, perhaps, to the majesty of its language. It is not only among people of condition, that Spanish pride is most apparent; a tradesman, and even one of the lowest class, a mean beggar retains in the midst of wretchedness, a deportment and tone of confidence which seem to raise him above his condition. Here may be remembered the answer of the beggar at Madrid, to a passenger who reproached him with preferring laziness to useful labor; "It is money not advice I ask you for," said the proud beggar, turning his back upon him with all the gravity of a Castilian.

The French have endeavoured to ridicule the Spanish gravity by this short story: A certain Cavalier, as noble as the King, as catholic as the Pope, and as poor as Job, arrived in the night time at a village in France where there was only one inn. As it was past midnight, after knocking for a long time at the door without being able to awake the landlord; he at last made him rise by louder and more frequent tapping. Who is there? cried the landlord from a window. It is, says the Spaniard, Don Juan Pedro Hernandez, Rodriguez de Villa-Nova, Conde de Malafra, Cavaleiro de Santiago, d'Alcantara. The landlord answered him immediately, shutting the window, 'Sir, I am very sorry; but we have not chambers enough for longing all those Gentlemen.'

WARRENTON RACES.

WILL commence on Friday the 6th of June. The first Day two Miles Heat; the second Day one Mile Heat. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, that never started for a Purse of thirty Dollars Value previous to the 21st April last.

LANDS.

In North-Carolina, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

THIRTEEN Hundred and thirty Acres in Surry County, two Hundred and twenty five in Halifax County, two Lots in the City of Raleigh on Halifax Street, adjoining Union Square, No. 211 and 227; for which I will take Lands in the State of Tennessee; either in the Military Reserve, or on Indian Boundary, or in the Territory North West of the Ohio. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, THOMAS E. SUMNER. Warren County, March 3, 1800.

PETER CASSO

TAKES this method of returning his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Patronage, and to inform them, that as Circumstances have not permitted him to dispose of his house and Lot in this Place, he continues to keep his Public House as usual; where, by his Attention and Assiduity, he hopes to merit a continuance of the Favours he has so liberally received for many Years past.

He has just returned from Peterburg, (Virginia) where he has purchased a fresh Assortment of Goods for his Store; and will endeavour to keep a general Supply of every necessary for the House, as well as for the Store. Amongst many others he has the following Articles for Sale:

- Champaigne } Wines. Oranges Limes Tea Coffee London-Portes Anizetic Noyeau Cream of Coffee Broad Hoes, No. 1 to 4 Pins and Needles, assorted Combs & Brushes White wash & paint Brushes Horse-whips leading Lines Bar Iron Gilt Oil and white Lead Window Glafs and Putty Slates and Pencils Pistols and Guns Fine Necklaces Writing Paper and Quills Hair Powder and Pomatum Nails assorted from 4 to double 10, &c. Siffer Bottoms, rims, and Hoops Sickles, Scythes, Cutting Knives & Spades Stock Locks Curtain Pins Hardware of all Kinds Plated & gilt buttons Blacksmith's Tools assorted Glafs & Tin Wares

Two adjoining Lots for Sale.

In the City of Raleigh. ONE of which is tolerably well improved, having on it a large and commodious Dwelling-House, neatly finished, a Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stable, &c. situate on Morgan-street, which is the next to the Union-Square; The other Lot is well improved, extending back to Hargett-street. These Lots may be had at a low Price for Cash; or they may be had on a Credit of one, two, or three Years. Apply to Wm. PEACE. Raleigh, May 12, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a valuable TRACT of LAND, lying on both Sides of Cedar Creek, and on the Road leading from Louisburg to Tarborough, containing between twelve and thirteen Hundred Acres. There are belonging to said Tract, a Parcel of the best Low Ground in this Part. The said Land lies within about five Miles of Louisburg, thirly from the City of Raleigh, and forty from Tarborough. There is on said Land a very good Dwelling-house, about thirty-two feet by twenty-eight, neatly finished in the Inside with Brick, a Brick Kitchen below Stairs, floored with the same, in two Rooms; a Smoke-house, Granary, and other Outhouses; a good Well, within seventy Steps of the Door, about twenty Feet deep, neatly bricked from the Bottom. There is also a good Apple and Peach Orchard. The Situation of the Place is high, healthy and pleasant.

The Terms of the above Land are, one Half Cash, and the other a Small Credit. Possession will be given the First Day of January next.

He will take a young, active House Girl, as Part of the first Payment.

ABRAHAM PERRY, Franklin County, May 7, 1800.

A Valuable House and Lot IN RALEIGH, FOR SALE.

AS it is the Intention of the Subscriber to leave this State some Time this Summer, he offers for Sale, his House, situated on the East Side of Fayetteville Street, nearly in the Centre between the State and Court-Houses, and between Mr. Meant's Tavern and the Post-Office, and an excellent Stand for Business; the Dimensions of the House are 28 by 24 Feet, one story high, having four Rooms on the first Floor, and two Fire-Places; two Rooms on the upper Floor, with a Fire-Place. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling-House.

This Property will be sold low for prompt Payment; Credit, however, for a Part may be had, on the Purchaser's giving Bond with approved Security. Possession may be immediately had.

All Persons indebted to him, are notified that unless they discharge their respective Accounts on or before the 25th of June next, they will, without Discrimination, be lodged in the Hands of an Officer. The Circumstance of his being about to leave the State, (if an Excuse is necessary) will at once account for and justify his Determination to have a final Settlement with all Customers. Raleigh, May 6. ROGER FITCH

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable MILLS on Bear-Creek, near the Cheraw Hills, Chesterfield County, South Carolina, formerly the Property of Eliza Parker, containing of a Saw Mill and a Grind Mill, with upwards of 4000 Acres of Land, well timbered with Yellow Pine, convenient to the Mills. The Stream and Situation equal, if not superior, to any in the Southern Part of the Continent, running seven or eight Saws. The Lumber can be boated, from the Mills to Georgetown. The Boat Building is carried on at said Mills, and might be enlarged to great Advantage.

The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser, as young Negroes or Merchandise would be taken for one Half of the Purchase Money; one-fourth in Cash, to be paid in Hand; the remaining fourth to be paid in twelve Months. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many Advantages that accompany this Property, as it is presumable no Person will purchase without viewing the Premises. My Residence being in the Western Country, will authorize my offering a great Bargain in said Property. Any Person inclinable to purchase, will please to attend on the Premises on the first of May, or as soon thereafter as possible, as I wish to set out for the Western Country as soon as I can dispose of said Property; and if not sold on or about the first of June next, it will then be offered for Sale at twelve Months Credit, the Purchaser giving Bond with approved Security, though a private Sale would be preferred by the Subscriber. S. GRIFIN. Chesterfield County, April 17, 1800.

Three-fourths of this Property will be exchanged for Western Lands within the Indian Boundary.

NEW PAMPHLETS.

WITH his other Goods, J. Gales has received the following new Pamphlets: WASHINGTONIANA: a Collection of Papers relative to the Death and Character of General George Washington; with a correct Copy of his last Will and Testament, to which is added, his Legacy to the People of America, &c. Price, on very fine Paper, 2s. 6d. 1 sh. common, 5s. PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY on the Answers of sundry States, to their Resolutions passed in December, 1798, commonly called Mr. Madison's Report. Price 2s. 6d. THE COLLECTED WISDOM OF AGES, the most stupendous Fabric of Human Invention, the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, a true Copy from the Original in the Possession of William Pitt and Co. By Timothy Teltroth. Price 2s. 6d.

BLANKS, used by Clerks of County & District Courts. To be had at J. Gales's Office, Neatly printed on good Paper.