

than kings, will find much in a Newspaper to amuse, and a great deal more to instruct them. The mass of agricultural information which may be obtained in the course of a year, through the medium of the paper, is great; and its usefulness cannot be doubted.

And last, though not least, the **FATH**, I think cannot feel uninterested in the success of the Carolinian. In the beneficial influences which a public journal has on society in general; in the certain tendency which it has to improve the public taste, and to advance refinement: In such results as these they cannot feel a total unconcern. In the same ratio that civilization and refinement, and knowledge, have advanced in any nation, have the fair, "heaven's last, best gift," risen in estimation, and their rights been acknowledged. Among the savages of America, and in various nations of Asia, we find them merely beasts of burden. With the more polished Mussulmen, they are beautiful specimens of nature's workmanship, endowed with animal life to administer to the pleasures of the faithful followers of the Prophet; but they want the immortal spirit! In civilized and christianized Spain, they are little better than slaves: But in France, England and America, where refinement, taste and science spread a bright and cheery lustre over the moral face of nature, what is **WOMAN**? Not an animated, soulless mass of clay—not the slave—but the "lovely companion of man," the sharer of his joys, the sweetener of his toils, and the angelic soother of his woes. And what has restored them to that rank to which nature at first designed them? The benign influences of uncorrupted Christianity, and a free and enlightened **PRESS**.

In fine, Messrs. Editors, to all classes and conditions of society, a Newspaper presents itself as an instructor and a friend. In it the poor may find much to console and to render them contented in their humble sphere—the rich will find, that wealth alone confers not happiness; and that "she is oftener found with the peasant in his cottage, than with the prince in his palace;" the ambitious may discover beacons on almost every page—pointing out to them impending fate: the good citizen constant incentives to perseverance in a virtuous course—and the philosopher an ample field for the study of human nature. Here genius may kindle his fires, and dart his lightnings: Here poetry may now diffuse her soft end mellow light, and then burst upon us with all the fire and sublimity of Homer: And here the youthful muse may try her unfledged wing, and learn to soar, like Milton's, up to the high empyrean: And finally, to conclude with an anti-Cimex, (if I am not encroaching too far on your territories,)

"Here all may scribble with unbounded sway,
If they will do it in a decent way."

ALIBUIS.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

Messrs. KILMER & BINGHAM—I last week attended at the examination of our Female Academy; and were I to give vent to the exuberance of my feelings at beholding the girls exhibit such proofs of advancement in literature, and the useful acquirements of domestic life, and in the elegant accomplishments of refined society, I should involuntarily exclaim to them, individually, with the poet,

"Though your body be confined,
And soft love a prisoner bound,
Yet the beauty of your mind
Neither check nor chain hath found."

The exercises were such as to reflect a high degree of commendation on the industry and application of the pupils, and the highest credit upon the instructresses, for the faithfulness and ability with which they have conducted the school. I think that the evidences of improvement exhibited by the young ladies on their examination, could not fail to realize the fondest anticipations of their relatives.

Are there any parents, who viewed the progress of their children, with a paternal eye, and solicitude with which they have watched over them from their cradles—to prove an ornament to their families, and a solace and blessing to their old age, without their hearts swelling with a native pride and an inward exultation? Are there any young ladies, not belonging to the Academy, who attended at the examination, who did not feel a spirit of emulation involuntarily rise, and an honest pride animate them, at beholding the truly noble performance of their sex? And are there any young gentlemen who witnessed the examination, whose hearts were not transported with esteem and respect, and who were not ready to exclaim:

"Better sex! yours was the noble birth;
For you of men were made—man but of earth,
Best work of the creation! brutes should do
Hommage to man; but man shall bow to you."

And were there any present, whose hearts are either by nature callous, or which have been rendered so by avarice, and who are ever ready to underrate the capacity of the female mind, with respect to literary acquirements? If there were, let them "come unto me," and I will pledge myself to eradicate that spirit of envy and detraction which rankles in their breasts. I will show them from history, that women have attained to the highest celebrity in literary acquisitions. I will show them, that in the 15th century, a young lady of Italy made such progress in her studies, that at the age of 23 she pronounced a funeral oration in Latin, in the great church of Bologna; at the age of 26, she took the degree of Doctor of Laws, and began publicly to expound the Institutions of Justinian; and at the age of 30, her great reputation raised her to a chair, where she taught the law to a prodigious concourse of scholars from all nations; but such was the power of her eloquence, that her beauty was only admired when her tongue was silent. There have been many other illustrious women in Italy. And in Spain, Isabella of Isosa preached in the great church of Barcelona; went to Rome, and converted the Jews by her eloquence. The brightness of the thrones of Russia, Spain and England have been heightened by illustrious women who have sat upon them. There are instances of great and expanded minds among the women of our own country: Miss Rossy, (daughter of the late Dr. Jean Rossy) of Charleston, S. C. assumed the practice of medicine, after the decease of her father, and has been extensively useful in some branches of practice; by means of which she contributes largely to the maintenance of the family—the Dr. having been rather careless of his secondary avocations.

will, moreover, show them, if they are not so willfully blind as to refuse to see, though it should be reflected in their faces like the resplendent beams of the Sun of Heaven, that woman was not made solely for man's use—as a mere plaything, or a pretty piece of furniture.

You may suppose, Messrs. Editors, from my zeal in their cause, that I am some love-enslaved devotee to the female sex. But I am no such thing—and perhaps I shall, some day, convince you of it. No—I only wish to show the utility, and as I verily believe, the necessity of giving our young females a general education, adapted to all the concerns and vicissitudes of human life—that we may see rise up from among them—intelligent, virtuous, accomplished and amiable women, at once the ornament and honor of an enlightened society.

Believing the Salisbury Female Academy, from the skillful and judicious manner in which it is conducted, to be eminently calculated for giving a young lady a finished education, I would heartily recommend it to the notice of those parents and guardians, of this and the adjoining sections of country, who have the care of the education of young females. The new building, which is now erecting, will add much to the pleasantness and convenience of the school.

Salisbury, June 19, 1820.

ACTS

OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

LOAN.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars. (House. 15th May, 1820.)

The President empowered to borrow not exceeding 3,000,000 dollars, at five per cent. reimbursable at any time after 1st Jan. 1832; or at six per cent. reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States. The bank of the United States may lend the money: or the Secretary of the treasury may cause certificates of stock to be constituted and sold. An agent may be appointed to procure subscriptions or sell the stock. 4000 dollars are appropriated for the expenses of the loan; for the repayment of the principle and interest of which the surplus of the annual appropriation of 10 millions of dollars is pledged.

MAINE.

An act for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union. (House. 3d March, 1820.)

Maine, with the consent of the legislature of Massachusetts, admitted into the Union from the 15th March, 1820. See Congress.

MILITIA.

An act to establish a uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States. (House. 12th May, 1820.)

The system of discipline and field exercise observed by the regular army, to be observed by the militia; and Baron Steuben's rules and discipline repealed.

MISSOURI.

An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories. (House. 6th March, 1820.)

This act, in general, contains the same provisions as preceding acts in like cases. The election of Representatives to form a convention is to take place in May, and the convention is to meet at St. Louis on the second Monday of June, 1820. The state is to be entitled to one Representative in Congress until the 4th census; and there is the usual reservation of land for schools, for a seminary of learning, and for a seat of government. The 8th section of this act forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, in the territory ceded by France under the name of Louisiana, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, except the part included within the State of Missouri, unless in the punishments of crimes; but fugitives may be reclaimed.

NAVY.

An act authorizing the building of a certain number of small vessels of war. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

Not exceeding five, of not exceeding 12 guns each, at the discretion of the President. 60,000 dollars appropriated for the object.

PENSIONERS.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. (House. 1st May, 1820.)

No person is to receive a pension after payment of that due on 4th March, 1820, unless he exhibits a schedule of his whole estate and income, clothing and bedding excepted, and takes an oath. A certified copy of the schedule and oath, and opinion of the court, must be delivered to the Secretary of War; but in case of insanity or incapacity, the schedule may be received by the court without oath. The original schedule must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court; and persons swearing falsely are to suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury. The Secretary of War may strike from the pension list the names of persons who, in his opinion, are not in indigent circumstances, &c. And persons who relinquished pensions to avail themselves of the act of 18th March, 1818, and stricken from the list in virtue of the third section of this act, are restored to pensions relinquished.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," and for other purposes. (House. 15th May, 1820.)

The act of the 10th April, 1806, revived and continued in force for one year. Pensions to commence at the time of completing the testimony of claims to them. Agents for paying invalid pensions, to give bonds, &c.

ROADS.

An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

The President to appoint three persons, not citizens of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, to examine the country, and to lay out a road from Wheeling to some point on the left bank of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois. Surveyors, &c. are provided for; and the commissioners are to report to the President. 10,000 dollars are appropriated to defray the expense.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments. (House. 1st May, 1820.)

Unexpended monies, when the object of appropriation has been effected, are to be carried to the surplus fund; and balances of monies drawn, after the object has been effected, are to be deposited to the Treasury. The Secretary of War and Navy are to lay before Congress, annual reports of the operations of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the balances

of the amount, balance, &c.; and the Secretary is to estimate the probable demands, and the balances are to be deducted from the estimates for the current year. Unexpended monies in the hands of the Treasurer, or as agent of the War and Navy Departments, for more than two years, are to be carried to the surplus fund; but no transfer to surplus fund till the expiration of the time limited for the completion of the object. Appropriations made for the service of one year, are not to be transferred to another branch of expenditure in a different year, under the act of 3d March, 1820. No appropriations in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent, to be subject to transfer under the act of 3d March, 1820; but appropriations in the military department, for subsistence, forage, and medical and hospital, and quarter master's department, may be applied from the one to the other of these objects; and in the naval department, appropriations for provisions, for medicine and hospital stores, repairs of vessels, and clothing, may be applied to either of those objects, by direction of the President. No contracts are to be made by the Secretaries of Departments, except under authority of a law, or adequate appropriation; and except contracts for subsistence, clothing, and quarter master's department. No land is to be purchased for the United States, unless in virtue of a law. The Secretary of the Treasury is to annex to the annual estimates a statement of appropriations for the service of the year by former acts, and of sums in the Treasury. The 9th section of this act repeals the 2d section of the appropriation act for military arrearsages, of the 16th February, 1818.

An act providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.)

This act authorizes the designation of an officer of the Treasury, by the President, who is to act as agent on behalf of the United States, for enforcing payment of monies due. For this purpose he may proceed by warrant of distress against principals and sureties. Persons who consider themselves aggrieved, may apply to a district judge and obtain an injunction, first giving bonds. Clerks of courts are to furnish the agent with lists of judgments and decrees in suits to which the United States are parties.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

From the London Observer of April 30.

Sentence of Death passed upon the Conspirators.

This morning, at a quarter after nine, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, the Chief Baron Mr. Justice Richards, Mr. Justice Best, and the common serjeant took their seats.

Mr. Brown, the jailor, was immediately requested to bring the prisoners to the bar. In a few minutes, the clank of chains was heard, and the eleven prisoners entered the court. They were all double ironed, with the exception of Ings, who had been much indisposed since his conviction. Thistlewood came first, and advanced to the bar. There was a melancholy resignation in his countenance. He appeared considerably altered since the last time of his being in court.

All being in readiness, Mr. Shelton (the clerk of the arraigns) addressing himself to Thistlewood, said, "Arthur Thistlewood, you stand convicted of high treason, what have you to say why you should not receive judgment to die according to law?"

Thistlewood immediately drew forth a manuscript address, which he proceeded to read in a mournful tone, and with a strong provincial accent, as follows:

"My Lords: I am asked, my lord, what I have to say that judgment of death should not be passed upon me according to law. This to me is mockery—for were the reasons I could offer incontrovertible, and were they enforced even by the eloquence of a Cicero, still would the vengeance of my lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth be satiated only in the purple stream which circulates through a heart more enthusiastically vibrating to every impulse of patriotism and honor than that of any of those privileged to their country, who lord it over the lives and property of the sovereign people with barefaced impunity. The reasons which I have, however, I will now state—not that I entertain the slightest hope from your sense of justice, or from your pity. The former is swallowed up in your ambition, or rather by the servility you descend to, to obtain the object of that ambition—the latter I despise. Justice I demand. If I am denied it, your pity is no equivalent. In the first place,

"I protest against the proceedings upon my trial, which I conceive to be grossly partial, and contrary to the very spirit of justice—but, alas! the judges, who have heretofore been considered the counsel of the accused, are now, without exception, in all cases between the crown and the people, the most implacable enemies of the latter. In every instance, the judges charge the jury to find the subject guilty; nay, in one instance, the jury received a reprimand, and that not in the gentlest terms, for not strictly obeying the imperious mandate from the bench.

"The court decided upon my trial to be from its usual forms. Nay, it is with me a question, if the form is usual which precluded me from examining witnesses to prove the infamy of Adams, of Hiden, or of Dwyer. Ere the Solicitor General replied to the address of my counsel, I applied to the court to hear my witnesses. The court inhumanly refused, and I am in consequence consigned to the scaffold. Numerous have been the instances in which this rule of court has been infringed; but to have infringed it in my case would have been to incur the displeasure of the court, and to forfeit every aspiring hope of promotion. A few hours hence and I shall be no more; but the nightly breeze which will whistle over the silent grave that shall protect me from its keenness, will bear to your restless pillow the memory of one who lived but for his country, and then when liberty and justice had

been driven from its confines by a set of scoundrels. For life, as it respects myself, I care not; but while yet I may, I would rescue my memory from the calumny which I doubt not will be industriously heaped upon it when it will be no longer in my power to protect it.

"I would explain the motives which induced me to conspire against the Ministers of his Majesty, and I would contrast them with those which these very ministers have acted upon in leading me to my ruin. In doing this, it will be necessary to take a short review of my life for a few months prior to my arrest, for which I am to be executed without a trial—or at least without an impartial one, by a jury of my peers.

"This true, the form, the etiquette of a trial has been gone through; but I challenge any of the judges on the bench to tell me, to tell my country, that justice was not denied me in the very place where justice should only be administered. I challenge them to say that I was fairly tried. I challenge them to say that I am not murdered, according to the etiquette of a court (falsely denominated) of justice. I had witnesses in court to prove that Dwyer was a villain, beyond all example of atrocity. I had witnesses in court to prove that Adams was a notorious swindler, and that Hiden was no better: these were the three witnesses, indeed, almost the only ones against me; but the form and rules of a court must not be infringed upon to save an unfortunate individual from the scaffold.

"I called those witnesses at the close of Mr. Adolphus's address to the jury, and before the solicitor general commenced his reply, but the court decided that they could not be heard.—Some good men have thought, and I have thought so too, that before the jury retired, all evidence was in time for either the prosecution or the accused, and more particularly for the latter; nay, even before the verdict was given, that evidence could not be considered too late. Alas! such people drew their conclusion from principles of justice only—they never canvassed the rules of court, which have finally sealed my unhappy doom!

"Many people, who are acquainted with the barefaced manner in which I was plundered by my Lord Sidmouth, will perhaps imagine that personal motives instigated me to the deed; but I disclaim them. My every principle was for the prosperity of my country. My every feeling, the height of my ambition, was the welfare of my starving countrymen. I keenly felt for their miseries; but when those miseries were laughed at; and when, because they dared to express those miseries, they were * * * my feelings became too intense, too excessive for endurance, and I resolved on vengeance—I resolved that the lives of the instigators should be the requiem to the souls of the murdered innocents.

"In this mood I met with George Edwards.—And if any doubt should remain upon the minds of the public, whether the deed I meditated was virtuous or contrary, the tale I will now relate will convince them, that, in attempting to execute a power which the law had ceased to have, I was only wreaking national vengeance on a set of wretches unworthy the name and character of men. This Edwards, poor and penniless, lived near Picket street, in the Strand, some time ago, without a bed to lie on, or a chair to sit in. Straw was his resting place, his only covering a blanket. Owing to his bad character, and swindling conduct, he was driven from thence by his landlord. It is not my intention to trace through his immorality—suffice it to say, that he was, in every sense of the word, a villain of the deepest atrocity. His landlord refused to give him a character. Some short time after this, he called upon his landlord again; but mark the change in his appearance—dressed like a lord, in all the folly of reigning fashion. He now described himself as the right heir to a German baron, who had been some time dead; and that Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth had acknowledged his claims to the title and property, had interfered in his behalf with the German government, and supplied him with money to support his rank in society. From this period I date his career as a government spy.

"He got himself an introduction to the Spenceans—by what means I am not aware of—and thus he became acquainted with the reformers in general. When I met with Edwards after the massacre at Manchester, he described himself as very poor; and after several interviews, he proposed a plan of blowing up the House of Commons. This was not my view—I wished to punish the guilty only, and therefore I declined it. He next proposed that we should attack the ministers at the *fete* given by the Spanish Ambassador. This I resolutely opposed, because the innocent would perish with the guilty; besides, there were ladies invited to the entertainment; and I, who am shortly to ascend the scaffold, shuddered with horror at the idea of that, a sample of which had previously been given by the agents of government at Manchester, and which the ministers of his majesty applauded.—Edwards was ever at invention: and at length he proposed attacking them at a cabinet dinner. I asked where were the means to carry his project into effect? He replied, if I would accede, we should not want for means. He was as good as his word: from him came, notwithstanding his apparent penury, the money provided for purchasing the stores, which your lordships have seen produced in court upon my trial. He who was never possessed of money to pay for a pint of beer, had always plenty to purchase arms or ammunition. Amongst the conspirators he was ever the most active; ever inducing people to join him, up to the last hour ere the undertaking was discovered.

"I had witnesses in court who could prove they