

far me to languish in obscurity with that contempt which he so eminently deserves. Can you, citizen minister, enjoy the light of life? can you with pleasure breathe this vial air, when you consider for a moment who this man is that you appear to be so much ashamed of? If you are capable of reflection, how much are you to be pitied; if you are not, how much are you to be despised. A moment's reflection on this point must excite within you feelings no ways enviable. Your conscience must be like a vulture that preys upon your renewing liver, and harrows up the very depth of your soul, when you come to experience the real worth of Godwin. Until you gain this experience, permit me to inform you that he is the most splendid constellation that ever illumined the political world. This system of political morality is calculated better to meliorate the condition of mankind, than all the jurisprudence of Lycurgus, or the splendid victories of your master. If ever divine honours ought to be rendered to a human being, you ought to make atonement by prostrating yourself before the offended shrine of Godwin. But are you really so much ashamed of him, as to beg abolition from a bishop for the abominable sin of designing to publish his works? In my humble opinion, sir, you need not blush for anything that he has done, I assure you. What immense honour, what enviable glory does he confer on the sacred spot which gave him birth? His anniversary ought to be celebrated by a grateful world, as the most auspicious day that ever dawned on the eastern hemisphere! Let it not be thought that a lively admiration of his inimitable excellence should transport me into the oriental regions of flatterers and sycophants. His immortal works can speak for themselves in a language which no mortal hitherto, or perhaps ever, will excel, or equal. It seems as if Providence had made him that perfect character which philosophers and poets have been fond of delineating, rather as a fiction of the imagination, than with an expectation of ever seeing it realized. He is endowed with an expansion of mind, with an energy and intrepidity of soul, every way qualified to convey the most useful precepts to a degenerated age. Ever collected, cool, and complete master of his subject, his arguments carry with him the irresistible weight of inspiration. Sophistry veils her varnished face; falsehood and ignorance shrink from the indissoluble majesty of his approach; while truth, reason, and all the fair train of virtues attend him. His style is a proper vehicle of the most sublime truths; manly, energetic, flowing, & at the same time possessed of a complacency of manner, which we may compare to the great southern ocean untroubled by every little effervescent breeze which sports upon its surface; but roiled by some great occasion, rolls up its unfathomable bosom, sweeps the sediments of error, ignorance, and prejudice, and deposits them on the opposing shores. Yet this is the man whom citizen Pichon is ashamed of. But could you peruse the volumes of futurity, citizen Pichon, a shame for yourself would annihilate you to a monad. There would you behold the fame of Godwin shining with undiminished lustre, while all the monuments of human art were falling to decay, and mouldering into dust; while dark oblivion had spread her sable mantle over the name of Pichon, and of France, which he represents; and the name of Dwight, and of Rhode Island, which he dishonours. The stars shall fade away, the sun grow dim with age, and all nature sink in years; but Godwin's name shall flourish in immortal youth, unhurt, amidst the pusy attacks of ministerial pigmies. I have no more to add at present, until I shall hear what you have to say in your defence. And as you and Dwight's communications have taken something of an official turn by the application of your signatures, I have thought proper to add my name also, not from motives of vanity, sir, (for what honour can I propose to myself by entering the lists with Pichon and Dwight) but in order that my productions should not receive that contempt which is due to all anonymous publications. In the mean time, you shall hear from me again.

LEMUEL SAWYER.
Norfolk, December 1, 1801.

Raleigh,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1801.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Congress to the Editors, dated Washington, December 7.
"I have only time to tell you that Mr. MASON is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives—the votes were 53 for MASON, 26 for James Bayard, and 2 for Samuel Smith of Maryland."
"John Beckley is appointed Clerk—he had 57 votes, and Mr. Oswald 27."
It is expected (says the Washington Federalist) that the President will send a Message to Congress instead of delivering a Speech. We understand the Vice-President has returned home, without an intention of taking his seat under two or three weeks.
William Vans Murray, Esq. late Minister at the Hague, and family, have arrived at the Federal City. They sailed from Amsterdam in the Paulina, and landed at Alexandria.

The MAIL was ROBBED 21st inst. 10 miles this side of Charleston, of the following Bank Notes—all in favour of A. Gilchrist—One for 100 dollars, dated the 9th March, 1800, No. 3374. One do. for 100 do. 8th September, 1801, No. 3082. One do. 50 do. 8th Sept. 1798, No. 1118. One do. 50 do. 23d January, 1801, No. 1706. One do. 50 do. 8th Sep. 1801, No. 3399. One 50 do. same date, No. 3326. One 50 do. 21st Aug. 1800, No. 4263. One 50 do. 18th Aug. 1795, No. 1793.

The following Notes, all dated September 8, 1801, and for 100 dollars each, are supposed to be taken out at the same time, as they were put in the mail for Philadelphia—No. 3602, 3091, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, and 3155. Gentlemen are requested to keep a copy of these numbers, as it is the only way of detecting the villains.

The Hon. Spruce McKay, John Louis Taylor, Samuel Johnston, and John Itah, Esquires, Judges, met in this City, on the 10th inst. agreeable to law, for the purpose of Settling Questions of Law or Equity arising in the Superior Courts.

General John Heard is appointed Marshal of the District of N. Jersey, vice Thomas Lowry, Esquire, turned out.

The Bill to amend the Penal Laws and to establish a Penitentiary, was rejected in the House of Commons, on Wednesday last.

The Bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several laws now in force in this state as grants power to the Trustees of the University of N. C. to seize and possess for the use of the said University, any escheated or confiscated property," passed last Session, was rejected in the Senate on the 2d reading, Thursday last.

House of Commons, Thursday, Dec. 10.

A Bill to continue longer in force and to amend an act passed in 1799, entitled "An act directing the Judges of the Superior Courts, to meet together to settle questions of Law or Equity arising in the Circuit, and to provide for the trials of all persons concerned in certain trades," was read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Grist, from the joint balloting for Cavalry Officers, reported, that George Fisher was elected Colonel, John Lock first Major, of the 7th, and that Samuel Lindsay, was elected Major of the 8th Brigade.

Mr. F. Walker, presented instructions from a Committee of Rutherford county to their Members of Assembly, directing them to use their endeavours to have a CONVENTION called to revise the Constitution of this state, which being read, Mr. Walker presented a Resolution to effect the same, and it was ordered to lie on the Table until Tuesday next.

Friday, 11th December.
The Bill to establish a company for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of New River, from Smithfield to the mouth of Crab-Tree Creek, was read the 2d time and sent to the Senate.

Received in the Senate, a Report of the Committee of Finance, directing that so much of the Raged Money now in the Treasury as may be deemed unfit for circulation, shall be Burnt.

Saturday, 12th Dec.
Received from the Senate, a Bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to prevent thefts and robberies by Slaves, free Negroes or Mulattoes, and to amend an act entitled An act to prevent the willful and malicious killing of Slaves." Read the 2d time and returned.

Mr. McKane from the joint balloting for Officers of Cavalry, and a Brigade-General, Reported, that Holland Johnston was elected Colonel, Edward Pasteur, first Major, and Hance Patton, 2d Major of the Cavalry for the 9d Brigade; and that Thomas Holliday, was elected 2d Major of Cavalry, and Bryan Whitfield a Brigadier-General of the 12th Brigade.—[Mr. Whitfield had 107, Major Calvin Jones 49, and Colonel Burwell Moring 9 vote.]

Medical Society.

DECEMBER 8.

On Tuesday last, the Medical Society of North Carolina, met in this City and dissolved on Thursday evening. A considerable number of respectable Physicians from various parts of the State were present. At the opening of the Society, the President delivered an Address, in which a cursory narration of the progress of the Science of Medicine from the earliest ages was given, and the most eligible means of promoting its utility in this country were pointed out.—Various subjects of Medical Science were discussed. An ingenious practical Treatise on general Dropsy, was read by Doctor Wheaton, in which a successful method of treating that formidable disease was illustrated by relations of particular cases.

The Society resolved on attempting to make a collection of such of the indigenous productions of the United States, as may be found to have medical properties. A Member of the Society is appointed to superintend their cultivation and preserve them in a Botanic Garden, which they are taking measures to establish at the place of their annual meetings.

In consequence of the invitation given by the Society at their last annual meeting, and the encouragement offered, several medicinal articles have been cultivated in different places in the state with advantage, but not in such quantities as to entitle any person to a premium. The partial success of these trials have induced the Society to continue the offer of the premiums for the following year.

A Committee of three Members is appointed to devise and report to the next Convention of the Society, a plan for the establishment of a Library, and the collection of a Museum of Anatomical preparations, and such other Curiosities of Nature and Art as may be deemed worthy of preservation by the Physician or Naturalist.

Four Members are appointed to present Dissertations to the next annual meeting.

The best mode of preventing and curing Infantile Diseases, is given as a prize subject for the ensuing year.

The Officers elected for the year 1802, are Doctor John C. Osborn, President; Thomas Mitchell and Richard Fenner, Vice-Presidents; James Webb and John Claiborn, Censors; Calvin Jones, Corresponding-Secretary; Starling Wheaton, Recording-Secretary; and Cargil Massenbun, Treasurer.

The advancement of this laudable institution, is an object in which the wishes of all classes of society may be united, and we have pleasure in congratulating the public on the flattering prospect which we discover of its increasing respectability—their is no science in the perfection of which men are more interested than in that of Medicine. The importance of an art in which the preservation of health and life depends, is acknowledged and felt by all mankind—for all are exposed to diseases and death, and every exertion to relieve the former or postpone the latter, deserves well of society.

We also believe that this society may be useful to the public in a more extensive view than the improvement of the healing art alone; our soil and climate are no doubt adapted to the production of many medicinal articles which are now imported from foreign countries at a great expense.—If these can be furnished by our own soil and the labour of our own citizens,

our state will find an abundant source from which its wealth may be increased as well as its obligations to foreign countries lessened.

It appears that a new revolution has taken place in Holland. The Batavian Directory have come to an open rupture with the two branches of the Legislative Body, and have directed the agent of the police to close the halls of the Assembly and the other departments of the two branches, and to prevent the members of the Assembly in the interval from assembling at this place or elsewhere, and likewise that the Agent of War shall, if necessary, be ready with an armed force. They further call on the Presidents of the two branches to give the necessary orders to the Commander of the Guards to place himself under the direction of the Commander of the Residence—that this be done to prevent the shedding of innocent blood by a vicel's resistance. This "revolution" has been effected by three directors against the opinion and consent of the other two, and against the decided voice of the two branches of the Legislature.

In America, or in England, this would be called usurpation, but as it is in the spirit, and after the example of two memorable revolutions in France, we must not, we will not call it a most atrocious and tyrannical stretch of power in the teeth of political justice & constitutional right. [Spectator.

The following are slated to be the acquisitions of each power by the war and by the peace:—

BY THE WAR,
Great Britain obtained—Ceylon, the Cape. All the Dutch and French possessions in the East, except Batavia and the Mauritius; Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, Demarara, Curacao, Minorca, Malta, and Egypt.

France—Belgium, and the Limits of the Rhine, Savoy, Piedmont, the Milanese, the Genoese, Tuscany, the command of all Italy, a close alliance with Spain, the subjugation of Portugal, the Spanish part of St. Domingo, the establishment of Republics dependent upon her, the Helvetic, Batavian, Cisalpine and Ligurian; and the erection of a new monarchy dependant upon her, called the kingdom of Etruria.

It may seem to some, that we had a right to demand the retention of most of our conquests, when we consider the immense acquisition of territory and influence obtained by France. What is the fact, and what do we gain BY THE PEACE?

Great Britain gains—Ceylon, Trinidad, and the Cape is to be a free port.

France gains—Belgium, and the limits of the Rhine, Savoy, the command of Italy, Spanish part of St. Domingo, all her conquests made from her in the East and the West, Pondicherry, Rajapore, &c. Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre & Miquelon, she establishes and preserves her influence over the Helvetic, Batavian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics, she obtains the acknowledgement of the new King of Etruria, she procures the cession of the Dutch possessions in the east, except Ceylon, Minorca, Surinam, Demarara, and Curacao.

It has been so repeatedly and confidently asserted that the Spanish possessions on the Mississippi are ceded to France, that we are compelled to attach some credit to the report. Should the information prove correct, it is proper to consider what effects will follow. It is certain that the restless disposition of the French, will render them less peaceable neighbours than the Spaniards. Should the French government send to that country a great number of men who have been engaged in their armies, their military character will render them formidable, in case of any dispute, respecting territory or trade. In case of a war, or even in peace, they might propagate principles among the blacks, which would endanger the safety of their masters.

But even admitting that the French should take possession and live quietly, their active enterprising genius would ultimately raise a formidable rival commerce. It is well known that the lands along the Mississippi produce, in vast abundance, most of the staple exports of the northern States; and from the vicinity of the mouth of that river to the Leward Islands, the inhabitants will be able with ease, to supply them with flour, pork, beef, lumber and many other articles, at a less price than the Northern States. If the French possess the mouth of that river, or some principal port they may be able to supply their possessions in the West Indies, and occasion a prohibition of the same articles from the United States.

It is by no means probable that the French can be united under the same government, with the United States, or with the people of the country above the Ohio. In case of a rupture then between the United States and the French settlements, the latter must be conquered or they will have the whole commerce of that river, in their power—they may obstruct the navigation or seize the shipping—it is of immense con-

sequence to the United States, that such settlements should be prevented. Supported by France, the people might be extremely troublesome and even formidable. The navigation of that vast river, must be free, or endless wars will ensue—it is therefore very interesting that the whole of the territory on that river and its tributary streams, should be under a single government.

A report is current in (London city,) that Buonaparte has caused it to be made known to the Lord Mayor, that he proposes to dine with the Lord Mayor elect of London, on the 9th of Nov.

From Alexandria we learn, that the report of Spain having declared war against the United States, is without foundation.

Charleston, December 3.

Captain Smith from Gibraltar, informs, that captain Dale, being with the frigate President in Algeiras Road, sent a boat with a lieutenant and eleven men to Gibraltar, to offer such American vessels as were there a convoy up the Straits; on her return the boat was upset, and every soul perished. Commodore Dale requested capt. Smith to make this unfortunate event known.

Pittsborough Academy,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

The Trustees are happy in having it in their power to inform the Public, that the Academy will be opened on the first day of January next, under the superintendance of Mr. David Caldwell, son of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell of Guilford county, as Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, and the useful and ornamental branches of learning, assisted by Mr. German Guthrie, former Teacher at the Academy, the English Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Cyphering. The Trustees, feel assured, that the known Abilities of the Teachers, and the strict attention that will be paid to the Moral of the Students, that general satisfaction will be given.

The healthy situation of Pittsborough, together with the Cheapness of Board, being generally to be had for Boys, at Fifty Two Dollars per Annum, must give it a decided preference to most other institutions of the kind.

PRICES OF TUITION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, and Sciences, 16 Dollars per Annum. English Grammar with Reading and Writing, &c. 13 Dollars. Reading, Writing and Cyphering, 8 Dollars.

By order of the Trustees,
JAMES BAKER, Secretary.
December 9. 97 6

Robbery of the Mail.

The Mail from Charleston to this place, was Robbed on Wednesday evening, the 2d instant. In which Mail was a letter from Mr. William Milligan, of Charleston, to the Subscribers, including the following Bank Notes, viz. No. 3075 United States Post Note, payable to A. N. Larrere, ten days at or date, dated 8th December, 1800, 500 dollars. No. 3075 United States Bank Note, payable to A. Gilchrist, dated 8th September, 1801, 100 dollars.

Both Notes endorsed thus: "Pay to the Order of D. Mac Millan & Co. Wm. Milligan." If it is earnestly requested, that should the above Notes be offered to be passed, they may be stopped, as well as the person who has them in possession, so that discovery may be made of the thief.

DONALDSONS, MAC MILLAN & Co.
Fayetteville, December 11, 1801. 97 3

Lands & Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John Peace, sen. and Paas Kittrell, of Granville county, to secure and satisfy a debt due to Thomas Dent and Co. will be sold at the Court House in the county aforesaid, on Friday & Saturday, the 8th & 9th of January next, a Tract of Land, lying on Tabbs Creek in the said county, containing 900 acres, being the land whereon the said John Peace now lives. Also one other Tract of Land lying on Gibbs Creek, same county, containing 416 acres, being the land whereon the said Isaac Kittrell now lives; and twelve Negro Slaves, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

ALEX. BALCONER, Trustee.
December 2. 97 3

To be rented for one year, commencing on the first day of January next, that part of the Plantation adjoining the City of Raleigh whereon the late col. J. Lane lived, which lieth on the south side of the road leading from said City to Hillsborough; including the Orchard, Dwelling and out Houses; also a small Field upon the Rocky Branch, well adapted to the growth of Indian Corn or Cotton. For terms apply to B. WILLIAMS.
Raleigh, December 12, 1801.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House of Stokes County, on Saturday the 13th of February next, 100 acres of Land (or so much as will pay the taxes for the years 1798, 1799, and 1800) formerly the property of Peter Myers, and adjoining the Lands of Mr. Haghlett, on the waters of Little Yadkin.

ISAAC NELSON, Sheriff.
Dec. 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term, as Executrix to the estate of the late Major John Paine, requests all those having demands against said estate, to bring them forward properly attested, and those indebted, to make immediate Payment, as indulgence cannot be granted. SUSANNA PAINE, Executrix.
Perfon County, Dec. 8, 1801.