

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1802.

SLOWLY strike the solemn sound; Drop the pearls of sorrow round; Let the flubs of woe be felt; Let the heart of iron melt; Maidens, pour the plaintive verse; Soldiers now your arms reverse; Patriots, mourn the patriot dead; Sigh, the globe, for virtue fled.

He that guided vict'ry's car, Spoke to battle where to rave, Drove the stubborn foe afar; Skill'd to conquer, skill'd to save; First in peace, and first in war, Moulders in the silent grave.

Cease, cease your grief; for he, Who nurtur'd freedom's tree, Who bade it bud & put forth all its bloom, — Alas! so soon to die, Sought his reward on high, Triumphant o'er his foes—o'er slander o'er the tomb.

Yet if in heaven above, He heeds his former love, And in his country's welfare bliss still finds, What pangs are his, to see Death to our liberty, Our constitution ceded to the winds.

Sainted Spirit of the skies, To thee thy fainting country cries, She pours her fears, she heaves her sighs And speeds a prayer: It aught thy wishes might prevail, And pious prayers shall never fail, The ear of Deity assail With — Spare, oh spare.

Implore that sanction's raging force, Might be diverted from its course, That civil war with trumpet hoarse, We, cent'ries yet in embryo, should not know:

Oh, press the prayer to him that guides The storms and whirlwinds of time's tides, Shapes a worm's fate, o'er realms presides, Guides the old orbs above and spheres below, — Avert the wrath that hangs—avert the impending blow.

February 23.

Yesterday being the anniversary of General Washington's nativity, the federal members of the two houses of congress, in celebration of it, dined together at Stellas Hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day which gave the World a Washington.
2. The United States; may none of them rise to Dominion over the rest, by prostrating the National Government.
3. The Constitution of our Country.
4. A Legislature potent, not omnipotent.
5. An Executive, powerful, but responsible.
6. A Judiciary, dependent only on their God and their Good Behavior.
7. The States United, not consolidated.
8. The Fellow Soldiers of our departed Chief.
9. The Militia, Army and Navy.
10. May our Country never want Defence, nor our Commerce Protection.
11. May our Councils be duly influenced by a Sense of National Dignity.
12. May our Fame be never sullied by a Breach of Faith.
13. May our Credit be never hazarded on theoretic Calculation.
14. May our Revenue be drawn from Plenty, not squeezed from Want.
15. May Frugality and Virtue be encouraged by Taxes on Luxury and Vice.
16. Mrs. Washington.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Morris. All our Energies well directed.

Mr. Bayard. The People of the United States: may the Genius of Liberty protect them against the Spirit of Jacobinism.

Mr. Rutledge. The proscribed patriots, Gen. Miller, Cofs, Fish and Chester. May their Injuries rouse the people to a Sense of their Danger, and make an Opening to better Times.

Mr. Mason. The Temple of Justice: when assailed by its Enemies, may it receive the efficient Support of its Friends.

Mr. Henderson. Tempora; mutantur sed non mutatur in illis.

Mr. D. Fofler. The doctrines of the Old School: may they prevail against the Subtilties of Philosophists, and Preserve to our Country the Enjoyments of social life.

Mr. J. C. Smith. The Man of Honor, the Man of our Hearts, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

AMERICAN MIRACLE.

The SKELTON, with which Mr. Rembraut Peale's intention shortly to visit Europe was yesterday so far put together, that revious to taking it to pieces for the pur-

pose of packing up, HE, AND TWELVE OTHER gentlemen partook of a collation within the breast of the animal; all comfortably seated round a small table, and one of Mr. Hawk's patent portable Piano's;—after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied with music.

1. The Biped animal MAN—may peace, virtue and happiness be his distinguishing character.

2. The American people—May they be as pre-eminent among the nations of the earth, as the canopy we sit beneath surpasses the fabric of the mouse—Yankee doodle.

3. Agriculture—In constituting the pride and riches of our country, may its rewards be as abundant as THIS FRUIT\* was unexpected.

4. The constitution of the United States—May its ribs be as ribs of brass, and its back bones as molten iron.

Hail Columbia.

5. The arts and sciences—nursed in a genial soil, and fostered with tender care—May their honors prove as durable as the power which furrounds us.

6. The brains of freemen—May they never be so harassed by the Jack Ass bones of opposition as to crush their native energy.

7. The Friends of Peace—To all else, such bones to grow, as, dried by ten thousand moons, may starve their hungry maws.

J. Jefferson's march.

8. All honest men—if they cannot feast in the breast of a Month, may their own breast be large enough.

9. The Ladies of Philadelphia—Ere their naked beauties prove as horrible as bare bones, may virtue behold them clothed with the garment of modesty.

10. The present company—May their second birth, though from the womb of the beast, be followed with every blessing of life.

Volunteer—Success to the boney parts of Europe.

\* These bones were discovered by farmers digging manure.

† Job. chap. 40, description of the Behemoth.

From the LONDON ORACLE.

Pitt's picture of Buonaparte.

By the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Pitt on the 3d of February, 1800, may be seen his sentiments of the present First Consul:

His entrance into Lombardy was announced by a solemn proclamation, issued on the 27th of April, 1796, which terminated with those words: 'Nations of Italy! the French army is come to break your chains; the French are the friends of the people in every country; your religion, your property, your customs shall be respected.' This was followed by a second proclamation, dated from Milan, 20th of May, and signed Buonaparte in these terms: 'Respect for property and personal security, Respect for the religion of countries. These are the sentiments of the government of the French republic, and of the army of Italy. The French, victorious, consider the nations of Lombardy as their brothers. The regard to religion and to the customs of the country, was manifested with the same scrupulous fidelity. The churches were given up to indiscriminate plunder.—Every religious and charitable fund, every public treasure was confiscated. The country was made the scene of every species of disorder and rapine. The established form of worship, all the objects of religious reverence, were openly insulted by the French troops; at Pavia, particularly the tomb of St. Augustin, which the inhabitants were accustomed to view with peculiar veneration, was mutilated and defaced. This last provocation having roused the resentment of the people, they flew to arms, surrounded the French Garrison and took them prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering any violence to a single soldier. In revenge for this conduct, Buonaparte, then on his march to the Mincio, suddenly returned, collected his troops, and carried the extremity of military execution over the country; he burnt the town of Benafico, and massacred eight hundred of its inhabitants; he marched to Pavia, took it by storm and delivered it over to general plunder, and published, at the same moment, a proclamation, on the 26th of May, ordering his troops to shoot all those who had not laid down their arms and taken an oath of obedience, and to burn every village where the toxin should be founded, & put its inhabitants to death.'

Then follow many other instances of his cruelty, and of his employment of revolutionary means for the destruction of independent governments. The observations of the official Gazette on his conduct at Genoa, are peculiarly entitled to an attention at this time.—Gen. Buonaparte has pursued the only line of conduct which could be allowed in the representation of a nation which has supported the war only to procure the solemn acknowledgement of the right of nations to change the form of their

government. He contributed nothing towards the revolution of Genoa, but he seized the first moment to acknowledge the new government, as soon as he saw that it was the result of the wishes of the people.

On the precarious tenure by which the first Consul holds his authority, Mr. Pitt is equally eloquent.

His hold upon France is the sword, and he has no other. Is he connected with the soil or with the habits, the affections, or the prejudices of the country? He is a stranger, a foreigner, and an usurper; he unites in his own person every thing that a pure republican must detest: every thing that an enraged Jacobin has abjured: every thing that a sincere and faithful royalist must feel as an insult. If he is opposed at any time in this career. What is his appeal? He appeals to his fortune; in another word, to his army and his sword. Pacing then his whole reliance upon military support. Can he afford to let his military renown pass away, to let his laurels wither, to let the memory of his achievements sink into obscurity? Is it certain that with his army, confined within France, and restrained from inroads upon her neighbours, he can maintain, at his devotion, a force sufficiently numerous to support his power? Having no object but the possession of absolute dominion, no passion but military glory, it is certain that he will feel such an interest in permanent peace as would justify us in laying down our arms, reducing our expence, and relinquishing our means of security, on the faith of his engagements? Do we believe, that after the conclusion of peace, he would not still sigh over the lost trophies of Egypt, wrested from him by the celebrated victory of Aboukir, and the brilliant exertions of that heroic band of British seamen, whose influence and example rendered the Turkish troops invincible at Acre.

Can we believe with these impressions on his mind, that if, after a year, eighteen months, or two years, of peace had elapsed, he should be tempted by the appearance of fresh insurrections in Ireland, encouraged by renewed and unrestrained communication with France, and lomented by the fresh infusion of Jacobin principles, if we were at such a moment without a fleet to watch the ports of France, or to guard the coasts of Ireland, without a disposable army, or an embodied militia, capable of supplying a speedy and adequate reinforcement, and that he had suddenly the means of transporting thither a body of twenty or thirty thousand French troops—can we believe that at such a moment his ambitious and vindictive spirit would be restrained by the recollection of engagements, or the obligation of treaty; or if in some new crisis of difficulty and danger to the Ottoman Empire, with no British navy in the Mediterranean, no confederacy formed, no force collected to support it, an opportunity should present itself for retuming the abandoned expedition to Egypt, for renewing the avowed and favorite project of conquering and colonizing that rich and fertile country, and opening the way to wound some of the vital interests of England, and to plunder the treasures of the East, in order to fill the bankrupt coffers of France; would it be the interest of Buonaparte, under such circumstances, or his principles, his moderation, his love of peace, his aversion to conquest, and his regard for the independence of other nations.—Would it be all, or any, of these that would secure us against an attempt which would leave us only the option of submitting without a struggle, to certain loss and disgrace or of renewing the contest, which we had prematurely terminated, without allies, without preparation, with diminished means, and with increased difficulty and hazard?

LAW CASE. KING'S BENCH, NOV. 2.

Dawson vs. Gilbert.

This was an action to recover the amount of a bill for millenary articles, furnished by the plaintiff to the defendant's wife.

Mr. Mingay stated, that the defendant was an opulent clergyman, and that his wife, from her rank and station in life, was entitled to wear the articles which his client had furnished her with, and consequently that the husband was bound to pay for them.

Mr. Byles, for the defendant, admitted that a man was bound to pay for the dress of his wife, provided it was such as accorded with his rank and station. But he contended that his client's wife had taken those articles which were far beyond her husband's sphere, and that the plaintiff ought not to have given her credit for them. He described the lady as in the wane of beauty, and the mother of several children, but still retaining the most passionate fondness for splendor of dress. The defendant, who was a clergyman, in easy but not opulent circumstances, usually passed part of the year in London, and had frequent occasions to regret his wife made

that season an opportunity for gratifying her taste at the expence of his more solid comforts. He had paid the plaintiff a bill of 10l. and upon that occasion strictly enjoined her not to give his wife any further credit, but to deal only for ready money. Notwithstanding this caution, the plaintiff again trusted her with articles of the value of 17l. and which this action was brought to recover. Among other things he stated that after the plaintiff had received this caution, she caused her daughter, who managed her business, to write to Mrs. Gilbert, informing her she was about to introduce a new fashioned spring hat, and hoping that she would patronize it by giving her an order for one.

Mr. Byles then proved the notice and the letter by which the plaintiff excited the defendant's wife to run in debt with her, notwithstanding the defendant's caution.

Lord Kenyon observed, that if the plaintiff could recover her demand, after she had received the notice not to trust the lady, there could be no domestic security; and a man could never guard against the indiscretions of his wife. It was clear that the husband was bound to pay the debts of his wife, which were contracted for articles consonant with her rank in life; but it was never yet imagined, that if a woman acted indiscreetly, and her husband cautioned a tradesman not to deal with her but for ready money, that after such caution he was bound to pay the debt the might contract with that tradesman. His opinion was, that there was not the least foundation for the present action.—Verdict for the defendant.

[London paper.]

Scheme of a Lottery

AUTHORISED by Act of Assembly for raising two thousand dollars to complete the main Building of the University of North-Carolina, and for other purposes, to the use and benefit of that Institution.

	Dollars.
1 Prize 1500 dollars,	1500
1 ditto 500	500
1 ditto 250 to be the last drawn,	250
1 ditto 200	200
2 ditto 100	200
5 ditto 50	250
10 ditto 25	200
10 ditto 10	100
500 ditto 5	2500
531 Prizes	Amount of Prizes, 5700
969 Blanks	

1500 Tickets at 5 dollars each. The Drawing of this Lottery will commence in the City of Raleigh, on the first Saturday in June, being within the session of the Federal Courts, and will be closed as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Prizes shall be paid by the Treasurer of the University, at any time after the drawing is closed, with punctuality; subject to a deduction of TEN PER CENT.

The numbers of the fortunate Tickets will be published in the several Newspapers in the state; and all Prizes which shall not be demanded within ninety days after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished and held as a donation to the use of the Institution.

TICKETS to be had at Five Dollars, of the Trustees, of one or more Gentlemen in almost every county in the state, and of the Commissioners at Raleigh.

BENJ. WILLIAMS, JOHN HAYWOOD, WILLIAM POLK, HENRY POTTER,

Feb. 2. HENRY SEAWELL,

NOTICE.

THE Administration of the estate of Frederick Rogers, late of Wake county, dec. has been granted to me by Wake county court at Feb. Term 1802. All persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment immediately; and all who have demands against the same, are requested to make them known, that they may be adjusted as I intend to close my Administration at the end of two years, and afterwards to defend myself by an Act of the General Assembly passed in the year 1798.

AARON ROGERS, Adm'r.

February 18, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing those who have been good as to favour him with their custom that he has entirely disposed of his Stock & Goods on hand, and earnestly requests such as have open accounts with him to come in and close the same, either by giving Note or making Payment in Cash or Cotton. Mr. JAMES THOMPSON or himself, will give due attendance at the Store house of JOHN PORTER. Raleigh, December 28. 99ft