

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA.

RAL EIGH.—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE & BOYLAN.

Twenty-five Shillings per Year.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1802.

VOL. VII. NUMB. 338.

From the Anti-Democrat.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
President of the United States.

LETTER II.

SIR,

CALLENDER, not content with indulging to the world the illicit, but secret connexion, which has heretofore subsisted between you and him, respecting the publication of the "Prospect before Us," has now brought forward a new charge, a charge, which on account of its delicacy, totally puts it out of your power to appear in your own defence, and therefore, more than any other, requires the intercession of one, who claims the honour of being a philosopher, and is able to defend you upon philosophical principles. He says, "it is well known that you, whom it delights the people to behold, keep, and for many years past have kept, as your concubine, one of your slaves, that her name is Sally, the name of her eldest son is Tom; and that Tom's features bear a striking, though false resemblance to yourself. That by this wench Sally you have had several children; and that there is not an individual in Charlottesville, who does not believe the story, and not a few who know it."

Callender's only concern, in the relation of this story, seems to be that it will not obtain belief. But you can be extricated from all difficulty without even pleading not guilty to the charge. I will not dispute the truth of it; the democrats themselves do not attempt to dispute the truth of it, but justify it. They say, the fact was, as stated by Callender, so far from being criminal, it was only making the same use of slaves, that very many of the Virginians make of the same kind of property. That by so doing you injured no man; you disturbed the domestic happiness of no family; you alienated the affections of no man's wife; and in as much, as you was at that time a single man, and Sally was your own property, you had an undoubted right to use her as you pleased.

This is their defence, mine is of a philosophical nature. I say that the connexion, you had with your slave, arose from a "contentious desire in you to direct your energies to the multiplication of the human race." This desire to use our 'energies' is a principle implanted in our nature, and the exertion of it has been advocated and encouraged by philosophers of all denominations and sects. The only difference between the disciples of the new and old school, as it respects the execution of these 'energies' is this. The latter encourages the multiplication of our species; but they do it by certain rules and civil regulations. They enact laws whose effect will be to promote marriages, and make it a crime punishable with the incurring a heavy penalty to beget a child, except in a lawful matrimony. But the former exhort the general and promiscuous exertion of our 'energies' in the propagation of the human race, and deny the criminality of it in any case whatever. Reasoning most profoundly upon the subject, and descending to the first principles of natural law, they adduce the conclusion that truth and justice are immutable, unchangeable and eternal; from whence they prove and infer conclusions, one of which is, that all promises are null and void, and thus they establish the invalidity of matrimonial contracts. Now, if matrimonial contracts, as has been proved by the new school, have no existence in nature; but are the offsprings of arbitrary

power imposed upon our understandings by tyrants; if you are a disciple of this new school, and have always professed to act in conformity to its maxims, how can the exertions of your 'energies' upon Sally, a person not joined to you in lawful matrimony, be imputed to you as a crime?—It is not a crime; it is a laudable and praiseworthy act, and can be justified, not only on principles of philosophy, but on those of policy. This is a large, extensive and thinly populated country, and therefore it is the duty of every good citizen and well wisher to its prosperity to do every thing in his power to increase its population. In vain would it be to increase emigration, to repeal sedition laws, and to naturalize foreigners, if the citizens themselves were not to exert themselves in replenishing their country with their species. And in this, as in all other important works, you have set us an example, worthy the dignity of the office, you hold. The direction of your energies' hath pointed out the inclination of your mind. You have discovered a disposition to reform the world. To do away old things, and establish new. This is a land of liberty, and an age of reformation. You preside over us: we look up to you to be enlightened. You are the man whom we delight to honour, whom we shall be proud to imitate. Add your example to the precepts of Godwin, and let Mr. Lincoln engage himself in exhortations to the people, and there will be no end to the reformation that is so happily begun. Every vestige of tyranny, priestcraft and superstition, will be effaced; there will be no religion, but the religion of nature, and no government, but the government of reason. The distinction of man and wife, and father and son shall be done away: they shall all be brethren, they shall all be democrats, they shall all be philosophers.

Yours &c.

AMICUS.

Sept. 10.

## CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

From a London paper of July 12.

During the troubles in the reign of king Charles I, a country girl went up to London in search of a place as a servant maid; but not succeeding to her wishes, she applied herself to carrying out beer for a brew house, and was one of those then called tub women.

The brewer's humanity was interested on beholding a well looking innocent young girl in so low an occupation, and took her into his family as a servant; and in the course of some time, her propriety of conduct attached him to much to her, that he made her his wife. He died, however, while she was yet a young woman, and left her a very large fortune.

She immediately on becoming a widow, retired from business, and from some difficulties she experienced in the arrangement of her affairs, she was under the necessity of having recourse to a gentleman of the law. Mr. Hyde, a gentleman of great celebrity at that time, was the person to whom she was recommended.

This gentleman, afterwards the great earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very ample, offered her his hand and heart. She acceded to his proposals, and of this marriage there was no other issue but one daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England. Extraordinary as this may appear, no historical fact can be better authenticated.

The following remarkably "capricious turn of sportive fortune's

wheel" has lately occurred:

A shoemaker, in Sunderland, named Webber, who together with a wife and family, had long known the extreme of poverty, has been left heir to property to the amount of nearly 20,000l.

An account of Strong Beer brewed from the 5th of July 1801, to the 5th of July 1802, by the twelve principal porter brewers in London:

	Barrels.	Barrels.	
Meus	143,945	Goodwyn	65,015
Barley	137,407	John Calvert	45,496
Whitehead	135,138	Cloves	45,450
Hobday	131,966	Cox	44,358
Shunt	102,999	Elliot	36,683
F. Calvert	74,011	Harford	32,130

The following private letter from Zurich, dated 26th June, will be found extremely interesting:

"We were at liberty through the medium of the press, freely to pour forth our lamentation, we should at once awake in our favor the pity of the universe, and brand with indelible infamy that powerful nation of slaves, which appears to exist for the horrid purpose of overturning order in society, but whose peculiar malevolence has been long directed against this once happy land.

"Nothing, my friend can equal the baseness of these people towards my countrymen—they offered them the fraternal hug, and they have smothered them in their perfidious embrace! very evil that has assailed our native land is to be ascribed to them! Every insurrection that has convulsed us has been contrived by the French government for the time being—while, in the face of Europe, they were unblushingly proclaimed, that not only they were unwilling to interfere in our internal concerns, but that they warmly espoused our dearest interests; and were contributing all in their power to promote our moral and political felicity; they were busy, wickedly industrious, in disseminating discord through the land—in arming father against the son, or relative against another. The most convincing proof that can be adduced of the treachery of the Great Nation towards Switzerland is found in the conduct of the French government towards the leaders of the different insurrections which have distracted us. These chiefs, no doubt, were taken into custody; but far from being brought to trial, they were liberated, and sent into France, where they were provided for in the French army; and, believe me, that there are at present with General Le Clerc upwards of twenty Swiss officers who, agents of Bonaparte's government, were secured, *pro forma*, and then dispatched to France, where, as a farther encouragement to traitors, they were received with enthusiasm, and treated with more distinction, than if they had really been men of fulfilled honor. We have not yet heard of any one rebel chief being executed; and sure were they not the tools of the French, they would long since have all expiated their enormities at the shrine of their infelicitous and devoted country. Even Raymond, the last rebel leader, in the territory of Vaud, is at this moment in the pay of France! It is better to excite envy than pity; but our situation is not enviable!

"We are, however, certain, that the very idea cheers us, that through our long career of distress, we have never ceased to be interesting to British hearts, and that their good wishes have uniformly attended our efforts to preserve our moral and political freedom. I conclude with assuring you, that, though our nation now be fast approaching to its dissolution, the children of William I'll will not expire without a struggle!"

Capt. Souden's Account of Mr. Garnerin's AERIAL TOUR.

MR. EDITOR,

As numberless questions have been put to me respecting the sensations I experienced while in the upper regions, I think it a duty incumbent on me to inform the public, and to set them right as to the erroneous ideas they have of an ærostatic voyage. On our first descending we felt a few drops of rain. After we had gained the height of about 3000 feet, I desired M. Garnerin not to ascend any higher till he had passed the metropolis, that the inhabitants might be gratified with a fair view of us. When we had got a small distance from London, we ascended through some very thick clouds, of which I could perceive some distinct rows, at the lower end of one of which, we found the thermometer at 15 deg. and I was obliged to put on my great coat; but on descending still higher, we found the air more temperate, and the quicksilver to rise gradually to 5 deg. above summer heat. We then seemed to be stationary, and felt no more motion than one would feel in sitting in a room. I then proposed to Mr. Garnerin to overhaul our lockers, where we found a ham, a cold fowl, a cake and two bottles of orgeat, wines or spirits being dangerous to take, owing to the rarification of the air. The chill of the clouds having given us an appetite, we made a table on our knees with the seats of the car, and eat a hearty meal. The clouds then dispersed from under us, and we had a delightful view of the country. Whether it is owing to the rarification of the air, or to the strong light thrown on the earth, I cannot determine, but I found my sight, which at all times is rather weak, become so strong that I could easily distinguish the minutest objects on the earth—it appeared like a vast panorama or map, of about fifty miles in circumference, where we could not only follow with our eyes the different cross roads and interfections on it, but even distinguish the ruts on them, and the very furrows in the field. The sense of hearing was stronger here than on earth, for, at the height of fifteen thousand feet, we could distinctly hear the rattling of carriages on the roads, the lowing of the cattle, and the acclamations of the people who saw us; though at the same time we could hardly hear ourselves speak; and I am persuaded that a person on the earth, with a strong voice and a speaking trumpet, might make himself perfectly understood by any person that height in the air. I have observed, that almost every sensation I experienced while in the upper regions, was exactly the contrary to what is the general opinion of the most celebrated *litterati*, who pretended to be very learned on that subject, that I should find the cold increase, the higher I ascended; instead of which I found the heat increase to that degree, that I was obliged to take my great coat and jacket off. It is also the general opinion that looking down from so stupendous a height, renders a person so giddy as not to be able to keep his feet. On the contrary, I found that I could look down with a vast deal of pleasure, and without experiencing that inconvenience; whereas, looking round on the vast expanse that surrounded us, rendered my eyes so dim, that I was sometimes a few minutes before I could perfectly recover my sight. I experienced no difficulty of breathing, or inconvenience from the motion of the balloon; for, though we moved with immense velocity, we felt not the least wind or pressure of air, it being so perfectly calm, that the flags in our hands, and those with which the

\* See President's message to last Congress.  
† See also our Political Justice.