

bring peace upon the terms I have de-
scribed. I know the strength & preparation
of the House of Bourbon; I know the de-
fective unprepared condition of this coun-
try. I know not by what mismanagement
we are reduced to this situation; and when
I consider who are the men by whom a war
in the outset at least, must be conducted, can
I but wish for peace?—Let them not screen
themselves behind the want of intelligence—
they had intelligence; I know they had.
THEY HAD NOT THEY ARE CRIMINAL,
AND THEIR EXCUSE IS THEIR CRIME. But
I will tell these young ministers the true
source of intelligence. It is sagacity.—
Sagacity to compare causes and effects; to
judge of the present state of things and dis-
cern the future, by a careful review of the
past. Oliver Cromwell, who astonished man-
kind by his intelligence, did not derive it
from spies in the cabinets of every Prince in
Europe. He observed facts and traced
them forward to their consequences. From
what was he concluded what must be and he
never was deceived. In the present situation
of affairs, I think it would be treachery to
the nation to conceal from them their real
circumstances, and with respect to a foreign
enemy, I know that all concealments are
vain and useless. They are as well acquaint-
ed with the actual force and weakness of
this country as any of the King's servants.—
This is no time for silence and reserve. I
charge the ministers with the highest crimes
that men in their stations can be guilty of.
I charge them with having destroyed all
contest and unanimity at home, by a series
of oppression and unconstitutional measures;
and with having betrayed and delivered up
the nation defenceless to a foreign enemy.
Their utmost vigour has reached no far-
ther than to a fruitless protracted negotia-
tion. When they should have acted, they
have contented themselves with talking about
it, Goddets, and about it. If we do not stand
forth and do our duty in the present crisis,
the nation is irretrievably undone. I DE-
SPISE THE LITTLE POLICY OF
CONCEALMENTS. You ought to
know the whole of your situation. If the
information be new to the ministry, let them
take care to profit by it. I mean to rouse,
to alarm the whole nation—to rouse the
ministry, if possible, who seem to be awake
to nothing but the preservation of their
places—to awaken the King.

EXTRACTS

From an Exposition of the state of the French Republic,
presented to the Legislative Body the 21st of Febru-
ary last.
[After giving a detail of the internal and external
concerns of France, the Exposition thus concludes:—]
Wish troops are still at Alexandria and Malta.—
Government had a right to complain. But it fears, that
the vessels destined to bring them back to Europe, are
now in the Mediterranean.
“The government guarantees to the nation peace on
the continent, and it is at liberty to hope for the con-
tinuation of the maritime peace. This peace is the
want and the wish of all nations; to preserve it, the
government will do all that is compatible with the hon-
our of the nation, which is essentially connected with
the strict execution of treaties.
“But in England there are two parties who contend
for power. The one has concluded peace, and appears
determined to maintain it; the other has sworn against
France an implacable hatred; hence proceeds that fluctu-
ation of opinions and of councils, that attitude at the
same time pacific and menacing.
“WHILE THE CONTEST OF PARTIES SHALL
LAST, THESE ARE MEASURES WHICH PRUDENCE
ENJOINS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUB-
LIC; FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ARE AND
SHALL BE READY TO DEFEND AND TO AVENGE
IT. Strange necessity, that contempible passions im-
pose upon two nations, who, by common interest and
an equal disposition, are attached to peace.
“Whatever may be at London the success of the
intrigue, it will not draw other nations into new con-
ditions—and government declares, with a just pride,
that England alone cannot now contend against France.
“But let us form better hope, and let us rather
think that in the British cabinet the councils of wisdom
and the voice of humanity only will be attended to.
“Yes! without doubt, peace will every day be more
contemplated; the relations of the two Governments will
assume that characteristic of friendship which suits
their mutual interests. A happy repose will cause the
long calamities of a disastrous war to be forgotten, and
France and England, in consulting their reciprocal hap-
piness, will deserve the gratitude of the whole world.
“Signed by the First Consul, Bonaparte.
“Secrétaire d'Etat, H. B. Maret.”

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1803.

In the American Daily Advertiser of Thursday last,
we published, from the Gazette of the United States
an interesting account of a most atrocious robbery. In
the Huntington Gazette of the 29th ult. we find the
following additional information:—
Miss M'Dowell's Parents who about three years ago
removed from Montreal in Canada, to the state of
Kentucky, left her with, and under the care of her
Aunt, who promised she should inherit her estate.—
Some short time ago her Aunt died, and the young
Lady having a wish to return to her Parents disposed
of the property she became possessed of, which amount-
ed to the sum of one thousand and one hundred and fifty
three Guineas. She then wrote her Father to send
some person to escort her to his place of residence, who
readily complied, by sending a young man whom he
had raised from a child and had his confidence. Hav-
ing commenced her journey she travelled unmoled
until the evening above mentioned, about one hour af-
ter dark; her escort stopped her, where the road passed
through a thick woods, pulled her from the saddle,
and putting a pistol to her breast, declared he would
take her life, and then he would have her money—
upon her piteous appeal to spare her life, this pistol
fell from his hand—but he picked up a rough stick &
forced it in her mouth for a gag, and tied it behind
her head with his hat band, he then dragged her some
distance in the thicket and stripped her quite naked,
then laid hands behind her back with her garter, and
with a cord tied her around the waist to a sapling, and
then rode off.
In this painful situation she remained a great part of

the night, and had she not had her exertions
and willingness to keep herself from freezing broke
the cord—before the morning opened, she found her
way to a house which was inclosed with a fence that
she could not climb over, nor open by reason that her
hands were tied behind her back, and could not call on
account of the gag. She remained by the fence until
the family arose and gave her assistance.
On Wednesday last, he was seen passing through
this town, leading Miss M'Dowell's case, and enquir-
ed the road to Tuscarora Valley, in Middle County.

So much has been said of the philosophy of Mr.
Jefferson it is truly astonishing that there are still men
to be found, who disbelieve the president's possessing
it. Duane, to show his superiority over Callender,
exclaims, "Look at my children. When any one
doubts the president's philosophy, he can exclaim,—
"Look at my plan of a Dry Dock."

A more foolish ridiculous plan was never before con-
ceived—to expend near a million of dollars to dig a
huge oven in a hill large enough to contain twelve ves-
sels of war, in which they may comfortably crack and
rot. This is philosophy, eye it is economy of the peo-
ple's money also, but like all the rest of Jefferson's ec-
onomy and philosophy, an ounce of common sense is
worth a cart-load of it.

A number of such philosophers have made applica-
tions to Congress for some reward for discovering longi-
tude and perpetual motion: the dry dock discovery
ought not to have been so hastily and cursorily treated.
A vote of thanks at least as a complement to the pre-
sident ought to have been granted; instead of which
the plan is treated with disrespect and even contempt
by his very friends: one calling it a "mad project," an-
other, an "ill-temed project," &c. However all this
will not injure the president's feelings; nor philosophy.
—If next session he should recommend that a great
water-tight case be made to enclose the Capitol, and
that the capitol between sessions be thus pickled in
salt and water, the better to preserve the stones of
which it is made. I am sure the project would not meet
such a repulse as the equally shrewd plan of the dry
dock.

At what time shall we be favoured with a
fight of the act passed last session, appropriat-
ing TWO MILLIONS of the people's
money to secret services? Or when shall
we be informed for what purposes so great
a sum is to be expended? Had any thing
like this transpired under the former admi-
nistrations, the corners of Duane's mouth,
would have met at the back of his head, so
wide had he opened Sampson's slaying
weapon, to hawl against such conduct; but
now his lips are closed on the subject and you
can scarcely discern the seam of his mouth.
Why does not Sammy Harlowe Smith, the
president's other little instrument, give us
some of his candid remarks in so interesting
an enquiry? [Anti Democrat.

We assert and we wish the printers through-
out the state to republish that in 1788, the state
of Connecticut owed One million Nine hun-
dred thousand dollars, and had not a cent
in the Treasury.

In 1802, the state of Connecticut owed no
debt and had in her treasury Four hun-
dred Seventeen Thousand Two hundred
Ninety Four dollars and Thirty Four cents
in the Funded debt of the United States—
of which there is,

	Dolls.	Cents.
In 6 per cent Stock	219,824	27
In Deferred do.	153,541	8
In three per cent. do.	43,927	89
Total	417,194	34

There is also for the school Fund One
Million Two hundred Forty Two thousand,
Three hundred and Fifty four dollars and
twenty four cents, and cash in the Treas-
ury, Thirty Six Thousand Five hundred &
Ninety Six dollars and Ninety Six cents.

We shall repeat this statement, again and
again, and we wish our brethren editors al-
so to repeat it—Who have managed our
Treasury concerns since 1788? Who now
endeavour to displace our rulers? Who
SHALL manage these concerns hereafter?
Connecticut Courant.

Mr. Paine, the Boston poet, whose name
was Thomas, in order that he might not
be confounded with the infidel scribbler of
the same name, has changed his name to
Thomas Treaté Paine.

A gentleman lately arrived from London,
reports, that a caricature print is at present
exhibited in the shops of that metropolis,
entitled, the American Reel, in which the
Devil is represented as playing on a bag pipe,
adorned with sixteen stripes of ribbon;
while Mr. Jefferson, Tom Paine, Mr. Gal-
latin, and Mr. Madison are hopping to his
music. [V. Gazette.

The New-York Evening Post says, that
at a Democratic fete given to Tom Paine at
the city hotel, five hundred was the num-
ber calculated upon, and that to obtain as
many as possible, the admission tickets were
offered at a very low price, and at a credit
of sixty days, with an order; but not-
withstanding all these efforts to assemble a
numerous congregation; only 40 could be
mustered. At the said fete Mr. Carver the
Treasurer to the Theistical Society or Co-
lumbian Illuminati gave the following toast.
"Success to the new-born bantling the
third part of the age of reason."

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated
March 6, 1803.

"I expected before this to have been able
to have furnished you with a copy of our
French General Victor's proclamation, on
his assuming the government of this colo-

ny; but as yet he has not made his appear-
ance. The last advices we have had from
Europe, were by a vessel from Liverpool, of
the 24th December, in which came passenger
Mr. Daniel Clark, consul at this place, and a
French gentleman bearer of a letter from
General Victor to our Governor, announcing
his approaching arrival. This event is now
the general object of anxiety, for the Spanish
Government, in consequence of the retroces-
sion, and impatient to withdraw from a scene
where their dominion is expiring, have sunk
into a state of dejection and lassitude. Public
business is almost entirely suspended, and no
commercial objects can be effected. Our
apprehensions concerning the French are
certainly great; but if we are left much longer
in our present epine state we shall be ruined.

"I have this day seen an official extract
from the archives of the Consul, providing for
the government of this colony. It says no-
thing more than merely designating the re-
spective authorities of the three different
departments, which are Captain General,
Prefect Colonial, and Commissarie de Justice,
or chief Judge. The paper was confidentially
shewn to me, or I should have taken a copy
for you. In my next I hope to be able to
communicate it."

Constitution violated by the President. In
this evening's paper, (March 25) our read-
ers will see that it has been solemnly deter-
mined by the supreme court of the United
States, and the opinion has been formally
delivered by the Chief Justice, that Mr. Jef-
ferson, by withholding the commission from
Mr. Marbury after it was signed by the for-
mer President, and sealed by the Secretary
of State, has been guilty of an "act not
warranted by law, but violative of a vested
right."

And this, fellow-citizens, is that meek
and humble man, who has no desire for pow-
er! This is he, of whom his sycophants, at
Washington, in an address to the people,
after the rising of the last Congress, said,
"At the head presides a man, who, for the
promotion of the public good, and the pre-
servation of civil liberty, solicits the limitation
of his own powers, the reduction of his own pri-
vileges, and the exercise of every constitutional
check to limit the executive will." What false-
hood? What mockery? What insolence?
But utterly incompetent is language to give
vent to the indignant feelings of the heart.
Behold a subtle, a smooth-faced hypocrisy
concealing an ambition the most criminal,
the most enormous, the most unprincipled.
He solicits the limitation of his rightful
powers, yet the first act of his administra-
tion is to stretch his powers beyond their
limits, and from motives the most unworthy,
to commit an act of direct violence on the
most sacred rights of private property!
(N. Y. Evening Post)

The female of a wonderful species of
Fish, was taken on the Dorchester coast in
England, on the 9th of June last: the best
informed in natural history call it a non-de-
script, as no naturalist has ever described it;
it is viviparous, having when taken, a young
one in her belly. When taken she had to
her maw one thousand seven hundred Mac-
arells; she measured 25 feet in length and
about 18 in circumference, had four rows
of teeth. This surprising inhabitant of the
watery kingdom was drawn on shore by
seven horses and about one hundred men.

Gen. Lanfant the French prefect for Lou-
isiana, has arrived at New Orleans, and taken
up his residence there. We have not
heard that he has undertaken to execute a
ny official function, or whether he means to
await the arrival of any detachment of
colonists said to have been intended for that
place. [Aurora.

PURSUANT to the directions of the last General
Assembly the Subscriber hereby gives notice,
that he will receive Proposals, from the present time
until the last day of May next, from those who may
inclined to undertake the digging or sinking two Wells
on the State-House Square, in the City of Raleigh;
which are to be curbed or otherwise secured with Brick
or Stone, fitted with Pumps, and finished in a Work-
man like manner. JOHN HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, April 15, 1803.

The Printers at Eden on, Newbern and Wilming-
ton, for giving the foregoing a place in their respective
Papers one week, shall receive payment, on applying
as above.

SINCE the establishing a Post Office in this
place, the subscriber has been annually subjected to
an heavy Tax, in paying the Postage of Letters ad-
dressed to him, in his private Capacity as well as in his
Official Character, and written on business in which
he neither had nor was like to have, any Personal In-
terest or Concern whatever.—This imposition has of
late increased in such degree, as to induce a determi-
nation on his part, no longer to submit to it.—Those
whom it may concern are therefore hereby informed,
that for the future, no Letter whatever addressed to
him and being of the above description, will be taken
out of the Post Office; unless the Postage of it shall
have been paid, previous to its being brought here.
JOHN HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, March 20, 1806.

Blanks,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
Seventh District.

THE Term for which Mr. Grove was
elected expired on the third of this
Month; as he has declined a re-election, I
beg leave to add my Name to the List of Can-
didates who have already offered to supply his
Place. I am, perhaps, premature in com-
ing forward as a Candidate for your Suffrage
at a Period so remotely anterior to that in
which they are to be given in; but as some
of the other Candidates have already publish-
ed their Political Opinions, and some of the
Freemen of the District may be unacquainted
with mine, it may not be improper, perhaps,
that I should follow their Example.

If preferring the Form of Government ad-
opted by the People of the United States,
to any other Form of Government, designates
the Republican Character, I am then a RE-
PUBLICAN, for I think the Rules of Action
resulting from that Form more safe for the
Liberties, and more advantageous to the
Interests of our Country than any other.—
But if a determination to support the Consti-
tution, which is the great Bond of our Union
and the only Pillar on which our Govern-
ment stands, be Federalism, I am a Federalist.
If "with reverence I deem" the sage and
politic Councils of Washington, and the pru-
dent & wholesome administration of Adams,
preferable to "the chimerical Vagaries of a
sublimated Fancy," or the visionary Specu-
lations of an unpractised Theorist, be Fed-
eralism, I am a FEDERALIST. If preferring
"that firm and energetic Spirit," which, while
it preserved "pure and undefiled" the civil
and religious liberties of the People, main-
tained also the National Dignity of America,
and raised her Political Consequence to a
Height before unknown—If, I say, prefer-
ring this Spirit of Administration, to that fee-
ble and temporising Policy which would pro-
strate the Dignity of our country—If prefer-
ring it to that narrow-minded selfishness,
which would hazard the Interests of five mil-
lions of People, from a fear and dread of in-
juring its own.—If preferring it to that insat-
iable thirst for Anarchy, which not content-
ed with destroying the Fence which the Con-
stitution had erected around the Liberties of
the People, would also tear off the last Hold
which they had upon Happiness, by import-
ing and cherishing in the Bosom of our Coun-
try the Wretch who had calumniated the il-
lustrious Washington and blasphemed his
God—If this preference, I say, be Federal-
ism, I AM A FEDERALIST.

But although I am, and ever have been,
in these Respects a Federalist, I will take the
Liberty of repeating a Sentiment which ma-
ny of you have heard me frequently express
—"that I will always be willing to second
and sustain any Proposition, from whatever
Source it may derive its Origin, which I
might think conducive to the Interests of my
Country, and will never be found advocat-
ing, from the mere Spirit of Party, any Mea-
sure which might be Prejudicial to its Wel-
fare."

A young Man, who, like myself, has hitherto
occupied only an humble and unimport-
ant Place in Society, has it not in his pow-
er to refer to many Evidences of former Merit
by which the Truth of his Professions may
be tested. It can only be collected from my
general Character, and from the Manner in
which I have already discharged those Offi-
ces which have been committed to my Care
by the Inhabitants of the County in which I
reside, and by the General Assembly of the
State. I would only remark, that the con-
tinued Confidence of my Fellow Citizens
furnishes some Evidence in favour of the First,
and the unanimous Thanks of the Legislature
may be offered as a Testimonial in favour of
the Last. Disdaining, however, the deceit-
ful Arts which are sometimes practised to ob-
tain the Suffrages of the People, I will trou-
ble them neither now, nor hereafter, with
any unnecessary References to former Ser-
vices, or any Promises of future Benefit;
I will not endeavour to accomplish my inten-
tions by struggling through "the filthy Maz-
es of Electioneering Wiles," nor will I per-
mit myself to be lowered down from the dig-
nified Character of an HONEST MAN, in or-
der to depreciate the Reputation of others,
or exalt my own. But believing that the In-
terest of the State is what will direct the Suff-
rages of my Fellow Citizens, I will rest my
Pretensions entirely on their Good nature and
their Good Sense, and, as my only wish is
for their Prosperity and Happiness, they will
find, that whatever may be the Result, I will
neither be elevated by Success, nor depressed
by Disappointment.

S. D. PURVIANCE.
Fayetteville, March 24, 1803. 3w.

To Lease,

FOR such a time as can be agreed on, an elegant
HOUSE in the village of Chapel Hill, the property
of John M'Cauley—consisting of Kitchen, Hall and
four other Rooms, all under the same roof, with a small
Lot, on which is a Stable and Smoke-house. John
M'Cauley will shew the House to such as may apply,
and the Terms of the Lease may be known by apply-
ing to Hogg & Adie, Merchants, Hillsborough.
Hillsborough, April 14, 1805.