

CONDITIONS.

The FEDERAL REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday by S. HALL, at three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted conspicuously at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 25 for each insertion after.

All Advertisements will be continued, until otherwise ordered, & each continuance charged.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Newbern Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Merchandise	From	To
	D. c.	D. c.
Bacon, Lb.	14	
Beef, none.		
Butter, lb.	30	
Bees-Wax, lb.	25	
Brandy, French, gal.	2, 50	
do. Apple, 1		
do. Peach, 1	20	
Corn, bush.	1	40
Meal, lb.	22	
Cotton, lb.	22	25
Coffee, lb.	12	15
Gordage, bbl.	12	
Flour, bush.	80	
Flax-Seed, gal.	2	
Gin, Holland, 1		
Do. Country, 1		
Iron, cwt.	5	
Fine Scantling, M.	8	
Plank, 15		
Square Timber, 22		
Shingles 22 inch, 2		
Staves, W. O. hhd., 22		
do. R. O. do., 10		
do. W. O. bbl., 10		
Heading, W. O. hhd., 25		
Lard, lb.	17	
Molasses, gal.	50	
Tar, bbl.	1	26
Pitch, 2		
Rosin, 2	25	
Turpentine, 1	75	
do. Spirits, gal.	30	
Pork, bbl.	15	18
Rice, bush.	2	
Rum, Jamaica, gal.	1	25
do. W. I., 1	10	
do. American, bush.	75	
Salt Allum, bush.	80	
do. Fine, 60		
Sugar, cwt.	13	
Tobacco, 5		

FOR SALE.

THE valuable Houses & Lot in the Town of Beaufort, (N. C.) formerly owned by the late William Thomas, Dec'd. the stand is one of the best, and the buildings well calculated for a Store and Tavern.—Terms very low, and payments made easy. Application made to the Subscriber either personally or by letter, will be strictly attended to, and the title warranted good.

Rich'd. L. Davis.

Beaufort, Jan. 3, 1817.

N. B. If the above described property is not disposed of at private Sale, it will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, at the Court-House in said Town.—Subject to Henry M. Cookes Mortgage.

R. L. D.

State of North-Carolina.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions. Dec. Term, A. D. 1816

Rich'd. G. Croom, Original Attachment vs. Clement Peck. Served &c.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered therefore that publication be made ninety days in the Carolina Federal Republican, that unless the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, to be holden for the County of Craven, at the court-House in Newbern, on the second Monday in March next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be entered up against him.

James G. Stanly, C. C. Newbern, Dec. 21.

For Sale,

A likely Negro fellow.

Apply to the Subscriber. ELI SMALLWOOD. Newbern, Jan. 11th, 1817.

JUST RECEIVED, &

FOR SALE

AT THE BOOK-STORE,

Life of Gen. Francis Marion, a celebrated Partizan Officer, in the Revolutionary War in South-Carolina & Georgia—by the Rev. W. L. WREMS, author of the life of Washington, fourth edition with engravings.

Journal of a young Man of Massachusetts, late a Surgeon on board an American Privateer, who was captured at sea by the British, in May 1813, and confined at Melville Island, Halifax; then at Chatham, England; and lastly at Dartmoor Prison; interspersed with, Observations, Anecdotes, and Remarks, tending to illustrate the moral and political characters of three nations.

Also Ogilby's Lectures—Vathek translated from the original French—Naval History of the U States—Paris revisited in 1815—Readings on Poetry—Wesley's Philosophy—Questions on the Bible, for the use of Schools. by John M. Dowell, A. M.—Codman's Hymns—Smith & Little's Note Books. Jan. 11, 1817.

House For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on moderate terms for Cash, the Dwelling and other Houses, standing on part of Lot, No. 59 on Craven Street, a little to the North of Doct. Webb's Store.

Apply to MARY BILLINGS. Jan. 11, 1817.

A. D. STODDARD, & Co. (Old County Wharf.) OFFERS FOR SALE

1600 Bushels Allum and other SALT,

- 5 Tons bolt rods, ass't. sizes,
- 3 Do. Flat and square Iron, assorted,
- 8 Crates crockery ware, do.
- 5 Cases Amer. manufactured Cotton and woolen goods,
- 3 Cases cotton and wool cards,
- 1 Do. men's Boots,
- 200 Pr's. Ladies sandals,
- 4 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
- 4 Do. N. E. Rum, with their usual assortment of ship-chandlery and Groceries, wholesale and retail.

ALSO,

- Just received on Consignment.
- 1 Elegant Piano Forte,
- 1 Case musical instruments, containing Violins, & a great variety of violin strings, Flutes, Flute canes, Clarionets, Fifes, Octave flutes, Hautboy's Bassoons, Guitars, (with instruction books for the same) together with the latest and most fashionable music for the Piano Forte.

LIKEWISE,

A first rate C spring GIG, with plated Harness. Dec. 28, 1816.

FROM NILES REGISTER.

The late James A. Bayard.

The following has been handed to us as a sketch of a tribute of respect & friendship offered by Caesar A. Rodney, Esq. to the memory of the late JAMES A. BAYARD, on the occasion stated: *laudari landato viro*. We insert it with a confidence that it will prove agreeable to our various readers.

Few men have had a closer intimacy or more ardent friendship, than that which existed between the "honored dead" and Mr. Rodney. Adverse in politics, and at the head, as it were, of the opposite parties in Delaware, and often rival candidates for popular favor, at times when the principles they severally espoused were very warmly, if not violently, contested—nothing separated the one from the heart and affections of the other, to the great jealousy and chagrin of some of their political supporters, who could not conceive how it was that men, so opposed in matters of opinion,

should be so closely allied as gentlemen and friends. In social enjoyment or amusement, and in all relaxations from business, they were constant companions. These facts are honorable to both; and we feel it right to state what we personally knew of them.

In the important case of *Canby and Tatem* against I. and T. Gilpin, relative to some disputed claims on the Brandywine, lately argued at great length, before Nicholas Ridgley, Esq. chancellor of the state of Delaware, Mr. Rodney, who spoke in conclusion for the complainants, paid the following tribute of respect and friendship to the memory of Mr. Bayard.

"In this arduous contest, which may (not inaptly) be called the second battle of the Brandywine, the learned counsel opposed to us, seem to have arrayed, with great skill and judgement, their combined forces.

Those disciplined veterans of the bar have practised, on this occasion, all the manœuvres and evolutions of a well-fought action.

Experienced in legal tactics they have concentrated their evidence on the weak points in the line of their defence, and supported them by a host of authorities displayed with uncommon address.

It is wonderful that with the incessant fire they have kept up from the artillery of the law they have not been able to make a single breach in our case.

But whilst we have maintained every position we assumed, they have been compelled to retire, in succession, from all they occupied; because they really possessed no tenable ground.

Though I applaud the zeal, and admire the ingenuity, exhibited in conducting the defence, it must be perfectly obvious to your honor that the case required their utmost exertions to sustain it; and great as their efforts have been, their united strength cannot support the tottering fabric.

Nay, I do not believe, if that profound lawyer and eloquent advocate, Mr. Bayard, (who was snatched from us by an untimely death and who fell a victim to that fatal malady which seized him when in the service of his country) could rise from his grave and return to this court, that even his transcendent talents would be equal to the Herculean labor.

For, I trust, I may be permitted to say of him, at this time, without offence, and without the least disparagement to the professional abilities of any member of this bar, a bar perhaps inferior to none in the country, that as a lawyer, he was without an equal, though certainly not without rivals.

I see around me learned friends, who honorably aspired, and successfully attained, that elevated and enviable post, which, I will frankly own, I uniformly declined.

I well remember the sentiment, though I cannot repeat the sentence, of the Latin lyric bard, that I always thought very appropriate to my situation:

"Pindarum quisquis, studet emulari"

And prudence so often whispered this memorable lesson in my ear, that I at length considered all my wishes would be gratified, and the summit of my ambition gained if I could only be placed in the next class of argument, and of eloquence.

"Proximus longe tamen intervallo."

For we must also recollect the perfect facility, the intuitive celerity, with which his acute and comprehensive mind embraced the most important and difficult subjects, or grasped the most abstruse and intricate cases; whilst his imagination constantly presented the happiest images to illustrate his position, or to adorn his argument. In the heat and hurry of forensic discussion, or amid the noise and tumult of congressional debate, they appeared to spring up spontaneously in his mind; and always, as on the last

celebrated occasion, (allude to his speech against the late war with England) like the soldiers of Cadmus, in complete armor and array to support his cause.*

His memory presses on my recollection, some of the earliest moments of my professional life, the dawn of which was inauspicious and overcast with clouds of despondency.

In my first attempt at the bar, you may remember that I unfortunately failed. The late chief justice Read, (*"clarum et venerabile nomen"*) who, although he could not treat me with unkindness, or impoliteness, for it would have been contrary to his nature, habits and character; yet checked me as you would the conversation of a youth, who talked out of season, when I was reading an author he did not consider as authority. I lost my recollection and retired from the court with feelings I can neither forget nor describe.

Mortified almost to death, in an unhappy hour, I formed the resolution of abandoning the profession.

It was at this critical period, when bereft even of the *"Spes levis pavidus que futuri,"* that my estimable friend encouraged, persuaded and pressed me to persevere, with the promise of his aid and the pledge of his influence.—I reluctantly yielded to his intreaties. The promise was faithfully performed. The pledge sacredly redeemed. With the result possessed of moderate wishes, I have reason to be satisfied. And now, when I cannot be accused of flattery to the dead, and when malice itself can impute no improper motives, with a grateful heart, I declare in public, as I have uniformly done in private, that for my success in the profession I am indebted to my departed friend.

With him, you know, Sir, it was my pleasure and my pride to live for more than twenty years in habits of the strictest intimacy, & on terms of the sincerest friendship, through all the vicissitudes of private life, and all the changes revolutions and violence of party, though on the troubled ocean of politics, we have frequently formed in line of battle abreast.

But—his mansion is the family vault! He reposes in the silence of the tomb! Cut off in the prime of life, and in the moment of public usefulness!—A sad example to shew what fleeting phantoms we are, and what fleeting phantoms we pursue."

* "These are not the days of Cadmus," said Mr. Bayard, in the speech alluded to, when speaking of raising troops to meet the wants of the war, he was then opposed to declaring.

From the Democratic Press.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

The present season, when the audacious villianly of a gang of abandoned incendiaries hangs the most fearful desolation over our heads—when a man who lies down possessed of a large property, may rise in the morning bereft of the whole by the devouring flames—appears a suitable time to call the public attention to a plain, simple & efficacious mode of limiting the ravages of that destructive element. It has the advantage of being perfectly practicable, and intelligible to the meanest capacity.

Let as many thick, substantial blankets be provided as will completely cover the surface of three, four, five and six or even eight houses. Let them be furnished with strong hooks and eyes, so placed as to be readily attached to each other.

When a house is on fire, let the roofs and if necessary the fronts of two or three adjacent houses on each side, be covered with these blankets. Let them be kept constantly saturated with water by engines playing to them. And thus the ravages of the fire will rarely extend beyond the house where it began.

When fires prevail in quarters composed of brick houses with parapet walls between, few blan-

kets are necessary, and the operation is attended with little or no difficulty. For it is obvious, that let the fire rage with ever so great violence in a house of this description, in the midst of others of the same kind, if the roofs of the adjacent houses are secured in the manner here recommended, the fire can spread no farther. If the street, however, be very narrow, and the flames be very violent, it may be necessary to cover the fronts of the opposite houses with blankets.

But in those towns composed wholly or principally of frame buildings the number of blankets ought to be very great.—And if a suitable number be provided, & a proper degree of activity be employed in the use of them, the destruction may be immensely diminished.

To enable the reader to form an accurate estimate of the excellence of this plan, and with the fond hope of inducing the adoption of it, I will try to compare the chances of escape in a town containing five hundred frame buildings, under the present mode of management, and under the one proposed.

I will suppose a fire to begin at the eastern extremity, and the wind to be strong, and blowing from that quarter. It is in such a case, under the present system, three to one that the whole, or nearly the whole are destroyed; for even if two or three houses are torn down to arrest the progress of the flames, the sparks and live coals will be wafted by the wind to the remaining houses, and thus the work of destruction will probably be extended throughout the whole.

But let us see the contrast under the operation of the plan suggested. Suppose the fire as before to commence in the eastern extremity, & the wind to be in the same direction. Suppose also the second and third houses to be torn down, and the east side of the fourth, as well as front rear and roof of that and of the fifth, sixth and seventh to be completely covered with blankets. All this might be readily done while the flames were devouring the first and second. Suppose further, that even a single engine were to play on the blankets, can there a doubt that the progress of the flames would be arrested? I hope not.

I trust I have proved satisfactory the efficacy of this plan. Let me now calculate the expence, which is the only possible objection that can be made to it.—Suppose it were necessary to have enough of blankets to cover eight houses, each 25 feet wide, by 60 feet high, including the roof—the blanket to be 8 feet by 6. Thirty would cover 1 house—of course eight houses would require 240. At 4 dollars each, they would cost short of 1000 dollars. These calculations are on a liberal scale. What ever errors may appear in them, will not materially affect the result. And it therefore appears that an expenditure of about 1000 dollars would immensely diminish the risk of fire, as well as the losses thence arising. This sum, thus disbursed, would render more effectual service than double the amount in fire engines.

This is not an untried suggestion. During a dreadful fire raged in Carter's ally in this city about 20 years ago, an intelligent citizen whose house was in imminent danger of destruction, collected all the blankets he owned, covered the roof with them and had water conveyed up in buckets, whereby he kept them constantly saturated, and actually saved his property and that of several of his neighbors.

Further—A large block of buildings in Newburyport, apparently devoted to destruction, during one of the awful conflagration that raged there, was obvious, preserved by the same means.

Suppose a house on fire and six engines incessantly playing on the roof of the next one which is without blankets for half an hour. It