

THE CAROLINA FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. IX]

NEWBERN, SATURDAY OCTOBER 18, 1817.

[NUMBER 460

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 cets 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.

MERCANDIZE	From To	
	D.	C. D.
Bacon	lb.	17
Beef	none.	
Butter	lb.	35
Hees-Wax		20
Brandy, French	gal.	2 50
do. Apple,		60
do. Peach,		65
Corn,	bush.	70
Meal,		90
Cotton,	lb.	26
Coffee,		25
Gordage,	12	14
Flour,	bbl.	9 10
Flax-Seed,	bush.	80
Gin, Holland	gal.	2
do. Country		1
Ton Timber,	M.	23
Pine Scantling		8
Plank,		15
Square Timber,		20
Shingles 22 inch.		1 50
Staves, W. O. hhd.		18
do. R. O. do.		8
do. W. O. bbl.		10
Reading, W. O. hhd.	lb.	20
Hard,		20
Molasses,	gal.	1 20
Tar,	bbl.	1 60
Pitch,		2
Rosin,		1 80
Turpentine,	gal.	40
do. Spirits,	bbl.	20
Pork,		
Rice, none	gal.	1 25
Rum, Jamaica		1 10
do. W. I.		
do. American,	bush.	0
Salt Alum,		0
do. Fine		0
Tobacco	wt.	6
Sugar		11 12 50

State of North-Carolina. Craven County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term. A. D. 1817. Andrew Richardson vs. Gardner Childs

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 December next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be entered up against him.

Attest. James G. Stanly, C. C. Sept. 27, 1817.

State of North-Carolina. Craven County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term A. D. 1817. Dewey & Judd vs. Elizar Wood

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 December next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be entered up against him.

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LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Newbern Post-Office

SEPT. 30, 1817.

Lucas Benners, Thomas Broulder, Nathaniel Babcock, (2) Asa Bishop, Lewis B. Bush, Thomas Bryan, (2) Christopher Bragg, James Bennett, John Brinson,

Hardy Brown, Hannah Bennett, James Battle, Arthur Butler, Longfield Cox, John Chapman, Wiley Causey, Martha Canaday, John Chandler, Allen Chase, Abner Campbell, Coroner of Craven, George Chase, Roda Chadwick, Gordon Cloyd, Samuel Cook, (2) Dr. Robert Dixon, Smith Delamar, Isaac W. Dorah, (2) Creed Dudley, Prudence Davis, Philli Dominec, S. Duberly, Thomas Delamar (2) Dr. P. Edwards, David Forlaw, Wm Flanning, Mr. Fisher, John Franklin, (2) Robert G. Green, Mary B. Green, Thomas S. Goodin, Benjamin Gualtney, Samuel Gardner, John B. Griffin, Richard Gunn, William Griswold, Emanuel Gabriel, Edmund Heart, L. Hudson, (2) David Harrell, James Hamilton, Charles Holland, Edmund Holloway, Jesse Holton, H. H. Hall Hudson, Hugh Jones & Co. Redmond Joyce, (3) Justus King, Asa King, Wm. King, Wm. Kinsy, Elizabeth Loftin, Betsey Loflin, Leonard Loflin, George Laws rence, Benjamin Mason, Joseph Metz, (2) Thomas C. Masters, Joseph Mares, (2) William Mace, Hezekiah Merritt, Spencer Murphy, John Merritt, John H. Morgan, John Matthews, Charles R. Moore, William S. Morris, Mrs. Wm. P. Morris, John Macmaster, James Nelson, Willie M. Nelson, John Newton, John M. Oliver, Z. Paul, John Perry, Joseph Paul, Simeon Pendleton, (3) George Pead, (2) Nathan Parsons, (2) Gracy Pollock, Philo B. Pratt & Co. Jonathan Price, Joseph Pearce John Potts (2) Edward Phelps, William Roan, Charles Roach, senr. John Reel, Capt. George B. Roberts, Gen. Samuel Simpson (3) Col. Wm. S. Sparrow, (2) Samuel Street, John Shine, Elishue Sheperd, Nancy C. Smith, John Slye, Thomas Smith, A. G. Tomlinson, John O. Tellemand, Paul Taylor, Seth Umphrey, Capt. Aaron Usher, Monsieur Vitrac, Col. Wm. Williams, T. Wilkins, H. Williams (2) Samuel Westbrook, John Wallace, J. & R. Washington.

T. WATSON, P. M.

From the Philadelphia True American.

LECTURES OF FATHER PAUL.

"The words of king Lemuel; the prophecy which his mother taught him."

Ay, girls, which his mother taught him. The influence of mothers upon the future character and usefulness of their children, is far greater than is generally imagined. The instances are rare indeed, where children brought up under the direction of an ignorant or a wicked mother, have become very distinguished for their learning, usefulness or virtues. The infant mind is susceptible of every impression; and those which are made in childhood, like wounds upon a young tree, are never obliterated.

Children are most intimate with their mothers, and therefore more likely to imbibe their principles, and to catch their manners than those of their fathers. History furnishes numerous instances of persons who rose to distinction, ascribing their greatness to the early principles inculcated from the lips of a mother—and we are told with emphasis that "the mother of Cicero was a woman of superior character."

There is somewhere a story of a young man who was condemned to die for robbing the public treasury: when at the place of execution he begged leave to whisper one word to his mother, who was present mourning his fate. She approached, and placing her ear close to him, suddenly roared out with pain—"The rascal had bitten off her ear! On being asked how he could be guilty of so unprofitable an act, he answered, "if she had given me proper instructions in my childhood, I never should have come to this disgraceful end."

What is more natural than the conclusion, as man is the creature of education and habit, that the manners and principles of the constant associate and preceptress of his early years—his reliance for every good—and the object of his daily observation should acquire a controlling influence over his mind forever.

The influence of a woman is not confined to her children. Husbands, much oftener than they are aware, or are willing to admit, receive a decisive bias, to good or evil, from the character of their wives.

We are informed in the good book, that Jehoram "wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord: how I shall not tell you, for it is whisped that there are some even in this city, who follow his odious example: but the reason why it is my purpose to disclose. "For he had the daughter of Ahab to wife," and those who knew any

thing of the family will not wonder at the result.

The Sabbath before last, the afternoon discourse was delivered from that violated command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," and in pointing out the mode of its observance, the preacher said—

"Mothers should be ministers of the gospel to their children and their servants. The mistress of a family should assemble her little ones and her domestics around her, after returning from church. She should explain the solemn duties required of them, and with all a mother's tenderness press upon their minds the precepts of our holy religion."

How important is it then, that female education should receive every possible degree of attention for how shall she become a teacher who has not herself been taught?—Much, certainly, has been done, but is there not still room for improvement? Is not more time and money expended in instructing a young lady in those fascinating arts that will enable her to charm a sweet-heart into the meshes of matrimony, than in improving her head and heart, to render her a useful and obedient wife, and an able preceptress to her children?

From my text it will be seen, that in ancient days, mothers taught lessons worthy to be learned by kings: and, young ladies of Philadelphia, if you wish to see the picture of a woman, who twenty-five hundred years ago was esteemed in value, "far above rubies," lay by your novels for half an hour, enquire of some friend where it is to be found, and read the chapter from which my text is taken.

Lord Kaimes tells us that the ancient women of the north could tell the stars by name. Roger Ascham informs us that Queen Elizabeth could speak Greek with any scholar in the realm, and what was still more, she and the ladies of her court could sew and spin. The Emperor Augustine used to dress cloth made by his wife and daughters. If learning and industry were the ornaments of kingly governments, how much more do they become a plain, virtuous & republican people!

Fortune is unstable to a proverb. Of those who are rich in this city, what proportion were rich 40 years ago? Of those who are now so wealthy as almost to bid defiance to the frowns of the fickle goddess, how many may be poor in 20 years. The wise man will prepare for every possible event. The rich man ought to bring up his daughters as though he expected them never to want, and at the same time as if he expected they would one day become poor. That is, while he gave the accomplishment that could adorn, he should not neglect the instruction that might be useful.

Anna married a gentleman of fortune in the city, & added to his estate a handsome sum which was her own. It was remarked for many years that the affairs of her house were conducted with excellent order. The servants rarely failed to perform their duties. Her table always seemed superior, rather for the excellence of the cookery and the neatness of its arrangement, than from its profusion. Her preserves were invariably the nicest. A friend remarking the excellence and order of every thing around her, enquired the reason. "Simply, said she, because when a girl, my mother taught me how every thing should be done. If a servant is ignorant of any matter, I can instruct her. And as they know I shall detect any thing improper, they are more careful to render it perfect. My care in superintendance is not, I imagine, half what it would be, if I was ignorant of its duties. I used to think, at times, that I was obliged to learn things which were useless but I am so well satisfied of the importance of possessing all the

knowledge of a good house-wife, that was I worth a million, my daughters should be taught how to do every sort of work requisite in a family."

Q. Is there a young lady in this city of 19, who is secretly sighing for a sweet heart, who never made a loaf of bread in her life?

HUMAN GRANDEUR

The sketches of Chanteaubriand during his "Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary," may please the enthusiastic reader. We copy the following.

Carroll Recordr.

SPARTA.—"Sparta was then before me; and its theatre, to which my good fortune conducted me on my first arrival, gave me immediately the positions of all the quarters and edifices. I alighted and ran up the hill of the citadel: just as I reached the top, the sun was rising behind the hills of Manelaton. What a magnificent spectacle! but how melancholy! The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx; ruins on every side, and not a creature to be seen among them. I stood motionless, in a kind of stupor at the contemplation of this scene, a mixture of admiration & grief checked the current of my thoughts, and fixed me to the spot; profound silence reigned around me. Determined, at least, to make echo speak in a spot where the human voice is no longer heard, I shouted with all my might "Leonidas! Leonidas!" No ruin repeated this great name, and Sparta herself seemed to have forgotten her hero.

"The whole acite of Lacedemon is uncultivated—the sun parches it in silence, and is incessantly consuming the marble of the tombs. When I beheld this desert, not a plant adorned the ruins, not a bird, not an insect, not a creature, unlivened them, save millions of lizards, which crawled without noise up and down the sides of the scorching walls. A dozen half wild horses were feeding here and there upon the withered grass; a shepherd was cultivating a few water melons in a corner of the theatre; and at Magoula, which gives its dismal name to Lacedemon, I observed a small grove of cypresses. But this Magoula, formerly a considerable Turkish village, has also perished in this scene of desolation—its buildings are overthrown, and the index of ruin is itself but a ruin."

Some idea may be formed of the importance of even the business of making Shoe Blacking in London, from the fact that on a late legal investigation, one manufacturer was found to have in his possession eight thousand five hundred gallons of acid liquid, forming one of the ingredients in the composition he prepared and sold.

Copy of a letter from a respectable source, dated Lagaira, 4th September, 1817.

"Great changes have taken place here, both as regards to local government of the province, & general political state of the country. The late notorious captain General Moro, has been removed from the government, by order of the General in Chief, Morillo, & Pando, late governor of Cumana, appointed in his place, who has made considerable changes under him—the late Captain General's conduct has been generally reprobated as tyrannical & oppressive, and marked by a prodigal waste of the public resources, which did not fail to draw on him and his administration, the indignation and disapprobation of the public—he left here a short time since for Porto Rico—the new Captain General is spoken favorably of, but how far he may succeed, (in the present state of the country) in producing confidence & unanimity, remains to be proved—it will be an extremely arduous if not impossible task.

The late operations of the col-

tending parties are still more important.—The boasted expedition lately arrived from Spain, with Morillo and his forces, who were speedily to effect a pacification of the province, have only disgraced themselves.

They were joined by General Morillo, commander in chief, with all his disposable forces at Cumana, the latter part of June last, and after mature preparation, made with their united forces, an attack on Margaritta, held by the Patriots. They effected a landing with some loss, and in several succeeding actions gained some advantage as to ground, but not without suffering much in killed and wounded, and by disease—an action was fought about the 14th ult. in which Morillo and his forces were completely defeated, and obliged precipitately to abandon the Island and re-embark his troops for Cumana, though not without great loss. Since then, part of his transports have arrived here, 6000 troops for Carraccas, and a great number of wounded and sick.

General Morillo is now at Cumana, and is stated, with a division of his army, to be destined for Guyana, and another for the interior of this province, where the Patriots are in force.

In the mean time the Patriots have made great progress in Terra Firma, having gained possession of Augustura and the greater part of the province of Guyana, in which, under Generals Bolivar, Piar, and Cdeno, large forces are collected—and in this province, near the valley of Varenas, a large body under general Arismendi threaten the capital—which by a junction with part of the forces of Bolivar, will be able to contend with the whole united forces of Morillo. The Spaniards appear alarmed and disheartened; they wish to excuse Morillo's defeat by saying, his presence and army was necessary on the continent. True it was & with all his forces they are far from feeling secure. You can scarcely imagine the effect those combined causes have at present on commerce. Nothing is doing, no sale of imports can be effected, except only articles of first necessity, and they only at retail very slow—no one will speculate—a complete stagnation prevails, except in some exports, which continue scarce and high.

The measures of government are calculated to destroy confidence, and create dissatisfaction. Necessity compels them, in order to the transportation of troops provisions, &c. to act arbitrary & tyrannical—in those cases, vessels, mules, provisions, clothing &c. are pressed into public service, and for which the owner receives no remuneration. They are at the mercy of the commander in chief, and his order is law; to disobey which would subject them to severe punishment.

The North Americans find here at present no very flattering reception.—The Spaniards are greatly prejudiced against them, owing to an idea prevalent of a number of armed vessels, fitted from the United States, and cruising under the Patriot flag. This prejudice was strongly exemplified in the unjust detention of an American sch. near the harbor of Lay Guyra, and her shameful condemnation in Puerto Cavallo. The vessel in question, being on a fair voyage, and bound with a cargo of provisions, to and almost within their port. Their inveteracy did not stop there. The consignee, an American citizen, for some time residing in Lay Guyra, was ignominiously thrown into prison in Puerto Cavallo, for defending his property and daring to call in question the illegal proceedings of a corrupt judge; for which injustice and indignity, although the act is not countenanced by the government, no reparation has been made. Surely the government of the United States will notice so flagrant an outrage on her rights, dignity, & liberty of her citizens. A single frigate here would be