

their hands as a very small compensation for the ravages and devastation committed on their property,) to those and to the unprejudiced let the determination be submitted. With regard to commercial advantages (if such there be) they are I conceive rather an exchange than a gain. We may possibly, at this moment be deprived of these boasted advantages the treaty leaving it in the discretion of Britain to suspend our trade with their islands at their pleasure. Knowing too as we do, that the government of Britain has always made her own interest, the criterion of propriety can we even hope a continuance of the advantages derived from the treaty (if advantages they must be called) longer than the moment she can obtain a peace? But even admitting the treaty to grant benefits, and allowing Great-Britain to be possessed of good faith, still we shall have dearly paid for those short lived favors which the treaty deems to expire at the end of two years after peace.—Upon the whole, Sir, I admit the friends as well as the opposers of the treaty did what they thought right—none only can convince us (what we at present deny) that you were wrong? And I sincerely believe all the evils apprehended from a rejection of the treaty, proceed from mistaking for proof what was conjecture only.

This honest farmer desires to know for what you have received near 1500 dollars.—he must be wilfully ignorant who asks this information. It may not be an easy talk to convince a man of no business that he who has some to attend to, becomes a sufferer whenever his attention is called from that business; there are few of your constituents Sir, who do not know that when elected to your present station you exchanged the enjoyments of a family and the profits of your farm, for a turbulent, noisy and very expensive residence in Philadelphia! The gay scenes of which could not be inviting to your disposition, little inclined to levity.

Let the farmer deduct what you must necessarily have paid to be only decently and comfortably situated in that city and he will find your fifteen hundred reduced to seven hundred dollars and a half, a compensation the candid will admit to be very small for your attention and sacrifices; as to my own opinion (and I am not alone) I think we had better have paid fifteen thousand dollars to each member and have had no treaty; than to have one by which our citizens shall pay sixteen millions of dollars to British subjects; besides eighty thousand appropriated by Congress. This is putting their hands into the pockets of the people with a vengeance.

The farmer says he looked by the papers to see if you gave any reason for voting as Mr. Madison and Mr. Giles had done, pray Sir did you ever hear any reason why you should not vote as Madison and Giles did? They are of a party against the President, the farmer will reply. But can he offer any proof of this, or assign any reason for the opinion? This charge unsupported, and like the others, void of sense meets the contempt it merits. The time, Sir, is near, when your fellow citizens are called upon to testify their undiminished confidence and approbation by re-electing you their representative. Anticipating as I do the flattering result with which your impartial countrymen will honor you on that occasion, let me use the freedom of recommending, that treating with contempt the despicable arts and shifts to which your opponents have resorted in the farmer's letter, rely on your own strength rather than on exposing the imbecility of others; and be assured, Sir, that in public life you will live down the calumnies of malice, and the judgments of ignorance; "that all who feel a just contempt for the tricks of party and have a knowledge of the truth, will join in your support," and blast the hopes of malignity. That you may continue to act "agreeably to the suggestions of your own mind, and not under the influence of party or prejudice," is the wish of your friend,

MAJORITY.

Tenth District, July 6, 1796.

\* WE wish our friends and every body's friends to know, that however, pleased we may be at all times, at the reception of li-

terary or political productions, we wish, at the approach of an election, to receive in piece relative to the candidates, unless paid for as an advertisement, or handed us personally. Even in the last case, payment will generally be expected, unless the piece otherwise recommends itself. This will prevent a number of dull pieces being palmed on us, avoid the disagreeable necessity of giving offence to those from whose judgment ours might differ, and remove the imputation of partiality, which a selection among the pieces offered would give rise to. It renders the writers fewer and less capricious.

In case of personal application, the author may be informed of our objections; and we may make the erasure or alteration of such parts as are imperfect or otherwise objectionable, the condition of the insertion.

A belief that the writer of the above piece would have complied with our wishes if they had been known to him, has induced us to admit it, although it was transmitted in an exceptionable way. If he, or any one else, think proper to use the same means of correspondence, in future, we will think ourselves justified in exercising our own judgment, and publish or suppress the piece according to our opinion of it.

To the Farmer.

MY DEARLY BELOVED,

THOU hast done the thing that thou oughtest not to have done. Thou hast poured out the vials of thy wrath upon our Congressional Apostle, Nathan. But the Lord reward thee according to thy deed! Knowest thou not, my beloved, that the root of revenge is in the weakness of the souls, and that calumny is the voice of the evil one? If Nathan hath attempted to wrong thee, shouldst thou not requite him with kindness? If he hath smitten thy right cheek, shouldst thou not turn unto him thy left also? Why seekest thou vengeance, O Farmer! For what purpose is it that thou hast quitted thine humble station, to disturb us with thy vain babblings? Meane'st thou to destroy his midnight repose? Thinkest thou to wound his sensibility? As well mightest thou attempt to remove the mountains! As well mightest thou attempt to overturn the hills! As the tempest and the thunder, smite not the sun, or the stars, which are above them, but spend their fury on the trees below; so thy words, O Farmer, ascend not to his soul: its greatness despiseth the offence; Revenge gaweth thine own heart, while Nathan, against whom it is directed, remaineth insensible to its force. Thinkest thou that the price of his labor will fill his heart with the pride and vain glory of the world? That he will no longer set down with the hewers of wood and the drawers of water to taste the fruits of the vale? As well mightest thou suppose him willing to kick against the pricks. As well mightest thou suppose him worthy to sit among the counsellors of the land. The greatest blessings which God hath bestowed upon men are judgment and will. Happy is Nathan that he hath not misapp'ed them. Thou seemest to think that he hath acted from his own judgment; that he hath been guided by the dictates of his own will. But know thou O! Farmer that Nathan despiseth the maxims of the vain-glorious, who think for themselves; he acteth not but in a multitude of counsellors. Esteem not the actions of the Amelites, the Smithites, the Murraites, and the Sedgwickites, because they are done with noise and pomp; the noblest soul is that which doth great things without noise and without babbling. I fear lest thou attributest the actions of our Apostle to improper motives. Thou thinkest that he hath fought the good fight, to protect his flock from the ravenous wolves; O! Farmer, how much art thou mistaken; How widely hast thou wandered from the mark! Thou knowest not the secrets of his faithful heart; alas! Thou knowest not that Nathan himself hath been a wolf in sheep's clothing! Nathan hath not as the prodigal son, in a far country, wasted his substance in riotous living; he hath collected the dollars of silver; yea, he hath hoarded up the eagles of gold; and is not the labourer worthy of his hire? He hath not like the sons of Belai divided the house against itself; nor hath he darkened

counsel by words without knowledge; his language hath been the language of the gospel, yea, yea, and nay, nay. Like thee O! Farmer, he boasteth not that he hath been bred at the feet of Gamaliel; nor canst thou say unto him, as Fels's said unto Paul, "much learning hath made thee mad." Follow thou, O Farmer, the example of Nathan; seal thy lips with the finger of silence. Then shall his prayers for thee, ascend to the throne of God; thy flocks shall be numbered with the stars of heaven; and thy name become a praise in the earth. But if thou hearkenest not to the councils of wisdom; if thou continuest still to revile our holy Apostle; know thou that it were better for thee, that a mill-stone were hanged about thy neck and that thou wert cast into the sea.

MOSES.

KINSTON POST-OFFICE, JULY 11, 1796.  
A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Kinston, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

SIMON Brostin, Esq.; William Croom, Esquire; Major Benjamin Coleman; Joseph Green, Esq. Wayne county; Samuel Holliday, Esq. collector &c.; John Lottin, Vine Swamp; Lazarus Pierce, Esq.; William Speight, Esq. Glasgow county; the Revd. Lewis Whitfield, Wayne county; Daniel West, Craven county; Bryan Whitfield, sen. Neuse river; Bryan Whitfield, jun. do.; Benjamin White, Collector of the Revenue, Lenoir county.

JOHN LOVICK, P. M.

To the Electors of the Town of Newbern.  
Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to inform you, that I offer, as a Candidate at the next election, to represent this town in the next General Assembly. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH CLARKE.

July 9th, 1796.

RAN away from the subscriber, yesterday, an apprentice lad, a shoemaker, named ELIJAH POPE, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light hair, rough face.—He had on homespun clothes. Whoever will secure him to that his master gets him again will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN HAYES.

All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing him, and all masters of vessels from carrying him away, at their peril.

July 14.

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