

TO MODESTY.

HAIL, Modesty, who still art seen
 With blushing cheek and downcast mein
 Yet beauty courts thy hue:
 That flushing crimson o'er the eyes,
 Then shifts its sweetly varied dyes,
 Alternate to the view.
 Sweet Maid, who in thyself retir'd,
 Art fearful moit to be admir'd,
 And seeks thy charms to hide:
 For modesty, by soft controul,
 With sway more powerul rules the soul,
 Than Beauty's conscious pride.
 Behold that yet unfolding rose,
 Whole buds but half themselves disclose
 Yet shed a rich perfume;
 Say, can the tulip lo invite,
 So charm the sense, to feast the sight,
 In all its gaudy bloom?
 Without thee, ev'n the Muses' flame,
 Which boasts a Heav'n inspiring claim,
 Were but a vulgar fire;
 And love, best passion of the mind,
 But that by thee 'tis rais'd, refin'd,
 Would sink to low desire.
 O had'st thou temper'd Sappho's lay,
 And calm'd imperious passion's sway,
 She ne'er had sought the sleep:
 Nor from its height, by love inspir'd,
 Urg'd by disdain, to madness fir'd,
 Plung'd headlong in the deep.
 Say, could the wave alone assuage,
 Within her breast the glowing rage?
 Then dread, ye sex, her fate:
 And hence be taught a modest part
 Alone can charm a lover's heart,
 Alone can fix your state!

THE PUMKIN AND PADDY.

A certain Paddy, newly transported into this country, passed by where a farmer was gathering pumpkins. By my shoul, and what do you call them, says Paddy—Mares eggs, says the farmer.—And by St. Patrick, and won't you sell me one of them? for I wish to get in a way of raising my own horses, for my poor old father straightened the hemp for nothing but taking one without liberty—Yes, yes, for a quarter of a dollar you may take one.—So Paddy takes it and on he goes—and in descending a hill, he by chance let the pumpkin fall, and it took a direction down the hill towards a bunch of bushes, and Mr. Paddy in full speed after it. The Pumpkin struck a stump and split open—a rabbit, which lay under the bushes asleep, started, almost frightened to death, and Paddy after it, yelling—*Stop that caunt! stop that caunt! stop that caunt!*

QUEBEC, April 28.
LEGISLATURE.

Monday 25. A message was delivered by the honorable Mr. Young, from his excellency the governor, accompanied by a copy of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, the message was read to the following effect.

(Signed) **DORCHESTER, Gov.**
 The governor has given directions for laying before the House of Assembly a copy of a Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, which his Majesty has concluded with the United States of America: The provisions contained in this Treaty being calculated for the encouragement and extension of commerce between this province and the United States, the governor trusts that, when carried into effect, the mutual advantages arising therefrom, will give additional permanence to the peace and good understanding which now happily subsist between the two countries.

Castle of St. Lewis,
 Quebec, 25th April, 1796. } **D. G.**
 On motion of Mr. Young, it was immediately resolved as follows:

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his excellency the governor general, to return to his excellency, the thanks of this house for his message, accompanied by a copy of a Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, which his Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and to express the just sense we have of his Majesty's paternal care of his people in this province, by making such provisions therein as are calculated for the encouragement and extension of commerce between this province and the United States, and when carried into effect, may be productive of mutual advantages, and give additional permanence to the peace and good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries.

A bill to enable his excellency the governor with the advice of the executive council, to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the treaty of Amity, between Great-Britain and the United States, into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the royal assent.

April 27. Messages were received from the Legislative Council, intimating their concurrence to the consolidation and allied bill, and that they had also

agreed to the bill for making a temporary provision for the regulations of commerce between this province and the United States of America.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 31.

We learn this morn'g by a little schooner just arrived from St. Lucia, that the *Vigie* was taken by storm the 19th inst. and that 600 Republicans were bayoneted.

Half a million sterling in dollars has been imported in his Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, from England, for the payment of the army and navy in the West-Indies.

The *Louisa Bridger* arrived this day from Martinique and brings the pleasing intelligence of St. Lucia having surrendered at discretion to the British arms on Thursday last. That the white people found in Morne Fortune, had been shipped off the island, and the coloured people left to be disposed of as Gen. Abercrombie might think proper. That five English inhabitants were found in the fort and executed, and thirty others were in the same predicament waiting their fate. Several deserters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were also there and will doubtless meet their deaths.

A considerable body of our gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent, which Islands we hope and trust will soon be in a state of tranquillity and the extreme sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in either of those islands is spoke of in the highest terms.

The long expected fleet under Admiral Pole it is said, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with six thousand troops more.

BOSTON, June 13.

Capt. Rogers from Cape Francois, mention the French naval force, which arrived there, to consist of 3 ships of the line, and 10 frigates; more were expected. The number of troops he could not ascertain.—No alteration had occurred respecting the treatment of Americans. The day after sailing he fell in with 3 English ships, one of 60 and two 7's and soon after saw a squadron which he supposed from many circumstances to be French, bound for the Cape, and from the course they were steering thinks they must have fell in with the English.

Capt. Saunders from Leogane, informs us, that the British ship *Argonaut*, of 64 guns, was lost on a ledge of rocks, N. of Hispaniola. The crew were taken off by French boats.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 15.

We mentioned some weeks ago, that a certain Timothy Pickering had framed an Explanatory Article, in resp. to the British Treaty.—It is as follows.

WHEREAS by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 11th of November, 1774, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line, assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties on the continent of America, (the bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the first article: and whereas by the 8th article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville, on the 3d day of August 1795, between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottowas, Chippewas, Puttawatimies, Miamies, Elkias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the authority of the United States, which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation; and it being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship, and for this purpose his Britannic Majesty having named for his commissioner, Phineas Bond, esq. his Majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern States of America, (and now his Majesty's charge d'affaires to the United States) and the President of the United States having named for their commissioner, Timothy Pickering, esq. secretary of State of the United States, to whom, agreeably to the laws of the United States, he has entrusted this negotiation.

They, the said commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and now, by these presents, explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties, with any other state or nation, or with any

Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights and free intercourse and commerce, secured by the aforesaid third article of the treaty to the subjects of his Majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain a full liberty freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation. This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to make a part of the said treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof, we, the said commissioners of his Majesty the king of Great-Britain and the United States of America, have signed this explanatory article, and thereto affixed our seals.

Done at Philadelphia, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1796.
 P. BOND, (Seal)
 T. PICKERING, (Seal)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lumberton, 17th June, 1796.
THE officers and soldiers of the Fayetteville brigade will take notice, that a general review of all the battalions in this district will commence on the fifteenth day of July next, and be continued in the following order:—In the county of Robeson, on the 15th day of July; in the county of Richmond, on the 19th; in the county of Anson, on the 20th; in the county of Moore, on the 22d; in the county of Cumberland, on the 26th; in the county of Sampson, on the 29th; when the different companies of cavalry, artillery and light infantry, in said counties, will attend at their respective court-houses equipped according to law. J. WILLIS, Brig. Gen.

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS
 Who served in the army of the United States of America during the war with Great Britain, the Subscriber offers his service:—such as may think proper to communicate with, or call upon him, may be assured his best exertions shall be made to become useful to them, and on moderate terms. He has already received many applications from this useful class of citizens, and therefore has resolved to devote a part of his time to their benefit.

His office is opened at Warrington for the purpose, where diligent attention will be given to all persons applying. WILL. FALKNER.
 COME IN TIME, AND YOU MAY BE SERVED WITH GOOD EFFECT.

THE Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, are requested to meet on the 11th day of July next, at the University, on matters of consequence, which will there be laid before the board, and are absolutely necessary to be determined on.
 June 16. 12 3 SAMUEL ASH, President.

T O B E S O L D,
ON the premises, on Monday the 15th of August next, 100 acres of land on both sides of Ruffel's Creek, a prong of the Governor's Creek, in Moore county, taken by distress for the taxes of the year 1795, the property of — Me-ton, on New River, in Onslow county. ALLEN McLENNON, D. S.

DISTRICT OF FAYETTEVILLE,
In the Court of Equity, April Term, 1796.
 Daniel D. Rogers, Complainant Mortgagee,
 Against

Richard & Robt. Cochran, Defendants Mortgagees.
BILL and answer read—it was by the court ordered, That unless within twelve months from the date hereof, defendants and all persons claiming under them since the premises were mortgaged, do pay or cause to be paid to complainant the money with interest thereon due and accruing, then the equity of redemption to be foreclosed agreeable to the prayer of complainant's bill—And it is further ordered, that the defendants and persons named in their answer, have notice of this decree by publication in the North Carolina Minerva.
 From the minutes,
 June 16. 12 3 GEORGE MUMFORD, Clk.

W A N T E D, immediately,
 2000 Beef Hides, green or dried,
 500 Horse do.
 And 250 Calf-skins.
 Cash and a generous price will be given by
WHEATON & TISDALE.
 Fayetteville, April 5.

T O B E S O L D,
ON the 21st of August next, by public auction, at Richmond court-house, 9 4/60 acres of lands, or so much thereof, as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1795. The above lands were entered in the name of John Fountain—Also 75 acres, at same time and place, and for the like purpose, belonging to *Jemima Yarborough*.
JOHN COLE, Sheriff.
 Richmond County, June 20th. 4 14