

who had concluded with a Latin quotation, began thus—

"I understand little of Latin, my lords, but a good deal of English, and a little of English history; from which I have learned the mischiefs of such prosecutions as these, and the ill fate of all prosecutors.

"I could bring many instances, and those very ancient; but I shall go no farther back, my lords, than queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time the Earl of Essex was run down by Sir Walter Raleigh; and your lordships all know what became of Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Lord Bacon ran down Sir Walter Raleigh; and your lordships all know what became of Lord Bacon.

"The Duke of Buckingham ran down Lord Bacon; and your lordships all know what happened to him.

The earl of Stafford ran down the duke of Buckingham; and your lordships all know what became of the earl of Stafford.

Sir Harry Vane ran down the earl of Stafford; and what became of Sir Harry Vane your lordships all know.

"Chancellor Hyde ran down Sir Harry Vane; and what became of Chancellor Hyde your lordships all know.

"Sir Thomas Osborne, now earl of Danby, ran down the chancellor; but what will become of the earl of Danby, your lordships best can tell.

Upon this very unexpected harrangue, the duke of Buckingham said, "The man's inspired!—I have lost my money!—My claret has done the business!"

Governor Strong, after laying before the Assembly such business as he found necessary, closes his speech as follows:

"In free states, where the mind is neither subdued by force nor awed by terror, even the appearance of unanimity is not to be expected. But whatever difference of opinion may prevail among our fellow-citizens, we, as agents of the commonwealth, have one and the same interest to pursue, and are bound by the most solemn obligation to pursue it invariably. Our constituents have a right to expect our warmest zeal, not for the success of a party, but for the public good. You, gentlemen, I trust will have this object constantly in view, and instead of consulting private interest, or gratifying partiality or resentment, will be ready to agree in all cases where the general welfare of the state is concerned.—Such an example in the Legislature will have the happiest tendency in every part of the commonwealth to abate the fervor of political dissensions, and prevent or repress those internal feuds, which, if long continued, admit of no reconciliation; and which in other countries have proved fatal to almost every free government.

CALEB STRONG.

June 17, 1806.

On Thursday the 26th ult. the Honorable the Legislature of Georgia closed their extra-session—we have not heard of any business of importance done by them except that of passing an act for disposing of the newly acquired territory by lottery, without appropriating any part of it, to the payment of the state debts: the act on this subject is said to have received the Governor's signature, who has thereby sanctioned a measure, which his message inconceivably evidences, his conscience disapproved of. If there ever was a case wherein it was proper to exercise the constitutional power vested in the executive of rejecting a Bill, and thereby preventing an improper measure, or leaving the whole responsibility of it with the other branches of the Legislature, we think this was one.—But it is not every man who feels disposed to adhere to what he may conceive to be his duty, if he is apprehensive of thereby endangering his popularity.

The following is said to be the Lottery arrangement for distributing the newly acquired territory.—Every free male white person of the age of 21 years and upwards, and having been a resident of this state, 3 years immediately preceding the passage of the act, one draw; every free male person of the like description having a wife or legitimate child or children under 21 years of age, two draws; all widows, one draw; all females or unmarried woman 21 years of age, one draw; all families of orphans resident as aforesaid, under the age of 21, where the father is dead, one draw; all families of orphans consisting of more than one who have neither father or mother, two draws—but if only one orphan, one draw.—The fortunate drawers in the late Land Lottery are excluded.—The names of those entitled to draw are given in upon oath, to two fit and proper persons in each lot, to be appointed by the Justices of the Inferior Courts, who are to receive six and a quarter cents for each draw so given in. The dividing line of Baldwin and Wilkinson is to be extended to the Oakmulgee River, and all above it is to be attached to the county of Baldwin, and all below to the

county of Wilkinson. It is to be laid off in districts, not exceeding ten miles square, of which it is supposed there will be thirty-eight.—Augusta Herald.

RALEIGH:

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1806.

At the late examination of the Students of the University, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on John Cameron and James Henderson of Orange, Durant Hatch, jun. of Jones, and James Martin, of Stokes. Mr. Cameron delivered the Salutatory and Mr. Martin the Valedictory Oration.

Mr. Atlas Jones, who has for some time been a Tutor and since the resignation of Mr. Birmingham, has, with the President, discharged the duties of Professor of Languages, resigned.—Mr. Rhea from the University of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of distinguished talents, has been appointed Professor of Languages; and Mr. James Martin, the late Graduate, Tutor.

Mr. Joshua Potts is appointed Cashier of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in place of Mr. John Hogg, resigned.

Mr. SAMPSON, the Irish Barrister, (says the New York American Citizen) whose great exertions in defence of his suffering countrymen, have exposed him to so much persecution, & who has opposed nothing but candor and magnanimity to it, arrived here on Friday the 4th inst. in the British Packet.—The social qualities and various accomplishments of this gentleman, will make him an agreeable acquisition to society. His talents will enable him to rank high among men of learning and genius; more still is due to him in regard to private and moral character.

[This gentleman is brother to Michael Sampson, Esq. of Sampson county, in this State.]

The Northern papers are filled with details of European news—too lengthy to publish in the *Minerva*—The affairs of Austria and France remain in statu quo, until the return of the courier whom the Court of Vienna has sent to St. Petersburg. The Czar is still in possession of the Ruffians, and the French continue to occupy Biannau—so they do Swabia and Bavaria.—In the mean time the Austrians are strengthening their principal fortifications, and the Ruffians are extending themselves in Dalmatia, and are arming the inhabitants. It will be recollected that his Swedish Majesty declared his determination to protect Laneburg; but in spite of the brave resistance of his troops, the Prussian army has taken forcible possession of that country. This violation on the part of Prussia, and seizure of Hanover, has produced a spirited declaration from his Swedish Majesty; who has not only laid an embargo upon the Prussian vessels in his ports, but has actually blockaded the Prussian port of Swinemunde.—A declaration of war from the latter is expected; and as the former is in alliance with Russia, Prussia in attacking Sweden, will no doubt involve herself with Russia. Bonaparte has, in that event, promised to assist Prussia with an army of 100,000 men. On the 18th May, letters of marque and reprisals, and a declaration of war by England against Prussia, were sanctioned by the King.

A change in the Cabinet of Berlin is said to have taken place, and that orders are issued not to obstruct the entrance or departure of British ships, but to treat them friendly.—This had the effect in England to lower the price of flour and other provisions—but cotton, however, is on the rise.

Accounts say that Senator Beaumont is to be Landman for life, of Switzerland—and that a new constitution for Holland was about to be published, and his Majesty, Louis Bonaparte, proclaimed King before the 18th May.

The King has granted the heirs of Lord Nelson an annuity of 5,000, and 120,000, to be applied to the purchase of an estate.

On the 14th May, on the third reading in the House of Lords, of the Bill permitting neutrals to a free trade with British West India Islands, Lord Sheffield entered a protest, from which we extract the following:

"Because, since the relaxations and suspensions of our navigation laws, our carrying trade and commerce is transferred to foreigners, the value of British shipping greatly depreciated, and the quantity of foreign shipping employed in the British trade has increased within a late period, in the proportion of 12 to 1 over British shipping, and thereby ship-building is so alarmingly discouraged in this kingdom, that only two ships for the merchants service have been built in the river Thames since December 1802, a period of nearly 3 and an half years and only two more are now building there; and ship-building is general in the several ports in England, has declined nearly in the same proportion.

"Because, if the ships of the American States are permitted to enter the ports of the British West Indies, they will at the same time introduce, as they do at present, all East India and European goods, to the detriment of the British East India Company, and to the Shipping, the Manufactures, and Commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies."

So much having been said lately about the supposed poisonous effects produced from the bite of a worm which is usual to the Lombardy Poplar, we have published the result of an experiment made by a Doctor Parish of Philadelphia.

A letter from a gentleman on board the Leander, dated Barbadoes, June 12, mentions that Admiral Cochrane had delivered to General

Miranda, 40 Spanish prisoners, equal to the number of Americans the Spaniards have in their power—that Adm. Cochrane had supplied General Miranda with four vessels, which are to accompany him to Trinidad, where a number of the General's friends were waiting to accompany him, and where he expected to receive every necessary assistance for the enterprise. The letter further mentions, that the son of Col. Smith of New-York, whom report has frequently placed among the captured, is still with Miranda.

The letter published in our last speaking of the hostilities meditated by the Indians at Detroit, is unfounded—such a report is supposed to have originated with land jobbers.

Capt. Dana, of the schooner Jane, arrived at Edenton on the 5th inst. from Barbadoes, which place he left the 16th ult. He brings a confirmation of the arrival there of Gen. Miranda, in the ship Leander—and states that the Governor of Barbadoes and Adm. Cochrane were highly pleased with the expedition, and had furnished him with six sail of armed vessels, with which he was to proceed to Trinidad in a few days, to take on board 500 troops, and from thence to Porto Cavallo, where he meant to force a landing. The two captured schooners Bacchus and Bee, it was reported, and universally credited, had been carried to some port of Spain, whose inevitable fate is not well known.—Adm. Cochrane was in the Northumberland, of 74 guns, at Barbadoes, having undergone a thorough repair since the affair off St. Domingo—his squadron were off Port Royal, Martinique, watching the movements of Jerome Bonaparte, who was there with his squadron. Capt. Dana saw it asserted, that Adm. Cochrane had received a challenge from Jerome Bonaparte to fight him singly each in their own ship, being of equal force—to which he returned for answer, that he would meet him in three or four days, or as soon as the transports for Europe had sailed, and gave his honor that no other ship should come to his aid. Admiral Cochrane appeared highly elated to think Jerome Bonaparte should evince a desire to get back to Blatun re, to which place he intended sending him.—Edenton Gaz.

Anniversary of American Independence.

On Friday the 4th inst. the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, was celebrated with demonstrations of satisfaction, suitable to the occasion, by the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. Agreeable to previous arrangements, the company sat down at 2 o'clock, P. M. to an elegant dinner in the public house kept by Mr. Tores, at which Judge Macay and Gen. Stokes presided, with universal satisfaction. The greatest harmony and good order was observed during the repast, after which the following toasts were drunk, and several patriotic songs sung by different gentlemen. After each toast, a well-timed discharge of musquetry was fired by a detachment of the troops of the United States, under the command of Lieut. Wilkison.

1. The 4th of July, 1776.—Let each succeeding anniversary of this day serve to remind us, that we can only prove worthy of Liberty and Independence, by maintaining the inalienable and inextinguishable rights of humanity.
2. The United States—Peace, plenty, let Justice be our motto—and in the last resort, the energies of a brave and independent people, our reliance.
3. The Constitution of the United States—America's best hope—Liberty's last asylum.
4. George Washington—This great name is itself a monument which unites for the admiration of mankind, the fame of the Hero and Statesman, with the Liberty and glory of his Country.
5. The President of the United States.
6. The present system of our Superior Courts—Entitled to preservation from our long experience of their impartiality, and from the consideration that they were established for by the patriots of the Revolution, who preferred trial by jury in its pristine purity, to the plausible but delusive idea of bringing justice to the doors of the people.
7. Our University and other Institutions for the instruction of youth—Knowledge should be the head, Virtue the heart of a Republic.
8. Neutral Commerce—Let it be the boast of our country to be satisfied with what is permanently just and reasonable, rather than contend for advantages which are temporary and doubtful.
9. The Military and Naval Forces of the United States. May they be the supporters of our Liberty.
10. The Governor of North-Carolina.
11. The Legislature of North-Carolina—May they remember that it is easier to destroy than to form useful establishments.
12. The memory of the Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution—May the rising generation a life to their principles and profit by their illustrious examples.
13. The Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the State of North-Carolina.
14. Domestic Manufactures—May honest and virtuous tradesmen be considered as among the most useful and respectable members of society.
15. Public Spirit without Faction—An honest and temperate opinion without discord.
16. The Judiciary of the State of North-Carolina—our sheet anchor in stormy weather.
17. The American Fair.

The evening was closed by an elegant Ball and Supper—where gaiety and good humour universally prevailed. The back country has not witnessed a more brilliant assemblage of ladies than were present on this occasion.

Married on the 9th, in Granville, Mr. Joseph Williams, jun. of Surry, to Miss Susannah Martin Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Taylor.

Died at Fayetteville, Mrs. Jesse Goodwin, consort of Samuel Goodwin, Esq. merchant of that place.

At Lumberton, Mr. Robert Bogle, of Fayetteville, after an illness of 8 or 10 hours.

The Trustees of the Raleigh Academy, are requested to meet on Thursday next.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

The examination of the students of this Academy commenced on Monday the 23d of June and continued for three days. On the first they were examined in English Grammar and Geography, in the Latin, Greek & French languages, and on the second branches of the Mathematics; and on the third, in the preference of numerous company of ladies and gentlemen they delivered select Orations, Dissertations Dialogues.

The Trustees are happy in announcing to parents and guardians of those concerned, to the public, that throughout all their performances, the students acquitted themselves with great honor and applause.—The whole was conducted with that order and decorum which are the peculiar characteristics of a regulated institution. Much credit is due to the unwearied attention and great exertions of Mr. Dickinson, the principal, and his assistants, as also to the close application of the students. At the close of the examination, Alexander Falconer, Esq. in behalf of the Trustees, addressed them:—

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

The Trustees have paid much attention to your examination—and they have great pleasure in declaring that you have acquitted yourselves to their satisfaction. Many of you have so particular distinguished yourselves, as to be entitled to our highest approbation; and we doubt not in future life, your exertions will meet their due reward.

We beg you to remember that the grand object of education is to render you useful to society; and that learning without good morals so far from being a blessing, proves only injurious to its possessor. The knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, or any other branch of science, will never make a man great unless he is at the same time good.—Let therefore, your conduct and behavior correspond with your honorable pursuits; and let good order, decency and discretion mark themselves in all your actions. It may be proper here to remark, that the Trustees expect a strict compliance with the laws of the Academy. The smallest violation of them, or any disorderly conduct whatever, will certainly be punished.—However painful the task, yet the duty we owe to ourselves, to the reputation of the Academy and to those students who behave themselves with order and decorum, compels us to this measure. But while we thus declare our fixed determination, we at the same time cherish the fond hope, that your conduct and behavior will rather command our approbation than require our censure.

- Alexander Falconer.
- Joshua Perry.
- William Lancaster.
- Jeremiah Perry, Sen.
- George Tunstall.
- Green Hill.
- William Green, Sen.
- William Williams, Jun.
- Richard Fanner.
- Jeremiah Perry, Jun.
- Jordan Hill.

Trustees who were present at the Examination and Exhibition.

W. BOYLAN,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, an additional supply of BOOKS,

Among which are

The Life and Campaigns of General Moreau, comprehending his Trial, justification and other events till the period of his embarkation for the United States, by an Officer of the Staff.

Letters from Europe during a Tour through Switzerland and Italy, by a native of Pennsylvania—an elegant edition.

Elegant Pocket Bibles with marginal notes. Moise's Universal Geography with an Atlas.

Ditto ditto with maps. Ditto ditto of America in one vol. Ditto ditto of do, abridged.

Pirkerton's Universal Co. and Atlas. Ditto do abridged in one vol. with maps.

A new System of Mercantile Arithmetic, adapted to the Commerce of the U S in its domestic and foreign relations; with forms of accounts and other writings, usually occurring in trade, by Samuel Wain, A. M.

An easy Introduction to the knowledge of Nature and the holy Scriptures, adapted to the capacities of Children, and intended for the use of Schools.—by Mrs Trimmer.

Quincy's Lexicon. Greek Lexicon. Horace, Ovid, and Cicero delphic. Blair's Lectures, abridged.

Debates in the Virginia Convention. Pocket Atlas. Carr's Stranger in France.

Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling, a novel, by Godwin.

Also BILLIARD BALLS.

THE GRAND LODGE

Of North-Carolina and Tennessee,

WILL convene in their Lodge-room in the city of Raleigh, on the evening of Wednesday, the third day of December next—at which time and place, the Officers, Members, and Representatives are requested to attend.

By order of the most worshipful the honorable JOHN HALL, Grand Master of Masons.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,

Grand Secretary.

June 24, A. L. 5006, A. D. 1806.