



Repository of Genius.

By Sir Charles Sedley.

LOVE, when 'tis true, needs not the aid Of sighs, nor oaths, to make it known: And, to convince the cruellest maid, Lovers should use their love alone.

Into their very looks 'twill steal, And he that most would hide his flame, Does in that case his pain reveal: Silence itself can love proclaim.

This, my AURELIA, made me shun The paths that common lovers tread, Whose guilty passions are begun Not in their heart, but in their head.

I could not sigh, and with crests'd aims Accuse your rigour, and my fate; For tax your beauty with such charms As men adore and women hate.—

True 'tis I'd, and without art, Begownd, my love you must have spied, And thinking it a foolish part, To set to flesh, what none can hide.

CIRCUAR.

City of Washington, Feb. 28.

GENTLEMEN,

As I believe the mode of communication which I have heretofore pursued, has been agreeable to you, as well as convenient to myself, I again adopt it. But few laws have been passed during the present session of Congress, except for the ordinary objects of government; indeed I am of opinion not many are necessary, for I think it a correct principle in politics, the less legislation the better. The present situation of our public affairs, and the economy of the political machinery by which they are worked, renders it unnecessary for me to go much into detail, especially as it relates to our financial situation, which has been made public by the message of the President of the U. States, at the opening of the session, and also by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the same subject. I will only observe, that at present the administration of our government promises the most favourable results, as well in relation to the national prosperity, as to the individual happiness of its citizens; for by the document above alluded to you will observe, that a public debt, which was created principally by the nominal calculations of the speculator, is fast extinguishing by a faithful payment, far beyond the most sanguine expectations; for, during the last year, about nine millions of dollars were paid towards that object.

Thus we see that the payment of this debt is not a wild philosophical theory, as some were disposed to treat it when proposed, but that it is quite practicable, without even internal and direct taxes. Mark the contrast! During the four years of the late administration, this debt, this political monster, stood firm and immovable, as the rallying point of federalism, from which issued forth in all directions, every species of taxation, and every character of collectors, and drew from the labours of the people, in the most vexatious manner, forty-five millions of dollars, which only rendered him more insatiable. Our annual expenditure was swelled to from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, whereas it is now but between two and three. Commerce flourishes more than at any former period; the revenue arising from that source is greater, and the labour of the agriculturalist is rewarded in abundance. The former is no longer pelted by the assessor, nor taxed by the collector, but enjoys the product of his labour as he thinks proper; his feelings are no longer harrowed up by seeing certain characters supporting on the fruits of his labour, and rioting in his wealth.

It is objected by the friends of the late administration, that this system of economy has been promoted by a change of circumstances in our public relations, let it be recollected that all the measures of expense were dispensed with, not only without their consent, but with the most obstinate perseverance and obstructions on their part. Nay! The bloodshed and civil war would be the consequence; but we have seen those humes of federal fury evaporate, and sink into insignificance, without producing the least

except to render it more serene.

The conduct of the Spanish at New Orleans, in shutting that port against us, is of serious import to the United States; this business has occupied a considerable portion of the time of Congress. The point in dispute has been, whether we should go with an armed force, and do ourselves justice by taking immediate possession of the island, &c. or first make a demand for our rights; the latter of these positions has been chosen by the President of the United States, and sanctioned by Congress, with resolutions expressive of our sensibility of such infractions of national contracts, as also a determination to support our right to the free navigation of the Mississippi river, agreeable to treaty, but to wait the event of negotiation; and in case a refusal on the part of Spain should be the result of the mission, in order to meet such an event with promptness, it is proposed to authorize the President to have in readiness 80,000 men, well equipped. These measures have been violently opposed by what is called the federal side of the house; they were for immediate hostility, as the best means of peace. Nothing but federal consistency can reconcile such principles. Is it not becoming even in an individual, when he receives an injury from his neighbour, to ask why and wherefore he has done it, and demand satisfaction before he attempts to do himself justice? Then certainly it is much more so between nations. When nations consider war as the terrible resort for the obtaining of their rights, they are led on at war, and when they are, as seldom fail to succeed; but when passion is substituted for reason, military honor for national interest, and the convenience of the few for that of the many; the reverse is generally the fact. Governments are, or ought to be instituted for the benefit of the people at large, and that is the best which admits them to enjoy the greatest portion of the produce of their labour; that is the strongest which rests on the affections, and not on the fears of the people; and that is the richest, which contributes most to the diffusion of wealth among its citizens; for, in my opinion, individual opulence constitutes the best national wealth. A law has passed, admitting a part of the North-western territory into the Union as a State, by the name of Ohio; also, a law opening a land office in the Mississippi territory for the sale of the lands ceded by the State of Georgia to the U. States, at two dollars per acre.

I shall conclude this address, by only further observing, that I am aware that my political opinions have not heretofore accorded with some of those whom I have the honour to represent; but of those, I have also had reason to believe there were very few, and to them I will take the freedom of observing that the distance between the two political parties in our country, has become so infinite, and their courses so distinctly marked out by the effect of their measures, that the people at large no longer doubt as to which is right, as appears from their elections throughout the continent; and this, if not sufficient to induce them to review their opinions, afford the satisfaction of believing I did not mistake their true interest.

I know there is a considerable bickering against our present chief magistrate, with regard to his religious opinions. What they are I know not; I know him to be moral, that he attends divine service regularly, is friendly to every denomination, without being an enthusiast for any; and regards the constitution of his country too much to attempt to influence, or give a preference to any; that he is charitable to the poor, and is concerned for the happiness of mankind in general. Why then need you and I care what are his opinions, as to the course which he may think most proper to secure his future happiness. We want his services as a politician, and not as a pastor, and God forbid we ever should attempt to unite Church and State.

I am, Gentlemen, With much respect, Your obedient servant, ROBT. WILLIAMS.

From the Liberator. SIR, Your Paper of the 1st inst. falling in my way last evening, I particularly noticed in it, Mr. Thomas Paine's Letter to Mr. Samuel Adams; in which there are many things that denote the Man. But I have no intention to make any Remarks on any part of it, but one paragraph, where he insinuates that the divine authority of the New Testament rests on the Decrees of Councils, about 1450 years ago. This, in my mind, argues either want of Knowledge or of Candor. For, he ought to know, that by far the greater part of the books that compose the New Testament, were supported by the unanimous testimony of the primitive Church hundreds of years before the period he refers to. He ought to know, moreover, that, so far from resting the divine inspiration of those sacred Books on the votes, as he words it, of Councils, we do not even rest it on the testimony of the ancients alone; though their testimony be credible in matters of History; but upon more solid grounds, viz. that the Writers of those Books were inspired men; that they confirmed their Doctrines and Mission by working miracles; and that their writings contain Prophecies that have been fulfilled. These considerations afford a foundation of faith not to be shaken. I only add, if Mr. Paine knew these things, was it not very uncandid in him to publish the above paragraph? If he did not know, he was disqualified from writing on the subject.

You will be so good, Sir, as to give this a place in your Paper and oblige, at least, your very humble Servant.

SAMUEL JONES.

ANECDOTES.

A sailor, after returning from a voyage for logwood, having made rather too free with a plank belonging to the owners of the vessel, was taken before a justice, and accused of the theft. Being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied, "That after having assailed to steal a whole ship-load from the Spaniards, it was d—d high indeed, that he could not have a plank for his own use, without so much palaver!"

When the great Duke of Aryle was one night at the Theatre in a side-box, a person entered the same box in boots and spurs. The Duke arose from his seat, and with great ceremony, expressed his thanks to the stranger, who, somewhat confused desired to know for what reason he received those thanks. The Duke gravely replied, "for not bringing your horse into the box!"

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LAWS AND JOURNALS of the last Session of the General Assembly, the Laws at 5s. the Journals at 10s. each.

The Laws and Journals, as heretofore, will be lodged by Special Messengers, with the Clerks of the respective County Courts.

The Law limits the Term in which the Public Printing shall be executed to Ninety Days, and the present Printer has never yet exceeded this Limit. The two last Years he was several Days within it—This Year he has kept to the Term, though several causes have operated to retard its completion, viz. the Pamphlet of a Plan for a Military Academy, ordered to be printed and distributed with the Laws, and sundry Statements from the Comptroller's Office appended to the Laws; add to which, circumstances which human Foresight could not foresee or control—an Accident to himself, and Sickness in his Assistants.

The neighbouring Counties have had the Laws some Days, and the Printer trusts that at a Distance will not have to complain that he has been remiss in his Duty.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber by William Fitch, to secure the Payment of a Debt due to Watson and Ebenezer Stott, Merchants, of Peterburg, will be sold at the Market-House in the Town of Hillsborough, on the sixth Day of April next.

A Tract of Land lying in Orange County, on Little River, adjoining the Lands of David Ray and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, originally granted to John Thompson, and by him conveyed to said Fitch. There are some Improvements on the Land, which is well calculated for the Culture of Grain. A Credit of nine Months will be given to the Purchaser, on his giving satisfactory Security for the Payment of the Purchase-Money.

Any Person wishing to view the Land before the Day of Sale, will apply to Mr. Fitch, who resides on the Premises.

DUN. CAMERON.

Hillsborough, Feb. 20, 1803.

LATLY PUBLISHED,

By the Printer thereof, and on sale at his Store in one Volume octavo, PRICE FOUR DOLLARS,

A MANUAL OF THE LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA, arranged under distinct Heads, in alphabetical Order. BY JOHN H. YWOOD, ESQ.



COEUR DE LION.

PEDIGREE.

HE was got by Highflyer, his dam, Dido by Eclipse, Grandam by Spectator, Great Grandam by Blank, great, great, great, Lord Legge's Diana, by Second, great, Great Great Grandam by Stanyan's Arabian; Great Great Great Grandam by King William's Black Barb; Great Great Great Great Grandam by Makele's, out of a Royal Mare. JOHN HOUMES.

Eclipse is reputed to have been the best Horse ever raised in England. Highflyer was the favourite Cross for Eclipse Mares; and when Dido, who was considered to be the best Mare of her Day, was put to him, nothing inferior to an excellent Colt could have been expected. Coeur de Lion equals Expectation; and had it not been for the Accident which ruined his Leg, he would not probably have ever seen America. He, however, left Colts behind him to support his Credit. See the Racing Calendar of 1800, July, the handsome Performance of Mr. Vernon's Filly, at three Mile Heats, and September, the powerful Running of Mr. Sanders' Filly, at four Mile Heats. In addition to the distance, it is considered that these Fillies were three Years old, that the Colts of the same Age were beaten and disgraced, and that an aged Horse prevailed only by Reputation, these performances will reflect Honor on Coeur de Lion. His oldest Colts in Virginia are also on the Turf. I have a letter from a respectable Gentleman of Culpeper county, which mentions, that on the 11th November last, a Purse, free for all Ages, four Mile Heats, was run for, and that Col. Jones's Colt Marcellus, though three Years old only, decided the Race by distancing six others the first Heat. The next Day Mr. George Allen's Filly won a Sweepstake for three Years old, beating four others with great Ease. If his Colts be considered not as Objects of Amusement only but as Animals for Service, as Carriage or Saddle Horses, or as Horses for the Troop, they will be found excellently fitted by their Size, Figure, Colour, and Spirit.

Since the first of January, Coeur de Lion has enjoyed every Advantage arising from a clean Stable, Variety of Grain, an excellent Wheat Lot, and moderate Exercise. He is now ready to cover Mares at my Stable, two and a half Miles East from Louisa, for twenty Dollars the Season, dischargeable with sixteen and a half the 20th February, 1804; thirty an Insurance; ten, ready Money, a Leap, and a Quarter to the Groom. Any Mare put by the Leap, may have the Remainder of the Season for twelve Dollars, which may be discharged at the time above-mentioned, by Payment of ten Dollars.

Corn at Market Price—Servants' Board gratis. Good Pasturage well secured, proper Attention to Mares, but no Liability for Accidents or Escapes.

DESCRIPTION.

Coeur de Lion is a beautiful Bay, with black Mane, Tail, Legs, and Hoofs, and has a Star on his Forehead. He is fully sixteen Hands high, and proportionably long and large; has an unusual Share of Power and Majesty, a fine Temper, and a flowing Spirit. Eliza Williams. Franklin, March 1, 1803.

MAGIC.

Imported by Gracie, Anderson and Co. from London, in the Ship Rufion, which arrived at Norfolk the latter End of December last, now in high Health and Vigour, will stand the ensuing Season at my Stables in Warrenton, and will be let to Mares at Five Guineas the Season, which may be discharged by the Payment of Four on or before the first of January next, or seventeen Dollars if paid within the Season; Two Guineas the Leap, paid when the Mares are covered: Insurance double the Price of the Season, same Terms and Times of Payment. Should the Property of any Mare be changed, the Insurance will be demanded in every Instance. Should a Mare insured not prove with Foal, the Money will be returned.

The Season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive Pasturage, well inclosed, at my Plantation within a Mile of Warrenton; and Servants lent with Mares boarded gratis. No Liability for Accidents or Escapes; but the greatest Care shall be taken to prevent either. Mares fed well, it required, at 20 Cents per Day.

Mar 1, 1803. M DUKE JOHNSON.

Magic nine years old, a horse of elegant form and great powers, full fifteen and a half Hands high, and as well bred a horse as any in England. He was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Old Eclipse, and sire of spread Eagle, Eagle, Stirling, Triumvir, Recruit, Commodore, &c. &c. out of Marcella. Marcella was got by Mambrino, her dam Medea by Sweetbriar, out of Angelica Angelica by Snap—Regulus—Bartley's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—Dam of the Two True Blues.

Magic has covered in England the three last Years. His Produce are considered large and promising.

PERFORMANCES.

See the Racing Calendar for 1797. He received from Mr. Bowes' colt Sadler, fifty guineas at Newmarket. He won a sweepstake against Whip, Mother Shipton & others at Lewes; and a match at Newmarket with Louisa; and also a match again Mr. Cannon's Knighted. In 1798, he won the Petworth Stakes at Brighton, beating Wrangler, Johnny, Bennington, Play or Pay, and two others. At Lewes, he won a sweepstake against Whip and two more. He walked over for the King's plate at Canterbury, and won the city plate. In 1799, he won one hundred and twenty guineas at Lichfield, beating Robin Redbreast, Conon and four others; and a plate at Leicester.

M. D. JOHNSON.

The Through-bred Imported Horse CHARIOT.

Bred by John Clifton, Esq. who kept and ran him until October, 1796, when he was purchased by Sir Wm. Gerard, Baronet. He was got by the celebrated Horse Highflyer, his Dam Potof by Old Eclipse, a Mare of as great Fame as any in England.

Chariot is a fine bay, stands nearly sixteen Hands high, and for Bone, Sinew, Symmetry and Action, is scarcely to be equalled. His

Chariot now exhibits the greatest Health and Vigour, and will stand the ensuing Season at

JAMES LYNE'S HOUSE, Within one Mile of the subscribers' Store, on Nutbush, Grawville County, North Carolina, Nine Miles from Hawkins's Ferry, six Miles from Williamsborough, and sixteen from Warrenton;

And will be let to Mares at Ten Dollars the Leap, paid at the Stable Door: Twenty Dollars the Season, payable the first Day of October next; and Forty Dollars to insure a Foal: And in every Instance, Half a Dollar to the Groom at the Stable Door.

The Season may be discharged by the Payment of sixteen Dollars, if paid within the Season, which commenced the first Day of March, and will end the tenth Day of August. In cases of Insurance, the Money will be returned if the Mares do not prove with Foal, provided the Property is in no Instance changed.

Chariot is a sure Foal-getter, as appears from certificates sent with him. The Gentleman who imported him, purchased him in England himself, and had an opportunity of seeing his Colts; they being large, gay, elegant and spirited, was his Inducement to purchase him. His Colts in this country are equal, if not superior, to those of any Horse on the continent.

Good, extensive, and well inclosed Pasturage, with one hundred Acres laid down in Wheat, Rye, red and white Clover, grass; and every care and attention paid to prevent Accidents or Escapes, but will not be liable for any that may happen. Notes of Hand will be expedited with the Mares put to him, either by the Season or Insurance.

Chariot being the sole Property of the Subscribers, they have it in their Power to pledge themselves for points of interest in being paid to such Mares as may be lent to him.

JAMES & HENRY LYNE.

Those Gentlemen who wish with their Mares fed with Grain, may be furnished with Corn at two Dollars and a half a Barrel. Those bringing Mares boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.

Chariot was got by Highflyer, son of Herod, son of Parton, son of Partner, out of Meliora by Fox, his dam Potof by Eclipse grandam by Blank, son of Godolphin Arabian; great great grandam by Godolphin Arabian, great, great, great, grandam by Snap, son of Chariat, sire Snap, out of the Warrenton mare by Partner, sister to Squarrel's dam by Floody butlocks, Greyhound Makele's, Bimmet's, Place's, White Turk, Ludworth Layton's barn mare; having first six true Arabian crosses, and sixteen royal mares, by sire and dam.

WM. GERARD, Bart.

For which reference may be made to the General Stud Book, now in our possession.

PERFORMANCES.

Richmond meeting, Sep 1792, Chariot won at three heats, a plate for three year olds colts 8 stone, miles 7 one 12lbs two mile heats, beating Mr. Pevelar's bay filly Butterfly, Mr. R W Pierce's chestnut filly by King Fergus, Mr. Hudson's bay filly by King Fergus, and Mr. Ridley's chestnut filly Heifers. Nantwich meeting, 11th July, 1793, he won, at two heats, a plate for four year olds, 7 lb. two mile heats, beating Mr. Wardie's Bacchus, and Mr. Wade's Playfellow.

Newton meeting, July 16, 1793, he won at two heats, a plate, for four year olds 7 lb. and five year olds 8 lb. 8 lbs four mile heats, beating Mr. Jewell's Tartar, 4 years old, and Mr. Yever's Minor 5 years old.

Preston meeting, July 24, 1793, he won a four heats, a plate for three year olds 7 lb. 2 lb. and four year olds 8 lb. 3 lb. fillies allowed 2 lb. four mile heats, beating Mr. Crompton's bay filly Dowlly, Lord Darby's bay colt Kidney, by Potof's, out of Paulina, Lord Hamilton's brown filly b Rockingham, Sir H. Aulton's bay filly Tree Creeper, and Mr. Hutchinson's brown colt Constitution.

Nantwich meeting, July 17, 1794, he won, at four miles, a plate for three year olds, carrying a feather, five year olds 8 lb. 3 lb. and aged 9 lb. 2 lbs four mile heats, beating Mr. Barry's bay horse Bugamont, aged, Lord Donnegal's chestnut horse Wrevel, and Mr. Crompton's chestnut filly Jirellan.

Catterick meeting, April, 1795, he won at three heats, a plate for four year olds, carrying 7 lb. and five year olds 8 lb. 12 lb. four mile heats, beating Mr. Armstrong's bay filly Mutton, Mr. Farmer's chestnut mare Charmer, Mr. Field's grey horse Northumberland, and Mr. Greyton's Archer, and Sir C. Turner's Confederacy.

Chichester meeting, May, 1795, he won, at four heats, a plate for five year olds, 8 lb. 4 lbs. six year olds 9 lb. and aged 9 lb. 4 lb. four mile heats, beating Mr. Robertson's Tickle Toby, aged, and Lord Derby's Kidney.

Dumfries meeting, October, 1796, he won at two heats his Majesty's one hundred guineas race for any horse, carrying 12 lb four mile heats, beating Mr. Baker's Scrawton.

WM GERARD, Bart.

The full-blooded Horse

DEMAGORUS,

Will stand this ensuing Season on Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg county, seven Miles south-west of Charlotte, to cover Mares as follows, viz. Five Dollars the first Leap, paid when the Mare is entered: Ten Dollars the Season, which may be discharged by the Payment of eight Dollars on or before the first of November next, and sixteen Dollars to insure a Mare with Foal. The Season commenced on the 10th of March, and will end on the first of August. The strictest Attention will be paid to Mares, but no Liability for Accidents or Escapes.

Demagorus is a beautiful sorrel, 6 feet Hands and an half high, ten Years old. He was got by the noted Foal-getter Claudius, which was got by Claudius, which was got by the old imported Horse Janus, thought to be the best Foal-getter in America, out of Gen. Meade's noted Brood Mare, which brought those fine Stud Horses Old Clero, Starn, Liberty and Fitz-Partner. His Dam was got by the old imported Jolly Rogers, out of a full-bred Hon-Nob Mare.

Demagorus is a sure Foal-getter, and his Colts are large and likely. He is a great Estimation in Virginia (where he was bred) perhaps as any American-raised Horse that ever stood in that state, as may be seen by certificates which I have now in my Possession. JAMES DINKINSON.