

THE Proprietors of the Mail-  
Stages from Fayetteville to Mrs. Port's  
on Great Peedee, announce to the Public,  
that the Mail-Stages now run clear through,  
and will continue to do so, with Spirit and  
celerity, having good Horses and strong  
Carriages.  
THE PROPRIETORS.  
Oct. 17.

#### PLASTER OF PARIS.

J. GALES has just received two Pam-  
phlets strongly recommending the Use of  
Plaster of Paris as a Manure, by Judge Pe-  
ter of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Binns, of  
Virginia, which are well worth the attention  
of the Farmers of North-Carolina.

At his Store may be had,  
Gen. Washington's Letters to Sir  
John Sinclair and Arthur Young  
on Agricultural Subjects.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.  
Of this and other Medicines,  
A fresh Supply is received at J. G's Store.



#### Raleigh,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. BOYLAN, in his last paper, has  
dropped one of its titles, viz. "The  
Anti-Jacobin," which he says was  
assumed "when the Monsters of Jaco-  
binism was making gigantic strides  
over the U. States, and when his de-  
solating arm was raised to demolish  
the fairest pillar of our constitution,  
and to overturn those prudent maxims  
of Government which the wisdom and  
patriotism of a Washington had estab-  
lished."

If Mr. Boylan thought these mon-  
sters had existence, and that he and  
his friends have, Quixote-like, de-  
stroyed them, it is very well. The  
conceit is perfectly harmless, and  
we have nothing to do with it. Or if  
this party-title had become offensive  
to his friends, he has done well to  
lay it aside. Indeed, we should have  
been inclined to have given the Editor  
of the Minerva credit for the moder-  
ate, and apparently conciliating  
sentiments, which some parts of his  
Address on this occasion contain, if  
they were not effectually destroyed  
by passages of an opposite kind, and  
particularly by the following:

"The Editors of the Raleigh Register  
and Warrenton Messenger are promulgators  
of the Laws of the U. States, and they hold  
their lucrative appointments at the pleasure  
of the Administration: It cannot therefore  
be expected that they will dare to publish  
any thing unfavourable to their employers,  
unless it is believed their disinterested patri-  
otism induced them to come all the way from  
England purely to serve a people about  
whom they knew nothing."

What! can the Editor of the Mi-  
nerva think so meanly of the prop-  
rietors of Newspapers, as to conceive  
it possible that their political conduct  
could be influenced by the fear of los-  
ing the receipt of from 60 to 80 dol-  
lars a year, paid to them for a service  
which is well worth the money?—  
Does Mr. Boylan reason from his own  
principles? Would he sell his opi-  
nions and integrity for so paltry a  
consideration? He cannot hold him-  
self so cheap. No, Mr. Boylan, if  
the Editor of the Register had been  
composed of such pliant materials, he  
had never become a citizen of the U.  
States. He left a country where,  
unhappily, political principles bought  
and sold, and where he might have  
had his price. It was because he  
would not be purchased—because he  
preferred freedom to every other con-  
sideration, that he sacrificed his prop-  
erty, left his friends, and his native  
land, to enjoy the free government  
of this country.

Besides, if this employment of  
publishing the laws of the Union  
could possibly be so very binding in  
its nature on the Register and Mes-  
senger, why is it not equally binding  
on others? How is it, for instance,  
that the Editor of the Halifax Jour-  
nal dare to insert any thing in his  
paper which might displease the pre-  
sent Administration—for no one will  
say that he is under any improper  
influence of this kind. And yet he  
still continues to publish the laws of  
Congress.

The truth is, and Mr. Boylan ought  
to acknowledge it, and not seek for  
any other cause for the different com-  
plexions of the Register and Minerva,  
that the Editor of the Register,  
and those who act on like principles,  
differ fundamentally in opinion with  
him as to what system of political  
measures are best calculated for the  
good of the country. (They believe  
that an Administration conducted in  
the true spirit of Republicanism (of  
which kind they consider the present)  
is calculated to promote this good;  
whilst the Editor of the Minerva,  
and those whose opinions he espou-  
ses, doubtless believe that a more  
energetic system (such as was Mr.  
Adams's Administration) would be  
preferable.) Now since there is this  
difference of opinion, not only among  
the printers, but pervading the peo-  
ple of the U. States, as to what is  
best in Government, would it not be  
most candid and just, for every man

tertain with decency and moderation,  
without impeaching the motives of  
his neighbour of a different opinion?  
A majority will always decide which  
system shall prevail. At present,  
this majority has declared in favour  
of Republican measures; and the  
probability is, that whilst the affairs  
of Government are conducted with  
the same ability, justice and econo-  
my, which have marked the present  
Administration, a like decision will  
continue to be made.) But if, on the  
contrary, the men now in power  
should abuse the confidence placed  
in them, and become unfaithful Guar-  
dians of the Public Weal; or it  
should appear to a majority of the  
people, on an experiment, that the sys-  
tem which they have adopted does  
not promote the true interests of the  
public, then surely Mr. Boylan him-  
self will allow, that there is Virtue  
and Patriotism enough in the country  
to lead to the choice of other Rul-  
ers, and to induce other measures.  
Will any man be base enough to say,  
that Americans know not how to ap-  
preciate the blessings of that Govern-  
ment which they have so dearly pur-  
chased, but that they will tamely  
submit to see it perverted and abused?  
The citizens of the U. States are not  
overawed by an Hereditary Ruler—  
they are not cursed with a perpetua-  
tion of Tyrants, but, free to chuse,  
they can, every four years, remove,  
or re-elect their President. Hence  
it has been well said, "that a Chief  
Magistrate is above the private mem-  
bers of a community; but the com-  
munity itself is above him."

Believing as he does, that the pre-  
sent Administration endeavours, by  
wise and peaceable means, to secure  
the welfare and happiness of the U.  
States, the Editor of the Register  
will, to the best of his abilities, de-  
fend and recommend a continuance  
of it. And this he will do, without  
illiberality and without abuse. If, in  
return, his motives be still impeach-  
ed, and he still meet with malicious  
abuse, he will nevertheless steadily  
pursue his even course unmoved,  
and, in the words of Cato, say, "My  
Life shall give the lie to my calum-  
niators."

Friday last being the day fixed  
by law for appointing Electors for  
chusing a President and Vice-Pre-  
sident of the U. States throughout  
this State, a poll was opened at the  
court-house in this city. There  
being no opposition, but few citi-  
zens attended from distant parts of  
the county. All the votes received,  
except two, were for Col. Joseph  
Taylor, the Republican Candidate.  
At a separate election held on Wed-  
nesday, all the votes were for the  
Colonel.

We have not heard from John-  
ston and Granville, the other two  
counties of this district, nor from  
any of the other districts.

A London paper of September  
8th says, "One hundred Ship-  
wrights from Brest have arrived at  
Antwerp, where there are 1500  
now assembled. Their number is to  
be increased to 5000. The keel  
of 7 ships of the line have been laid  
down there, which will increase  
the number of ships of the line on  
the stocks to 120. Great quanti-  
ties of timber and other materials  
are arriving at Antwerp from  
Brussels and Holland. They also  
expect 800 slaves, who will be em-  
ployed in the works carrying on in  
that port."

Capt. Rook, arrived at New-  
York, from Batavia, informs, that  
the produce of the island of Java  
was so extravagantly high and  
scarce, that a great number of ves-  
sels, unable to procure cargoes,  
were compelled to leave it for other  
ports; and that in consequence of  
the sailing of the Japan fleet, an  
embargo would take place at Bata-  
via a few days after Capt. R's de-  
parture, and continue for several  
days. Capt. R. further informs  
that the Malay pirates were very  
troublesome in the Straits.

Commodore Barron arrived at  
Gibraltar with his squadron on the  
12th August last. On his ar-  
rival he found several dispatches  
from Mr. Simpson our Consul at  
Morocco, all stating in strong  
terms the hostile disposition of  
the Emperor of Morocco against  
our commerce, and the prepara-  
tions making by him to send out  
three frigates and two galleys upon  
a cruise. Mr. Simpson urging  
the indispensable necessity of leav-  
ing two of the frigates upon that  
station, the Commodore accord-  
ingly left the Congress, Capt. Ro-  
gers, and the Essex, Capt. James  
Barron. The following extract of  
a letter from Capt. Rogers to the

the result.

United States Frigate Congress,  
Gibraltar Bay, 20 Aug. 1804.

SIR,  
I have the honor to inform you  
that I have this instant arrived here  
with the Congress and Essex direct  
from Tangier, from which place I  
sailed on the 27th inst. Our passage  
has been long owing to a strong Lev-  
ant gale which lasted from the night  
of the 27th until the morning of the  
29th, and drove us through the  
Straits into the Atlantic.

In my last communication dated  
Tangier Bay, 17th inst. I informed  
you of Commodore Barron's having  
sent the Congress and Essex on this  
coast in consequence of advices re-  
ceived from Mr. Simpson, our Con-  
sul at Tangier, of my intention to  
leave the Essex to watch the conduct  
of two galleys at that place, and of  
my proceeding immediately to Salle  
to inform myself, of the movements,  
and if possible, of the intention of  
the Emperor's three ships mentioned  
in Mr. Simpson's communications to  
Commodore Barron, copies of which  
the latter gentleman has forwarded  
to you: I did so and arrived and an-  
chored before Salle the 20th (taking  
Arzilla, Mamora and Larache in my  
route) where I found the three ships  
in question and to all appearance  
nearly ready for sea. After lying  
three hours at anchor within about 5  
miles of the town with American col-  
ors flying and a signal indicative of  
friendship and a wish to communi-  
cate with the shore, without any ap-  
parent disposition of the like on their  
part, I weighed anchor and stood  
within the range of a common shot  
of the ships without any further suc-  
cess of bringing about a communica-  
tion, although every means which  
friendly demeanor could suggest  
were used. However I have no rea-  
son to suppose that hostile intentions  
on their part were the cause of my  
not succeeding, but that they either  
did not comprehend the meaning  
of the signal, or were afraid to ven-  
ture off. On the 21st after repeating  
again in the same way as on the pre-  
ceding day, my wishes to exchange  
civilities without any appearance of  
success, and fearing that a farther at-  
tempt on the subject might lead to  
suspicions unfavourable to a good un-  
derstanding, I made sail and pur-  
sued my course back to Tangier,  
where I again on the 27th joined the  
Essex. At Larache I found the ship  
Meshouda (ci-devant Tripoline) in a  
state of ordinary, but at Arzilla and  
Mamora there was not a single ves-  
sel of any description. On my re-  
turn again to Tangier I made the  
usual signal to communicate with  
our Consul, and in an hour after had  
the pleasure of receiving advices  
from him corroborating my own opi-  
nion "that whatever grounds there  
might have been for suspicion, that  
they were so far removed as to admit  
of one of the ships leaving this coast."

Two days after I left Tangier for  
Salle, the two galleys which the Es-  
sex was left to watch, sailed, and  
one of them was boarded by her in  
sight of Tangier. This circum-  
stance serves to prove that they had  
no orders to capture American ves-  
sels, or they certainly would not have  
gone to sea while the Essex was in  
sight. These two galleys, with the  
three ships at Salle, comprise the  
greater part, if not the whole mar-  
ine force of Morocco. Since the  
galleys sailed I have heard of their  
being at Cadiz. The ships are  
inside of Salle Bar, and I have reason  
to believe there is but little probability  
of their going to sea this summer, as  
I am told there never has been an in-  
stance of their large cruisers going  
to sea for the purpose of cruising,  
after the 10th of September. I shall  
leave this the instant I get water on  
board sufficient for 6 or 7 weeks,  
which I am in hopes will not take  
longer than to-morrow evening, and  
proceed direct to Tripoli, where I  
flatter myself, (if Capt. Preble has  
not made a previous attack) I shall  
yet arrive in time, to co-operate with  
Commodore Barron; for I shall be  
greatly mortified if the Congress did  
not share a part of the credit to be  
derived from the reduction of Tri-  
poli, by inscribing a lasting and hon-  
orable remembrance of her name  
on its walls.

Extract of a letter from Commodore  
Preble to the Secretary of the Na-  
vy, dated 14th June, 1804, on  
board the United States Consti-  
tution, Messina Harbour.

"Yesterday I anchored off the  
Harbour and sent Mr. O'Brien on  
shore under a flag of truce to en-  
deavour to ransom our unfortunate  
countrymen, and if the Bashaw  
should desire it, to establish peace.  
Mr. O'Brien did not succeed in his  
mission, he landed at noon and re-  
turned on board at half past one  
o'clock P. M. You will see by his  
instructions how far he was autho-  
rised to go for the ransom. I pre-  
sume if the terms had been accept-

have been satisfied, but they were  
refused, and we have no alterna-  
tive but to oblige him to accept  
them or others more favourable for  
us."

Extract of a letter from Commodore  
Preble, to the Secretary of the Na-  
vy, dated 5th of July, 1804, on  
board the Constitution, Messina  
Harbour.

"We have taken on board here  
700 bomb shells, and powder in  
proportion, and the bomb vessels  
being ready, we sail to-morrow  
morning. I hope my next letter  
will announce to you our success  
against Tripoli, the restoration of  
our unfortunate countrymen once  
more to the sweets of liberty, and  
our country an honourable peace.

Extract of a letter dated July 10.  
"At length Naples has felt a  
spasm of energy; and its squad-  
ron for the first time has made a visit  
to this port; but we cannot imagine  
the reasons which prevented the  
Admiral's making himself master  
of the whole naval force of this re-  
gency. On the 26th ult. one ship  
of the line, and three frigates, en-  
tered the road of the Gouletta,  
shewing English colours; (most of  
the corsairs were ready for sea, and  
anchored at a considerable distance  
from the batteries) a frigate laid  
along side of the Tunisian frigate,  
and commenced the attack by a ge-  
neral discharge of musquetry,  
shewing, at the same time the Nea-  
politan flag; some of the Tunisians  
on board the frigate instantly cut  
her cables, while others endeavoured  
to make their escape by swim-  
ming to shore: the Tunisian frigate  
drifted under the forts, receiving  
without any resistance, the full  
force of the enemy's great guns.  
She was completely equipped and  
ready for sea; nine of her crew  
were killed, about twenty wounded,  
and an equal number of prisoners  
made, which were taken up by the  
boats of the Neapolitans: she is  
considerably damaged in her hull,  
has two shot between wind and wa-  
ter, and her foremast somewhat  
injured. There were no soldiers  
in the forts, except a few Moors  
who were not sufficient to man  
half a dozen guns; they notwith-  
standing kept up a tolerable  
brisk fire for nearly two hours after  
the Neapolitans had ceased; and  
until they stood out of the Road-  
sted; no damage was done to any  
of the other corsairs, and not one  
captured, except a small Galiota  
off Porto Farina."

In the ship Louisiana, which  
arrived at New-York, on the 30th  
ult. from New-Orleans, came pas-  
sengers Messrs. Detrehan, Der-  
bigny, and Sauve, delegates to  
Congress with the Louisiana re-  
monstrance; Mr. Detrehan, jun.  
M. Derbigny, Messrs. Robin, Du  
Garcin, Evans and Clagne. The  
fever had considerably abated at  
New-Orleans; but, from the infor-  
mation of those gentlemen, we are  
concerned to state, the lady and  
child of Governor Claiborne, had  
fallen victims to it.

The Richmond Enquirer states,  
that the Governor and his lady had  
both recovered from their attack;  
but we apprehend the New-York  
account is the latest.

A paragraph in the Philadelphia  
papers states, that a vessel bound  
from that port for Cadiz, was drove  
on shore in the Delaware, and that  
Jerome Bonaparte and his lady  
were passengers on board in-cog.  
A paper published since contradicts  
this statement, saying that Jerome  
and his lady are still at Baltimore.

The Legislature of New-Jersey  
convened on the 23d ult. and have  
re-elected Joseph Bloomfield,  
Esq. Governor for the ensuing  
year.

The Grand Jury of Bergen  
county, in the state of New-Jersey,  
have found a bill of indictment for  
Murder against Aaron Burr, for  
killing Gen. Hamilton, in July, in  
said county.

It appears from an official state-  
ment, that 4,272 negroes have  
been imported into the port of  
Charleston, since the first of Janu-  
ary last—150 of whom were  
from ports in the United States,  
and the remainder from Africa and  
the West-Indies!

The Lancaster Intelligencer of  
the 23d ultimo, says.... "We have  
not been able to obtain the names  
of all the persons elected as Mem-  
bers of Congress, Senators and  
Representatives in the State Legis-  
lature:—But a correspondent has  
favored us with the following,

upon, as a correct statement of the  
strength of parties: In Congress,  
17 Republican, 1 Federal; in the  
the State Legislature, Senate all  
Republican; in House of Repre-  
sentatives 79 Republican, 7 Fed-  
eral.

Gurdon S. Mumford, Esq. has  
been elected a member of Congress  
for New-York, in place of Daniel  
D. Tomkins, appointed a Judge  
of the Supreme court of that State.

A celebrated divine of Philadel-  
phia recently declared from the  
pulpit, that after the minutest cal-  
culation he had been able to make,  
there was good reason to believe  
that not more than one third of all  
the inhabitants of that populous city  
attended regularly at any place  
of religious worship; and it is prob-  
able that not more than one half of  
them could do so, were they inclin-  
ed, without the erection of mor  
churches.

Married,  
At Newbern, on the 3d inst. Mr. William  
Cuthrie, to Miss Lydia M'Alpin.  
Also, on the 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Irving  
Samuel Chapman, Esq. Clerk of the County  
Court of Craven, to the amiable and accom-  
plished Miss Kitty Backhouse, both of that  
town.

Died,  
In Brunswick County, Peter Mangeon,  
Esq. late Commercial Agent of France re-  
sident at Wilmington.

The Old Soldier in our next

#### Postscript.

We hear from Cumberland  
County, that the state of the poll  
for Elector was as follows: For  
Cochran, 375; Gilchrist, 142;  
Culpepper, 56; Lanier 7.

The other Counties in the dis-  
trict not heard from, except a sepa-  
rate election in Robeson County,  
at M'Fall's, where the votes were,  
Gilchrist 131; Cochran 5 votes.

Washington, Nov. 5.  
On the 2nd ult. W. C. Claiborne  
appointed Governor of the Terri-  
tory of Orleans, took the oath of  
office, after delivering a concise ad-  
dress, which shall appear in our  
next paper.

The Mississippi Messenger (Natchez)  
of Oct. 12th, announces the  
death of Mrs. Claiborne and her  
little daughter.

Charleston, November 4.  
Captain Church, who arrived last  
evening from Cape Francois, informs,  
that on the 23d ult. Capt. Tate, second  
officer of the armed ship Pilgrim, of  
Philadelphia, was executed by the  
order of Christophe, for having re-  
ceived several Frenchmen on board,  
who were endeavouring to make their  
escape to the United States. Capt.  
Gibson, of the same ship, and the first  
officer, escaped without any censur-  
e. This was supposed to be owing to  
Christophe's supposing Tate to be a  
Frenchman, although he persisted to  
be an American. During the exe-  
cution, an American sailor rushed  
forward with an intention of cutting  
Tate down from the gallows, but re-  
ceived several stabs, and was forced  
back. The Frenchmen taken on  
board the ship, were thrown into pri-  
son, and it was supposed would be  
executed.

Capt. Tate, is stated to have left  
a wife and several children at Phila-  
delphia.

While Capt. Church was ashore  
sick, two unfortunate Frenchmen  
got on board his schooner.—Informa-  
tion of this circumstance was given  
to Christophe, who sent a party of  
soldiers to search the vessel—but  
while they were coming up on one  
side, Capt. Church had the good for-  
tune to get them off into his boat on  
the other—otherwise he would prob-  
ably have met with the same fate as  
Capt. Tate.

Dessalines had been proclaimed  
Emperor of Hayti, with great solemn-  
ity.—The town was illuminated for  
several successive nights—and an  
elegant entertainment given to the  
Americans at the Cape.

Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 6.

Yesterday arrived here in distress,  
the Sch'r Pactolus, Capt. Wm. O.  
Coakley, from the Island of New-  
Providence, bound to Washington,  
N. C. On the 26th October was  
blown off Occacock Bar after lying  
off and on 3 1-2 hours for a pilot,  
with a heavy N. E. gale, ran 4 leagues  
from the land and hove too under a  
balance mainsail 12 hours; the gale  
increasing, split the mainsail in such  
a manner as rendered it useless,  
hove too again under a balance fore-  
sail for 2 hours, carried away the  
fore gaff and scudded 24 hours across  
the Gulf, the wind getting to the  
Eastward and moderating, after re-  
pairing the sails, attempted the coast  
again but was blown off, Provisions  
and water now falling short, was  
compelled to get in to the first port,