



Repository of Genius.

From a Foreign Paper.

TO A LIVELY BRUNETTE.

Who desired the Author to make some verses on her.

DO not expect me to compare The snow-white lily, love, to you, For Cander prompts me to declare The lily fairest of the two;

And should I say the rose's hue, On thy soft cheek more freshly glows, 'T would be a compliment to you, But very little to the rose.

But who would quit so warm a breast, To dangle after rose or lily? For many in their colours dress'd, Are things, as senseless and as silly.

Say, who that feels a kindred glow, Would quit a heart so fond, so true, To seek a bosom white as snow, Perhaps with all its coldness too?

From the Baltimore Evening-Post.

Irish Catholic Petition.

One of the most interesting discussions of a parliamentary kind which has been lately reported in England, is that upon the Irish Catholic Petition. It received all the defence and support which the friends of civil and religious liberty could give it, but in vain—the church was against it; and ludicrous to say, the Protestant church government in 1805 refuse the liberty which they themselves claimed in the 16th century. The majority in the House of Lords against the measure which Lord Grenville had the honour to propose was 129—of 178 who voted, 49 only espousing the cause of human nature, and striving to return to their fellow-men the rights of which they have been dispossessed.

In the House of Commons the debate continued two days. Fox and Grattan, (being his maiden speech in the British parliament) are distinguished among the patriots who pleaded for the restoration of the "rights of man," to the enslaved, impoverished persecuted Irish. Fox, whose name alone fills the breast with emotions of enthusiasm, appears to have felt in all its influence the immensity of the charge which he had undertaken, and with the impotency of a beggar soliciting food to save him from perishing, he defended their claim, and asserted the justice of their demand. Grattan with the boldness of an injured man, with the spirit of an incorruptible patriot, and with the energetic language of Demosthenes, aided his friend in the noble object, and in sentences which would almost melt stones, alleged their inalienable right to the enjoyments of which they had been so long deprived, and of which they ought immediately to attain possession.

The orators have acquired immortal honour, and the unfeeling tools who heard them everlasting infamy; with the same apathy, they pass a turnpike law, as the address in support of war by which the world is disturbed, their nation rendered wretched, and their sons made the victims of an insatiate ambition; and with the same feeling, refuse the just claim of several millions of people, "one-fourth of the population of the British Empire."

To the eternal glory of the British House of Commons, 124 of its members were willing to accede to the Irish prayer, and 203 refused their assent. The effects of this event are not so easily divined—Are not the Irish in the same state as the Americans in 1775 and previous?—Let us discard all men, all measures, and all things which oppose the dignity and happiness of man—Under specious names, let us not be deceived—A patriot is open, he is honest, he wants no cloak to hide his designs—he has but one object in view, his country's good—because he knows that what promotes his country's, augments his own—Let

bears sway, the most despotic of all tyrants, does not controul us, but by the arts of persuasion and its own intrinsic excellence.

From the same.

The imaginary importance of the government of England, draws to a close. In the two last wars, that with America, and the other with France, she was defeated and disgraced in all her projects; and the present war, as far as it has gone, gives symptoms of a similar fate. There is evidently a madness in her councils (besides the royal madness) that has no foresight, and cannot calculate events.

One would suppose, that when a government goes to war of its own choice, and is the first to declare it, (which was the case with the English government in the present war with France,) that it had arranged all its plans, and had every thing in readiness to put these plans into operation the instant it declared war. But this was not the case with the British government; for as it has put no plan in execution, the inference is, that either it had none, or those it had were too imperfectly formed to be executed. Take which of the inferences you will, and it shows the incompetency of the English government to the condition into which it has plunged itself.

It was laughable enough to see how the British parliament passed away its time in debating whether there was cause for war or not when they declared it. A ministerial victory in parliament does not decide a battle in the field. Philosophers and naturalists have to do with causes, and politicians with consequences. For example, it would have been madness in America to have declared independence, if she had not possessed the means of obtaining it, and the same may be said of every hostile declaration.

As far as inferences can be drawn from circumstances, the British government went to war from internal craft, and not from external policy. After the publication in England of a small work of Thomas Paine in the year '96, entitled "Decline and fall of the English system of finance," there was so great a run upon the Bank of England, that the Bank could not stand it. The directors of the Bank made their condition known to Mr. Pitt, who undoubtedly knew it before, but force was become necessary. Pitt, in order to ward off the blow that threatened destruction to the Bank, and also to the government, brought a bill into parliament to restrain the bank (for that was the term used) from paying its notes in specie; whereas the case with the bank was, that it could not pay, it had not wherewithal. This act, at first, was only for a few months, but it was afterwards renewed, and continued to be renewed in every session from year to year. By the last renewal, the restraint (as it was called) was to continue till some time after the end of the war then going on. But when that time came the bank could not pay any more than it could before; and therefore the government, after it had made peace, declared war again, and this was made a pretence for again shutting up the bank. That bank will never open for payment. Its ruin is as fixed as fate.

The same force about cause instead of consequence was again acted with respect to the declaration of war against Spain. Pitt made a long and wotly speech of three hours, to show, in his way, there was cause of war, whereas it was the consequence only that should have governed him.

In a treaty between France and Spain, when the last war ended, it was stipulated that in case either should be attacked, the other should, as an auxiliary, assist her with a certain number of ships and land forces. This was commuted for in money, and, instead of ships and forces, France agreed to take three millions sterling, annually. The case therefore with Pitt ought to have been, not any thing about the cause but about the consequence that is, whether it was not better to let Spain fulfil her engagement in this manner quietly by commutation, than to force her, by a decla-

tion of war, to join France with her whole force by sea and land. It is Bonaparte that is the gainer by this conduct of Pitt, who thus increasing the force of his enemy has made that of England comparatively less.

When the family of the Bourbons reigned in France, the natural powers and resources of that country, which are greater than those of any country in the world, were never effectually called forth. Voluptuousness, effeminacy & intrigue were then the deities of the court, and the nation was governed by mistresses and the favourites of mistresses. The case now is the reverse of what it was then. France, at this time, has for its chief the most enterprising man in Europe, and the greatest general in the world; and besides these virtues or vices, (call them what you please, for they may be either) he is a deep and consummate politician in every thing which relates to the success of his measures. He knows both how to plan and how to execute. This is a talent that Pitt is defective in, for all his measures fail in execution. His forte lies in making long speeches, and in planning intrigues that evaporate in disappointment and disgrace.

England, at this time, is in the most critical situation she ever was put in by France, & there is no foreseeing when or how it is to end. According to appearances, France may hold England in constant alarm and insupportable expence as long she pleases, and that without any new expence or suffering any alarms her herself; and by drawing off the English fleet from the defence of its coast at home, by sending her own on distant expeditions, she increases the chance of a descent by gun boats. France could not do this till Pitt, by his policy, joined the navy of Spain to France.

The discovery that has been made by the embezzlement of money in the Treasury by Dundas (alias Lord Melville), will go a great way towards breaking up the present Ministry. That Pitt was privy to his embezzlement there can scarcely be a doubt: for as he held the offices of first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was, in consequence thereof, the person that brings in the budget, that is, the annual statement of expences, he cannot be supposed to be ignorant of it, and if he was, it shows he kept a bad look-out, and is not fit for the office of Treasurer and Chancellor. The answer also of their king, involves suspicion. It implies a knowledge of the transaction, for he says, that, "notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised against Lord Melville he trusted his faithful Commons would soon see reason to express an opinion that his Lordship had acquitted himself with the utmost anxiety for the welfare and salvation of the British empire." But neither his faithful Commons, as he calls them, nor his loyal subjects, as he sometimes calls the people, appear to believe a word of what he says, for they are pushing the matter still further on. Melville was first lord of the admiralty, and treasurer of the navy; and had the official direction of naval expeditions. The ill-news from the West-Indies, would arrive in England about the time of the discovery of this embezzlement, and will in their consequences affect the whole of the present Ministry. C. S.

Extract from a Sermon, Delivered at Wallingford, Connecticut, March 11th, 1831, by Stanley Griswold, A. M.

"If we recur to our forefathers we shall find them Republicans from the beginning. The spirit of freedom drove them from their native land, and brought them to this, then howling wilderness. Genuine principles of liberty were conspicuous in all their proceedings. These principles they carefully handed down to their sons, and in every period of the country's progress they have been conspicuous. They broke out in full splendor in 1775 and 76, of which the declaration of Independence, is an illustrious proof. Again they shone forth with effulgent lustre in 1787 and 88, and the unparalleled constitution of the United States was their

fruit. These ancient deep-rooted, republican principles of the country must be most sacredly regarded; for, be assured every variation from them will be resisted and bring on convulsions. Give me leave to say further, you will not mistake the will and pleasure of the country, if you give all your friendship, all your best wishes, and all the support in power to the incomparable constitution of the United States. This constitution was adopted by a fair expression of the public will. It is the government of the country and the ordinance of God. When we examine its merits, we find it but another edition of the genuine principles of Republicanism, equal rights its foundation, and the welfare of the people its object. The precious maxims of the declaration of independence are transplanted into the constitution. And as under the former, the country marched to victory, so under the latter she may advance to prosperity. Let the constitution then be esteemed the Palladium of all that we hold dear. Let it be venerated as the sanctuary of our liberties and all our best interests. Let it be kept as the ark of God. Obey the laws of Government; be genuine friends of order. By thus devoting yourselves to the principles of our excellent constitution and the existing laws of government, you will be sure to do the pleasure of the country.

"Let this character be invariably maintained. On no occasion and on no account let it sink into the low regions of party. Stoop not to the extreme littleness, far from such despicable things be your conduct. Let the American character be borne aloft. Let it soar like the eagle of heaven, its emblem, bearing the scroll of our liberties through fields of azure light, unclouded by the low-bred vapours of faction. Let the spirit of our fathers come upon us. Be men: rise: let another race of patriots appear. Let America once more be the admiration of the world."

A New Planet.

Another new planet has been discovered by M. Harding, of Liffenthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of Juno. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the Heavens the 50,000 Stars observed by Messrs. Lalande. It appears to have a peculiar motion, and after observing it for many days, he clearly ascertained it was a planet. Its right ascension on the 5th of September was 1 minute, 52 seconds, its north declination 0 deg. 11 min. The same planet was observed by M. Burckhardt, on the 22d of September, at 359 deg. 7 min. and 40 deg. 6 min. from which he inferred that the duration of its revolution is five years and a half. The following particulars have also been ascertained: its declination is 21 deg. Its eccentricity is a quarter of its radius. Its mean distance from the sun is three times that of the earth, or about an hundred millions of leagues; it is consequently farther than Ceres or Pallas, whose distance is 96,000,000. Its diameter has not yet been ascertained; but its size appears nearly the same as that of Ceres, or the planet discovered by Piazzi. This is the twelfth planet discovered within a few years, Herschell having discovered Uranus and its six satellites, and two new satellites to Saturn: Piazzi discovered Ceres; and Olbers discovered Pallas.—Lon. Pa.

Irish Whiskey.

An Irish Gentleman lately at an English Inn, on receiving his bill from the waiter, was somewhat surprised at perceiving that a charge for whiskey, sixteen shillings, made parts of its contents... "By Holy Saint Patrick," vociferated the honest Hibernian—though I am not so low in behaviour as to complain of your bill altogether, notwithstanding the items of it are high enough of all conscience, yet by the place of my birth, a place of all others that I most admire, I am not to be tricked by paying for an article which though uppermost in my wishes I never had." This impassioned

exclamation produced an interrogation from the astonished waiter to ascertain the cause of it; to which the offended Hibernian replied, "Whiskey, the devil a drop has been placed before me! Och, had I known you had got such a friend in the house, I had taken him to my heart, and given him a welcome reception before this time. But d'ye hear, let the dear creature be introduced to me immediately; as it would be an offence to little Ireland not to treat him with a salute, even though we should never meet before we parted." This produced an explanation and the regretted whiskey, turned out to be a chaise only, in which the gentleman had taken an airing the day before.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HERTFORD COUNTY, cc. } May Term, 1805.

Simon Baker et alias } Pet. for division To the Court. } of the land of Joe Baker, dec.

IT having been suggested to the Court that Job Baker, a Tenant in common of the said Land, is not an Inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered, That Notice, under the Act of Assembly, 1803, be given the said Job Baker, to come forward at our next Term, on the fourth Monday of August next, and show Cause, if any he can, wherefore the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted; else the Petition will be taken pro confesso. Copy, Witness, JO. F. DICKINSON, CLK.

RUNAWAY

From the Subscriber on the 9th inst. from the Neighbourhood of Raleigh, as he was travelling with him,

A NEGRO BOY about 17 or 18 Years of Age, named Arnold, rather thin-made, is active, and plays the fiddle. He is rather of a bright Complexion, and went off with Handcuffs upon him. He had on a striped homespun jacket and Trowsers. He was purchased in Maryland and it is supposed he will attempt to return thither by way of Petersburg. Whoever shall apprehend said Negro, and lodge him in any Goal, and give Notice to the Subscriber so that he may be again, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward. JOHN GRAYNES, Lunenburg County, Virginia.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Averasborough, in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear river, on the last Day of Election held at said Place, Four Half Acre Lots, viz. Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104. There are on said Lots a good Dwelling House with four rooms below, Piazza and Entry; a Kitchen and Smoke-House; also, an Orchard that is said to produce one Barrel of Brandy per Year. Eighteen Months Credit will be given, the Purchaser giving Bond with approved Security, to the Subscriber. JAMES B. BRYANT, July 3rd, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at Montgomery County Court last, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of William Spencer, lately dec. hereby request all those indebted to said Spencer to make immediate Payment; and all such as have claims against said Estate are desired to exhibit the same for Payment within the Time limited by Law; otherwise the Act will be plead in bar to the recovery of all such Debts. JOHNSTON SPENCER, ) Execut. SLEGMORE SPENCER, ) Sols. Montgomery County, July 6th, 1805.

RUN AWAY,

From the Subscriber, on Saturday the 25th this Instant,

A NEGRO MAN, named Charles, about twenty-three years old; had on when he went away a suit of old homespun Cloaths and a pair of Slipper shoes. He is about five feet ten inches high, a very black Complexion and a smiling countenance. He can play the fiddle, read and write. It is likely he may change his name, and wear homespun Cloaths, and pass for a free man. Some of his Teeth on his right Foot, next to his Great Toe, are very crooked. Any person who shall take up said Negro, and secure him in Goal, or bring him to me, shall be rewarded for their trouble. JAMES ROBINSON, Scotch-Carolina, Chesterfield District, May 31.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of James Huggins, do hereby give notice to all Persons having claims against the Estate of the said James Huggins to present them for payment within the Time required by Law; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make Payment without Delay. WALTER ALVES, ) Executors. GAVIN ALVES, ) Orange County, June 1st, 1805.

NEGRO TAKEN UP.

ON the 5th inst. was committed to the Goal of this County, a Negro Man who calls his Name Jack Faazett, about 35 or 40 Years of Age, 5. eet 7 1/4 inches high; he says he belongs to James Boatright, in Kichland County, S. Carolina, near Columbia. The said Negro has lost his right Thumb Nail, he has large plant Eyes, and is rather of a yellow complexion. The Owner of said Negro is desired to come forward, prove his Property, pay Charges, and release him from Goal. JOHN GRAVES, Goals. Carwell County. N. C. June 10th, 1805.