



Others are the plans of fair delighful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

PLAN OF EDUCATION.

1. JULIAN CLASS

Murray's Introduction; New-Testament; Spelling, by rote; Writing; Dilworth's Arithmetic, including the Rule of Three.

2. CORNELIAN CLASS.

Murray's Reader; Historical Parts of the Old Testament; memorizing Murray's Grammar; Arithmetic, thro' Practice and Interest; Dwight's Geography; Etymological Parsing.

3. DECIMOR CLASS.

Murray's Sequel; Cooper's Task; Morse's Geography, with the Atlas; Geographical Cards; Use of the Globes; Syntactical Parsing, in Prose; the remainder of Arithmetic.

4. TROPHOMORE CLASS.

Milton's Paradise Lost; Ossian's Poems; Syntactical Parsing, in Poetry; Murray's Exercises; English Prosody; Blair's Lectures.

5. ALPHENOR CLASS.

Blair's Grammar of Natural & Experimental Philosophy, with illustrations from Ferguson's Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Blair's Chemical Grammar; Whippley's Historical Compend; Goldsmith's History of Rome, and History of England, abridged.

6. DELPHENOR CLASS.

Andrews's Logic; Moral Philosophy, by Witherspoon or Paley; Paley's Natural Theology.

Writing, and lessons in Spelling and Reading, shall be common to all the Classes; English Composition to the last Class.

Walker's Dictionary and Key are adopted as the standards of Orthography and Etymology in this Academy.

The Latin and French Languages will be taught when required. The preceding literary course will be attended to entirely by Male Teachers.

The Female Teacher who presides over this Department, and at all times superintends the morals and deportment of the Young Ladies, will also instruct such of her Pupils as desire it, in Instrumental Music, Painting, Drawing, Tambouring, Embroidery, and all the various branches of plain and ornamental Needlework. It is hardly necessary to state, that the Lady employed as Female Teacher, is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of her station.

We are happy to observe, that Female Education, hitherto so shamefully neglected, amongst us, has of late become an object of very general attention. We witness with pleasure the efforts which are making, in almost every part of our Country, to give to the Female Mind that literary polish of which it is so decidedly capable. But whilst we rejoice to see our institutions crowded with Young Ladies, we cannot but regret that so few have perseverance and resolution enough, to submit to a literary course, sufficiently extensive, to entitle them to credit to their instructors, or to afford real and lasting advantage to themselves.

For the information of Parents and Guardians, it is here mentioned, as an opinion of the Teachers, that a Young Lady of ordinary talents, and studious habits, commencing with the Julian or Cornelian Class, may, in the course of three years, acquire a competent knowledge of all the studies belonging to the several Classes; but it is not intended, that the course adopted in this Academy, shall be imperiously binding upon any Female, contrary to the wishes or instructions of Parents and Guardians, who are always considered as having a right to prescribe the time of residence, and the particular course and portions of study. However, that encouragement may be given to Female Literature, it is hereby announced to the Public, that when any Young Lady shall submit to the regular course, as was directed, and stand an approved Examination of the studies belonging to the several classes, she shall, upon leaving the Academy, be entitled to its distinguishing honors, viz. An Honor Certificate, and a Golden Medal with an elegant inscription.

FULLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his Customers and the Public in general, that he has got his FULLING MILL (14 miles west of Hillsborough, and within one mile of the Cross Roads Meeting House) in excellent repair; that he carries on the Business in all its branches, and has prepared a complete Assortment of different Colours for DYEING.

He will dress Cloth 24 cents per Yard cheaper than any other Person in the County; and the Work will be inferior to none in the State.

For the convenience of Persons at a distance, the Subscriber will attend at NATHANIEL NORRELLY'S Store, in Person County, the 1st Saturday in every Month, and at WM. WHITE'S Store, in Hillsborough, the third, in order to receive Cloth to dress, and to deliver that which is finished; and such as think proper to leave Cloth, with proper directions, will have the work punctually attended to.

All work will be done with dispatch, and in a manner, it is hoped, which will give general satisfaction.

ROBERT MURRAY

FULLER, and Proprietor of the Mill. Orange County, Jan. 12, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell 273 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Dan River, about seven miles from Germantown. The above Land is well situated, with tolerable improvements, and also a good Orchard. A liberal credit will be given the Purchaser on paying a small part in ready cash.

WM. DAVIS

Germantown, Jan. 7, 1811.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors, You are aware that knowledge is the basis of Liberty, and that so long as a nation is enlightened, it will be free. I must then be agreeable to you, who have so long labored in support of Liberty, to lend your aid to her twin-sister Science. It is unfortunate that too few attend to the merits of the course pursued at any College; and that Parents do not always distinguish between the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the residence for a few years, at a monastic edifice, where rigid power dogmatizes, and Reason is not left free to combat Error. Too frequently do Young Gentlemen return from Universities with as much knowledge as they can repeat by rote, and when they have forgotten the words of the author whom they have studied, all their learning has evaporated. How shall we account for the scarcity of talents in some of our Universities? Shall we say that some places create talents which nature has not given, while others retard the spring of life, chill the generous emotions of the soul and paralyze every effort of genius? Or shall we attribute the defect of talents observable in some of our Seminaries to the system of Education? It must be ascribed to the manner of Education, which burthens the memory with the anathemas of an author and the letters of a proposition, while the reasoning faculties lie dormant.

Let me turn your attention to the course of a College, illustrative of her talents and for the principles which her sons imbibe. The following account is taken from Miller's Retrospect. It will be seen that the first-sons of this College are not contented with gazing upon Science from an awful distance, but that they approach and converse familiarly with her. Should a youth see in what estimation some of our Universities are held by learned and interested men, they may consult the same learned author.

A Friend of Science & Republicanism.

"I Virginia, there are two Colleges, viz. William & Mary College, at Williamsburg. This Institution was incorporated in 1693, by King William & Queen Mary, whose names it bears. The credit of obtaining the charter and effecting the Establishment is due to the Rev. Dr. James Blair. This was the second College founded in the American Colonies. The governing powers of this College are vested in a Board of Visitors not exceeding twenty. The Officers are: President (now the Rev. Dr. Madison, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia) who is also Professor of Moral & Natural Philosophy; a Professor of Mathematics; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages; a Professor of Law; and a Professor of Chemistry.

The Moral School in this College, the course consists of—1st. Logic and the Philosophy of the Human Mind; on these subjects the works of Duncan Reid and Professor Stewart are studied—2d. Rhetoric and Bell's Letters; here Dr. Blair's Lectures are chiefly used—3d. Moral Philosophy; in this department the author studied is Paley—4th. Natural Law; Rutherford, Burmiquet &—5th. Law of Nations; Vattel and Martens—6th. Politics; Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, &c.—7th. Political Economy; Smith's Wealth of Nations. In natural Philosophy there is a regular course of Lectures, attended with every necessary experiment. In this course the works generally referred to and recommended are those of Rawling, Heijsham, Martin, Desaguliers, Muschenbroek, Cavallo, Adams, Lavoisier, Chaptal, &c.

In the Department of Law, the Professor takes an extensive view of the general principles of Government—comments on the great work of Judge Blackstone—explains the structure and principles of the American Governments, and particularly that of Virginia.

In teaching the Ancient and Modern Languages the usual course is pursued. Though all the Students are not compelled to attend to the former, yet a competent knowledge of them is necessary in order to the taking of a regular degree.

No particular period of residence at this College is required. All Students who are prepared to go through the prescribed examination may receive their honors.

The number of Students at this College, at the beginning of the year 1801, was 53. The Library contains about 3000 volumes. The Philosophical Apparatus, when procured in 1768, was well chosen and tolerably complete: It cost at that time between 2000 & 3000 dollars: Having been in constant use for more than thirty years, it stands in need of repairs, and is less complete than at first. The funds of this College were much diminished by the Revolution. They now amount to \$4300 per ann. derived from the rents of certain lands, a certain proportion of surveyor's fees, and the interest money loaned. There is probably no College in the U. States in which Political Science is studied with so much ardor, and in which it is considered so pre-eminently a favorite object, as in this."

NOTES.

Since the learned Dr. Miller wrote his Retrospect, a few alterations have taken place in the College of William & Mary. In 1801, 33 young gentlemen were studying the Sciences. They are not called Students until they commence the Philosophical course. The Mathematical course is as extensive as the Philosophical.

The other college alluded to is Hampden, Sydney.

There are Academies which the Retrospect has not noticed, at Richmond, Lexington, &c. N. B. Gen. Washington though an opponent for the maintenance of our liberties, that a National University, should be founded in which, inter alia, should be taught Politics and the principles of Republican Government.

IDEM.

FOR THE REGISTER.

A County in N. Carolina rapidly approaching to A STATE OF ARISTOCRACY.

EVERY machine, or organized body, consisting of a number of parts, being actuated by the same power, when put in motion, is said to be in a state of regular fix, so long as each constituent part performs its special function—but when one or more of the parts cease to act or perform their functions improperly, irregularly or inconsistently with the general laws which govern the whole, then is the machine said to be in a state of unfix, or standing in need of repair.

That our wise, great, and able to be immortalized, political lawgiver called the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, excites a jealousy in the minds of some, both at home and abroad, that all is not well, is probably not an original assertion or conjecture. The causes, however, from which such conjectures or assertions originate, as producing those unwholesome effects, are alleged by different persons differently, but perhaps by few traced up to their true source where these causes inflexibly do arise, and where medicine must be applied before a remedy, in toto, can ever be accomplished.

That there are sentiments prevailing among us, from principle, from prejudice or from interest, which operate inimically to the spirit of our Government, will not be denied. That these spring from a lax adherence, or willful inattention, to the very soul and cardinal structure of our Constitution, can be manifested too obviously to be contested. Hence arise certain lamentable practices derogatory to the interest and happiness of Government, and like Prometheus's Vulture, gradually preying upon its vitals, with this disadvantage, however, that they grow not as fast as eaten. To mention those practices, and suggest their origin, may afford ammunition enough for a round or two more hereafter; at present, let a very few of them, too notorious at elections, compose the first salute.

The great and wise object of free suffrage in appointments of public trust and confidence, is, that the unbiased voice (by corrupt measures I mean) may be had in those appointments. Whether ever this voice is, or can be had, in the present state of things, becomes now the grand enquiry. It will readily be granted, that one half of mankind, and almost the other half too, can be influenced in their votes by artful designers, who from sinister motives, can exhibit either side of the picture, so as to suit the caprice of the moment, or whim of their ambition. Persons of this cast are frequently to be met with—but like all other tradesmen, or professional characters (for they make a business of it) few of them excel, and yet their pretensions entitle them to the fabricated, tho' highly honorable term 'ELECTIONEERS.' This term, in itself, if it has any meaning, would not properly apply to the bu-

business understood by it; but it is a pleasing word, and custom has abused it to convey a pleasing business, and serves to recommend a nefarious practice to persons otherwise tolerably respectable. However, the word has become popular, as also the business understood by it, and both, by popular custom, like many other absurdities, established, I fear, irretrievably. But in order to make the term and he practice assimilate or correspond with each other, instead of electioneers, we ought to use FACTION-REARERS—a handsome word, too, and let it be explained thus: Deputy-bird-Bellows-Blowers to their sible-bred master, His Infernal Majesty Belzebub, a prince of the power of the air, &c. &c.—Let whatever term may be used, this explanation is the spirit of the practice; and to whom, if not to the author of all evil, can they be indebted, who practice with such great ingenuity and success—who, if it is possible for him (the Old Serpent) to deal in fouler air, in the nether regions, than his active agents do on earth, certainly inspires them annually, about the 10th of August, by some Tartarian effluvia, with fresh supplies of his noxious breath. For who, possessed only of natural abilities, could originate, solemnly sanction, and maliciously propagate things, which previous to elections, are borne with celerity on the wings of common fame.

"Fama malum, quo non alius velocius ullum."

Who, indeed, without that spirit of infernal inspiration to assist, mingling his diabolical conversation with the incriating cup, could dare to extract from the devotees of Bacchus a promise to vote for the person named, without regard to the exercise of their own judgment or further information. In short, can a man, excited only by natural impulse, perform acts of religious worship with the serious, frolic with the gay, and with heedless benightedness with the rake, perurious with the miser and lavish with the prodigal?—or, in other words, be a character of contradictions, becoming all things to all men, & even nothing, than by any mean he may gain his point, at an election? And very the holy and highly dignified order of men, who by their clerical appointment display all the badges of sacerdotal piety, and an immaculate train of pontifical virtues fit only for acts of devotion and ostensibly capable of nothing else—Some of these men, I say, while their hands are yet tinged with the sacrifice of holy things, and while they are yet holding the reins of government with the other. They are endeavoring to get into the good old way, when they may again have it in their power to wrest our political carriage from the peaceful paths of Democratic tranquillity into the highways of Aristocracy. If the Priests of old suffered sudden and unexampled punishment for putting their hand to the ARK, about which they had employ, much more may our present Priests expect exemplary judgments to overtake them for meddling with our political ark, with which they have no business. If such men increase among us, and become a little more notorious, perhaps the Legislature will shortly take occasion to curtail their immunities, and suffer them to assist their fellow citizens, as good by nature as they, to perform certain duties necessarily required, and from which they have hitherto been exempt.

Thus the practice of electioneering becomes universal—pleasing to some, winked at by those pretending better things, and is suffered in silence by those who ought to detect it. By it, men of worse character are promoted on the ruin of better. The supporters of Virtue and Merit are put to the blush, and the vain tool of Party elevated ad astra, as he thinks, on the loudest acclamations of the blind rabble. View the rapid strides of ARISTOCRACY—that most deformed of hell-born demons and the fore-runner of a confirmed Monarchical Tyranny—from which 'libera nos bone Domine!'

The fact is, a number of men, becoming rich and increased in goods, which increases their power and influence over the minds of the less discerning, do pervert the object of free popular elections. And why? Because they envy the pitiful tho' gilded honors of their yet beloved K. G. the duke of the British Ministry, and like them (the Ministry) wish to become Lords of the soil, while the more indigent and ignorant, being their tenants, might be kept always so. The very tone of their conduct is such; and

some with much ado refrain from expressing such sentiments in conversation where not suspected. They wish the ruin of a Republican Government, on which they hope to rise, the favored and dignified; and by hereditary succession, hold the reins of Church and State in their own hands forever—diliberative and executive, without control. Were all disaffected persons to our Government, to be granted leave of departure, or were their anti-constitutional sentiments extirpated, we should have a much fairer chance of pursuing the spirit of our privileges as Republican Citizens, and of supporting the dignity of our Government with more ease and advantage.

But seeing that our piece itself is new and not proved, the ammunition also untried, and the engineer not an adept in his business, it will probably be best to deal with caution and moderation the first load, fearing accidents—lest we should too much alarm, or do violence to the unsuspecting aristocratic sense, by the sudden report of only a

POCKET PISTOL.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message;

CONTINUED.

Copy of Gen. Armstrong's letter to Mr. Pinkney, Paris, August 6th, 1810.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that his majesty, the emperor and king, has been pleased to revoke his decrees of Berlin and Milan. Of this interesting fact, I had this morning a written and official notice, in the following words, viz: "Je suis autorisé à vous déclarer, monsieur, que les décrets de Berlin et de Milan sont révoqués, et qu'à dater du 1er Novembre, ils cesseront d'avoir leur effet."

Sincerely hoping, that you may be able to turn this circumstance to some useful account, I forward it per triplicate.

Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney, Paris August 6th, 1810.

SIR—I hazarded a line or two yesterday, by the way of Mexico, merely to inform you, that the imperial decrees of Berlin and Milan were at last given up. I now send you, by a more direct conveyance, a copy of the Duke of Cadore's letter to me of the 5th instant.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, London, August 24th, 1810.

"I transmit a copy of my answer, formed upon your recent instructions, to Lord Wellesley's notification of the blockade of Corfu. It is not worthy reflection, whether an attempt to block de an entire sea like the Adriatic, should not be protested against, whatever may be the force employed in closing the passage to it."

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley.

Great Cumberland Place, August 21, 1810.

MR LORD—I have had the honor to receive your official note of the 18th instant, and communicating the resolution of the British government to establish a blockade of the canal of Corfu, and shall not fail to transmit a copy of it, with as little delay as possible, to the secretary of state of the United States.

In the mean time I take the liberty, in pursuance of the sentiments of the President, heretofore signified to me, to observe to your Lordship that as a blockade essentially implies a force on the spot for the purpose, and as the notification required in the case must be a warning to neutral traders of the fact that a blockade exists, the communication, which your Lordship has made to me, derives its title to the acknowledgements of the United States, from the supposition that it was meant as a friendly premonition, which, though imposing of itself no legal restraint on neutrals, nor inducing any penal consequences, might usefully influence the course of their mercantile expeditions. In this sense the communication will be received by the President, as a mark of that friendly attention which ought in all cases to be reciprocally maintained, and in this sense the President will be the more disposed to regard the communication, as a different one would contradict the definition of a blockade, and of the requisite notification thereof, contained in the orders of the British government to Commodore Rodd and the

(Continued in the last page.)

*TRANSLATION.—"I am authorized to declare to you, Sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease to have effect."