



Repository of Genius.

The following beautiful and affecting verses were written by a Lady of Frankfort, (K.) on the departure of the Volunteers of that place last August, to meet their savage foe. She was, alas! too prophetic for many of those brave Patriots have fallen, fighting heroically for the liberty of their country.—P. H. A.

Protect them Heaven! My faulting tongue
Could scarce to Heaven the prayer address
For all the heart from which it springs
Felt the keen pressure of distress;
I bled for friends to distance borne;
Departed—never to return!—
O freedom! must thy sacred tree
Be nourish'd still with tears and blood?
Must our expiring kindred be
Around thy reeking altars strewed?—
O! whence proceed these dire alarms,
O! why this sad appeal to arms?
Hark! thro' the forest's deep recess
Resounds the savage yell of War!
Onward the frantic legions press,
And bring destruction from afar!
See yonder cot in flames ascend,
And yonder lie your butcher'd friends.
And who supplies the murderous steel?
And who prepares the base reward
That wakes to deeds of desperate zeal
The fury of the slumbering horde?
From Britain comes each fatal blow;
From Britain, still our deadliest foe.
What! do not Ocean's wide domains
Afford her sons sufficient prey?
But must they seek these distant plains,
And bribe the savage to betray?
Yes, freedom, here thy banners wave,
And here would Britain mark thy grave.
Then go,—Ye gallant Warriors, go!
Arest destruction's swift career,
In mighty vengeance crush the foe—
And bid your hidden strength appear.
The sword which ling'ring justice draws
Will surely guard a righteous cause!
Then, Freedom! if thy sacred tree,
Must be sustained with tears and blood,
Perish the tyrants of the sea!
Perish their allies of the wood!
But Heaven direct each patriot arm,
And shield each patriot breast from harm!
And if the hero yields his breath,
Great God! receive his parting sigh,
And call him from the realms of death,
To purer mansions in the sky!
And sweetly may his ashes rest,
By all his Country's wishes, blest!

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

"He kept a man in his service to tell him every day before he gave audience,—Philip, remember thou art mortal."

I proceed to notice those dangerous characters, against whom I would urge my countrymen to an unremitting watchfulness. This vigilance is the more necessary, as they are men thoroughly acquainted with all the principles of human action, and are therefore better qualified to entrap the unthinking and credulous part of the community, and lead them into a uniformity of action with themselves.—Every stand they take, and every sentiment they utter, they are mindful shall be resolvable into some design on their part to benefit the people—for the people alone have it in their power to gratify their ambition, by confiding to them the destinies of the nation, and this is their chief object. Hence it is they glide through the country with all the imposing show of guardian angels—bemoaning in the most affecting manner, the evils that hover thick about us; and having decanted largely upon the wretched economy that produced them, they pass on to future times with the most terrifying predictions of sorrows yet to come; careful, as they proceed, to charge the whole to the administration whom they represent as "inadequate to the right management of the august charge committed to them;" or as "too unprincipled and wicked to consult the real interests of the nation;" to confirm all which, they array themselves against the government; and, as far as their influence extends, thwart the arrangements of the administration!

Now let any reflecting mind determine, whether our reverses are not chargeable to the account of such persons?—and to obtain a fair view of the question, I would ask, if this powerful nation, with all its faculties, were they brought honestly in to aid the administration, could not months ago have deprived the enemy of his forfeited possessions in North America? I say, forfeited possessions; because they have been made use of, from their proximity to us, as a means of injustice and oppression to innocent and unoffending neighbors.

Suppose then this design of the administration had been effected? There is no estimating the advantages that would have resulted to the nation in that event, but by enumerating the number of massacres and other disas-

ters, with all their train of concomitant afflictions, with all others which may result to posterity. Let them be collected then, as far back as that point of time at which an union of purpose on our part would have silenced the enemy, by possessing us of his forfeited territories, and charge the dreadful amount to the account of those, who, under the mask of peace have opposed and weakened the energies of the nation.

But for this disorganizing and factious spirit, all would now be quiet. And the rude war blasts that are heard to sweep so distressingly along our frontiers, would ere now have mingled with those of the old world. Having thus dispossessed the enemy of his means to afflict us, on land, the only meeting place would have been on the common highway of nations—the ocean, from the common rights of which we have been so long measurably restricted. And there, in the order of time, we should have made our way good to any part or place, with honor & advantage to ourselves and to posterity. Behold the ocean! already in a blaze with our glory!

Why then was not this state of things established?—Paradoxical as it certainly is, and unpleasant as the answer may seem to some,—the—"Friends of Peace"—have prevented it!—Can this be possible?—'Tis certainly so!—Well did those peace gentlemen know that if they united with the powers that be, and combined their force with those who are now contending against the foe, our rights would be recognized, and peace, honorable peace would instantly succeed. And is it asked why gentlemen, whose avowed object is peace, should be averse to the attainment of their darling object?—The answer is easy.—The achievement would go to the credit of the administration, of which those gentlemen do not happen to make a part. And well do they know that every friendly impression the people receive of their rulers, has the direct tendency to lessen their hopes; and therefore it is that they carefully avoid taking any part that would so materially frustrate their plans. Rather would they extend the war, (for they know how hard it goes with a peace-loving people) to future times, if by so doing they could confer on their posterity, even, the honors they are so ambitiously striving to obtain for themselves. There is no hard judging here. It is deducible from the conduct of the party.—A reference to a few particulars may serve to shew the justness of this conclusion. I know of but one case in which those gentlemen have condescended to speak well of either the Executive or his measures. And this artificial breath of applause was as transient as it was insincere. I refer to the arrangement with Erskine. I say their approbation of it was insincere, for, had it not been they never would have condemned Mr. Madison for the King's refusal to ratify it.—Except this one case, and I know of no other in which the administration has not had to contend against their fiercest opposition. What does this augur? Friendship or enmity?—Love of country, or love of power?—For it could hardly happen that they should be invariably right, and the administration as constantly wrong.

Does it happen, as it sometimes must, that the enemies of the government and the administration conceive alike of the excellence of an object and the advantages that would result from its attainment?—It is but for the rulers to announce their admiration of it, when instantly they are opposed!—Instance their conduct in relation to the purchase of Louisiana. Prior to that event, it was spoken of as of the utmost importance to the nation. It was impossible to estimate its value. The necessity of taking it was so urgent that it was proposed to take it "sword in hand." We heard no talk then about the "immorality of invasion"—not a whisper about the "unoffending inhabitants." Indeed every delay of the Executive in relation to it was held up to the people as "proof of a want of proper regard to the national welfare."

But how was it, when the administration, in the true spirit of that valuable policy which has ever guided the republican councils—a policy that requires the last drop to fall from the cup of conciliation before the nation is called upon to apply its energies in war,—I ask, how was it, when the administration, by purchase, secured a fair and honorable title to it, freed from all questions of conquest? That instant it was pronounced to be not

only "not worth having"—but even, "dangerous to the liberties of the people!" No terms, however opprobrious, were strong enough to express their resentment at "such an expenditure of the people's money."

Now can any thing be discovered in this magic-like change, but an alterable purpose to oppose?—And that too for the sake of gratifying a vain ambition which is ever spurring them on to power?

But all such enmity is light in its effects, in time of peace, when compared with those which so direfully afflict the nation in time of actual and declared war. The first rolling of the war drum, that inspires the patriot's heart with fresh ardor in his country's cause, serves but to rouse the flame of ambition, and put the whole fraternity into motion to arrange, and plan, and determine on the best and most plausible measures to counteract the objects of administration, and prepare thereby a ready way to the completion of their wishes.

Precisely as those gentlemen acted in relation to the acquisition of Louisiana prior to its being purchased, did they act in relation to the war before its declaration. How was the administration denounced as pusillanimous and as regardless of the people's interests—so cowardly and so contemptible as not to allow itself to be kicked into a war?—When as soon as the measure was deemed essential, which was that moment the last step had been taken that completed the round of remonstrance that instant the horrors of war were exhibited to the public view in all their fearful and distressing aspects—engines were put in motion which sounded even to the shores of the enemy, that "we were without money and without means; that we were a divided people, and all this was accomplished with the most consolatory assurances to the enemy, that we could not breast the shocks of war." And then came forth a most terrifying catalogue of,—"Battered towns—burning cities—Southern*****—want of men—want of discipline—public debt—taxes—distress—ruin!"

Now what would that man do, who might apprehend a flood of evils about to rush into his dwelling, where all resided whom his heart held dear? Or what should we except of a nation of freedom whose all was presumed to be in jeopardy?—Should we calculate on seeing them ambitious of prisons and chains?—Or should we not calculate on beholding a most glorious struggle, with ensigns reaching o'er the conflict, inscribed, "Victory or Death"?

But what has been the conduct of those men who have been foremost to alarm the nation, and to affright it from the stand it has taken against usurpation and violence, by holding out such a view of sorrows?—what has been their conduct?—Merciful God!—How shocking to relate!—But so it is—they have been engaged, notwithstanding the clear view they had of our present and future sufferings, in countenancing a rebellion—in dissuading from enlistment by a thousand arts—in ridiculing and striving to bring into contempt the principal actors in the war—in fact by opposing its progress at every point. What a bitter zeal! What rooted enmity? And it may be expected to continue until the people, with a burst of patriotic indignation shall frustrate their hopes.

Unite, then, ye honest men of all parties, and shew the intriguers of your land that you will no longer be the dupes of their deceit and cunning. The sooner the better. Our evils will cease, my countrymen, with the influence of these men. And will the American people refuse to relieve their long-tried and faithful servants from the wiles, the stratagems, the opposition, of seekers after power?—It cannot be—the re-election of our beloved President in such a storm of faction, is a soothing consideration to me. But much yet remains to be done.

And you, O ye factious and turbulent in the community, I warn you! The flame of your ambition may quiver a day too long! Remember, your government, though strong, is not immutable. And remember also, that so much of our disasters as have happened are charged by justice to your account. You will have a fearful reckoning to make with this scrupulous goddess!

Once destroy the cement of our Union, and down will tumble our splendid temple, with a hideous and frightful noise, that will strike dismay

and terror into the stoutest hearts!—And will you not think about this possible event? So sure as we now live, so sure will our famous edifice fall into ruins, if our confederative system be dissolved.

I warn you, I admonish you of the danger! May God avert it! But if we through neglect, or through political strife, or through any other means, be the authors of such evil, I already see, as through a lengthened prospective that extends to future times, the pensive lovers of Liberty—scattered and few—directed and forlorn—contemplating the magnificent ruins. I hear them say, as over these precious relics they tread,— "Here flourished once the Republic of America. Happy, thrice happy, were its citizens—Religious and civil liberty was their boast—but they became indifferent and jealous—factions were formed—parties became clamorous—discord was begotten—and divisions closed—the scene! Here lies America!—once the admiration and glory of the whole earth—but now, alas!

"A tale of the times of old!"

AMERICANUS.

Cotton and Wool Factory.

IN these times of difficulty, when the Commerce of the United States has become dependent on the whim of a Foreign Despot, it becomes necessary that the American People should devise such Plans as will render them as little dependent on Foreign Commerce as possible. The subscribers willing to aid this important object, give Notice, that a Meeting will be held in the Court-house in the Town of Hillsborough, on the 28th of May next, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be thought necessary to establish a Cotton and Wool Factory in said Town, or its vicinity, when and where all those who may wish to become interested in such an Establishment, are invited to attend.

- James Webb, John Campbell,
Thos. C. Ruffin, Henry Thomson,
Thomas Clancy, Hugh Mulholland,
John Umstead, James Melbane,
James Phillips, Wm. Norwood,
Levi Whitely, A. D. Murphy,
Frederick Nash, Thomas Scott,
James S. Smith, David Yarbrough,
Willie Shaw, John Taylor, jr.
Catlett Campbell, David Ray.
Wm. Whitted, March 26.

UNIVERSITY.

THE annual Examination of the Students at the University of North-Carolina, will begin on Wednesday the 26th of May next, and will continue until Thursday the 3d day of June, at which time the commencement in the College will take place. The following Trustees are appointed to attend:

- The Rev. Joseph Caldwell,
The Rev. Robert H. Chapman,
His Excellency William Hawkins,
Atlas Jones, Jeremiah Slade,
Thos. Love, Benjamin Smith,
Wm. Murfree, John Steele,
James Mebane, Montfort Stokes,
Frederic Nash, Thomas Wynns,
Test, ROBT WILLIAMS, Sec.
Raleigh, March 25th, A. D. 1813. 5-3t

FOR SALE,

A Complete Set of COPPER STILLS and BOILERS, on the plan of Anderson and Wiener, with Condensing Tub, Mash Tuns, &c. in complete order for a Distillery. These were made in Philadelphia about 18 months ago, and are of very superior quality. Three other Copper Stills, which have been used for the distillation of Turpentine: They are of different sizes, one very large. They are in good order, and will answer very well for Grain. Apply to the Subscriber at Washington, Beaufort County. WM. W. RODMAN. March 26.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ISAAC R. EVES, late of Duplin County, is dead, and the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on said deceased's Estate, at April Term, 1812. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them forward properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be found barred of a recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, or they may expect them placed in the hand of an Officer for collection. D. WRIGHT. Administrator. March 34, 1813.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st instant, a BLACK MAN, named Walker, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather slender, bony face. He has, as well as I recollect, a small scar over his left eye, on his forehead, extending into the hair on his head. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said Negro to me in Chatham county, on Deep River, N. Carolina, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, so that I get him again. THO. FARISH. March 20, 1813. 3m

NOTICE.

AS Attorney for Messrs. Livingston & Fulton, Patentees for Steam Boats in the U. States and the territories thereof, I will receive subscriptions to form a stock to complete a line of Steam-Boats through the North-Carolina waters, &c. to the East-Florida line, and will appoint suitable and respectable persons through the different States, to receive subscriptions, of which, when appointed, I will give due notice. JOHN DEV. DE LACY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain John Stevens, of Hoboken, did obtain from the Legislature of North-Carolina, during their last session, a law granting to him the exclusive right to navigate the waters in said State with steam-boats, to the manifest prejudice of Robert Fulton, Esq. the inventor, and of Robert R. Livingston, Esq. his associate in the patent granted to him by the U. States for said new and useful invention; in which patent, and in all things concerned therewith, the said Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, are partners as joint patentees.

And whereas the said John Stevens has by an instrument of writing, under proper signature and seal, acknowledged fully, formally and unequivocally, "that the said Robert Fulton is the inventor of new and useful steam-boats, and the first that has shewn the superiority of water wheels over all other modes of propelling steam-boats, and demonstrated the relative proportions of the several parts" And whereas the said John Stevens had neither right, title, claim or authority from or under the said Livingston & Fulton, the true and actual patentees, for using and vending to others to be used within the U. States and the territories thereof, the said and exclusive right to navigate with boats propelled by fire and steam and wheels; but did, unlawfully and unjustifiably, apply for, and surreptitiously and by misrepresentation, or otherwise, obtain a law, in order to wrest, under cover thereof, from the aforesaid patentees the well earned, and just reward of their ingenuity, enterprise, labor & perseverance, and thus made the said servient (though unlawful) law, to injure, in tedious, troublesome and expensive suits in defending their rights from invasion by said Stevens, or any ignorant or unprincipled persons who may be seduced to join with or uphold him in so flagrant an invasion of the rights of individuals. And whereas the said law, passed as aforesaid by the State of North-Carolina, is not only voidable, but absolutely void and nugatory, inasmuch as it is in direct hostility to the law of the United States under which the patent has been granted in the said Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, explaining upon and granting of which the U. Constitution exclusively assigned to the U. States:

I do, therefore, hereby give Notice, That I will, for and in the name of the said patentees, prosecute all each and every person (severally and individually who shall combine or conspire with said John Stevens to invade the exclusive privilege and property of said patentees, or injure or subvert their interests in any unlawful manner, at or in any place or state, from the City of Baltimore to the Florida line.

JOHN DEV. DE LACY, Attorney pro Patentees. Feb 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

Treasury Department, Feb. 23, 1813.

ALIEN ENEMIES, residing or being within forty miles of Tide Water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the States or Territories in which they respectively are, for Passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from Tide Water, as may be designated by the Marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such Alien Enemies, not engaged in commerce, as were settled previously to the Declaration of War in their present abode, or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the Marshal of the District in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, March 24, 1813.

I AM charged with the execution of the above Notice, so far as it concerns Alien Enemies residing or being within the District of North-Carolina. I do therefore require all such Alien Enemies, who come within the purview of said Notice, to conform immediately to the requisitions thereof, or they will be taken into custody, and conveyed to the places assigned to them, unless special circumstances require indulgence. Passports for their departure will be given at this Office, or at Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, by my Deputies, stationed at those places, where also those not engaged in commerce will apply for permission to remain where they are, which will be granted when it satisfactorily appears that their intentions towards the U. States are such as to justify a continuance of that hospitality they have already experienced from the U. States.

Also, all those who have arrived within the prescribed limits from Tide Water, in this district, from a foreign place, since the Declaration of War, are required, without delay, to retire into the interior of the country, beyond the distance above mentioned. The nature and importance of this measure, induces me to call upon those citizens who reside within that part of the district with Alien Enemies, to whom the above notice has special reference, to give me early information of those who may not be disposed to comply with the requisition thereof, that I may be enabled to discharge the duty imposed on me under such circumstances.

BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal of the U. States for the District of North-Carolina.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Morantown, North-Carolina, on the 12th day of June next,

THE following Tracts of Land lying in the County of Burke, or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1811, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz. 420 Acres of Land, lying on Lieville River, belonging to the heirs of Samuel Harris, called Horses Old Field, for the year 1811. 181 Acres, given in by Peter Spangler, for the year 1811, lying on the waters of lower Little River, joining David Bowman. 100 Acres, belonging to Elias White, lying on the waters of lower Little River, joining to Johnston King, given in for the year 1811. 75 Acres, be the same more or less, belonging to Liljan Green, lying on the waters of upper Little River, not given in for the year 1811. 100 Acres, given in by George Reeling for the year 1811, lying on the waters of Smoky Creek, joining Wm. Ryal and others. JOHN SUDDERTH, D. S. March 17, 1813.