entre laine and 000,41 imm entrements

From the Georgetown (S. C.). Gozette.

There have been so many objects affignall to the embarge, and it, has been re-prelented as intended to produce to many wonderful and different effects, that it cannot be faid, what was the real delign of him who recommended, and of those who burried the adoption of M. It was who burried the adoption of M. It was to fave our wiffels, framen and property from captute. It was to prevent our be, ing involved in a war with the European nations. It was to maintaic our neutranetions. It was to maintaie our neutra-lity and national honor. It was to bring our advertaries to dur own terms, by flarving them out. In thoir, it was, and fill is, the panaces that is to cure all our diferies with which our political conmedione are affected. Happy expedient ! med admirable, medicinal It cures by taking away the means of living.

×.

The defigns of men are often concealed by the most specious pretences, and I cannot but believe that the embargo was defigned to try the American people, and to determine, under pretence of a great flate-necellity, whether they would confent to have their employments and modes of living preferibed by government; whe-ther they would fubmit to yield up their commerce to the experience of a few vifiary theorifts, & become manufaQurers. A people who have enjoyed a perfect free-dom of trade, coeval with their exiltence, cannot be cafily diverted and refirained to, a particular occupation. They will no doubt be manufacturers to a certain queffion is, whether it is not their inte-rult to leave this and all their other occu-pations to regulate themfelves. It would folly to manufacture an article at greater expence than it can be purchafed, particularly when it can be purchased, with the raw materials; and yet this would be the cafe with molt of the articles which we import. When we can manufacture chapper than we can pur-chafe, we fhall do fo without say moni-tions from government. But why do the friends of an embargo fyllem prefs upon us with fo much earnedneis, to become ma-sufacturers d Are we to infer from it, that the embarge is to continue, and our trade be fulpended for a confiderable length of time i if not, if it be but a temporary meafure, untill the florin pais by, we ought to confider whether our manufac-turing eftablifiments will not die upon our hands, fo foon as our European con-metions thall be revived. I fear however shat the embargo is intended for the com-mencement of a fyflem, which is to anai-bilate our commerce, and that it will be adhered to as long as the advocates of the prefent administration are fuffered to died the councils of the nation.

It behoves every man, therefore, to ena manutacturing people ; whether it would contribute to our reat independence and whether it would promote morality and obedience to the laws,

I have not leifure, nor do I pretend to

could be made to yield a great profit, to whom would it belong ? To the adual manofacturer, or to the owner of the ella-blithment? Surely to the latter. The numerous work men employed by one man would barely fuggoit life by their em-ployment, and fecure mething for their fa-milies. The children, therefore, from or cefficy and fabit, would follow the occu-pation of the parents. They would be a kind of voluntery papers. The fame quantity of labor, employed in agriculture would not only procure the means of life more abundantly, but leave as allebilith-ment and fupport for a family. To make a manufacturing effabilithment valuable to its owner, workmen muft by employed at a manufacturing effablishment valuable to its owner, workmen mult be employed at a rate which forbids their fincreating in wealth. That fystem which makers few rich and many poor, cannot be a profita-ble one for any country which has an ample field for sgricultural parfuits. Pau-pers will be fufficiently numerous with-out the aid of manufacturing elisblichments.

in all a mener share in the state

Would it contribute to our yeal indeptudences? We have heretotore believed our militia to be the firongeft and beft defence of the nation, because they hold an inte-seft in the foil, and fight for the farms and the fruits of their boor, which me in a great degree infeparable from them. We dences? We have heretotore believe have deemed our government fecure a-gainft infurrention and rebellion, becaule the habits of the tillers of the foil are the inabits of the tillers of the foil are averfe to feases of that kind. We have fancied ear independence more fure, be-caufe we have a hardy race of features, more to rour and to hanged, depart in the management of thips, and who have, and wer failed when occilion offered to prove that they are equal to any adverfary of the ocean. We have thought our indepen-dence fore, becaufe to great a proportion of our laborers are employed in railing the necellaries of life. Let all the world withhold her trade from on and we are in-dependent. Very differently de many think of England, and the friends of the otherago have unintentionally furnithed think of England, and the friends of the dmbargo have unintentionally furnished ins with an argument on this fubjedl, which shey must deem conclusion. They, have held out the idea that the embargo would occasion infurrections in England; that the people would drive their government into an acquiefcence in our demands, be-caule to many usen would be thrown our of employment. The demand of the Man-chefter weavers for an increase of wages was caught at and trumpatted, as proof was caught at and trumpatted, as proof politive of the wildom and efficacy of our measures. This argument in favor at manufactures is a double-edged front and it cuts hardeft against those who have used it. It proves that fuch bodies of men, who have an interest different from that of the great body of the people, are danger-ous to the liberty of a nation, and detraft from her independence. The friends of the embargo have relied to firmly upon the effects which would follow from em-barraffing the manufactures of Britain, that they confidered, and do fiill confider-ir, at the weapon that will gain us the vic-tory. And yet they advocate fuch effa-cannot be rendered worfe by a change, --They have feldom more property than can accompany the perfont. If their bullicefa be interrupted, they have no means of fupport and mult rely upon their govern-ment for it. Not fo with the cultivator of the foil. He can never be thrown out of employment, although the profiles of his labor may be diminithed. If his coun, try be affailed by enemies, her trade be fulpended, and her whole fyftem deranged, yet the earth yields her fruits for his lup-port, and a few acres of land render finit independent. The more numerons, there, tependent. The more numerons, there. fore, the latter defeription of men be-comes, the more independent fail we be of foreign influence, the more impregna-ble fhall we be to their artifices and mea------There remains yet another enquiry, fites for fupporting life, but in money, and poffeffing all the variety of habits and dispofitions engendered by fuch a beterop

geneous collection of beings, are not like. It to improve in motality or any of the virtues which encode our nature and dif-tinguith the civilized from the favage man. Pent up in the day, they feek the alsohouse at night and confirme the fruits of their tabor in first and drunk encess; and when difeate or the chilling hand di and when allease or the chilling hand of ege, has rendered them with to perform the accultomed talk, they fall a prey to want and become a charge upon the com-munity. Intemperance in drinking, he-comes familiar by repetition 2 what is dr first an simulement, foos becomes a habit and the man is too driven lost in the fot...... This is not the fruit of imagination,-Young as our country is; victuous as we deem her citizens, and although our manufacturing establishments are finall, yet the intemperance of tradelmen has almost become preverbial. Lefs tempta-tion has the hulbandman. He retires from the labor of the field to the bofom of his family. There no evil examples prefent themisives to allure him to vice. The noblett affections of the heart are warmed and enlivened by the company of the partner of his tolls, his pleafures and his cares, and the innocent pledges and fecurities for their happinols. Which of these pictures is molt gratifying to the trelings of an American's which of them, molt congenial with our welfare; and molt productive of the fentiments and acmolt productive of the fentiments and ac-tions that produce individual happinels & national profperity I the activer is invo-laintary, and an honorable proof of the refpect which all minds feel for that which is good and withness. If there do any one employment more likely to keep a people more virtuous than another, it is agriculture. But to make

men induffrieus in this occupation, there mult he a ready and good merket for what he raifes. Adhere to a fyllom which will leave him no object to raife more thin will fubfift his family and he will become caretubert his ranny and new in these will fol-law the worft of confeasences. Let us then, endeaver to bring about such a sys-tem as will support all our rights, upon the ocean as well as the land and leave the obcupation of life free as the sir we breathe. AMOR PATRIE.

From the Aurora.

From the Airora. THE RIGHTS OF MEUTRALS. The chemics of our freedom and indepen-dence, dare not come forward and openly avow it, the declaration would deprive them of all hopes of success to reduce the United. States (as they wish) to a state of dependence on Great Britain—they, therefore, make their attack on Mr. Jefferson, and on the po-hitteal principles of the government, and the policy of its administration ; not homestly and openly, but by misrepresentations and daring groundless assertions. Mr. Jefferson is the iriend of the internal happiness of his coun-try, therefore be is for domestic manufac-mens, and industry of every kind—be known that economy is an necessary for the ad-vancement of the posspecity of a state, as of the individuals who compose it; he has there-fore recommended accounty, industry, and domestic menufactures, and for this he is a-based and called an enemy to commerce, al-though they who are the holdest in these as-mentions know, that he winder to new comthough they who are the boldest in these as-nertions know, that he wishes to see com-merce, as the handmaid of agriculture, flou-rish and thrive, and that we may be able, free and unmolested, to transport the produce of our soil and our waters, to every clime and ery country. But most certainly he does not wish to nes the American particle, and the wish to nee instree, anto be ready to barter our rights and independence to any mation, for the privilege of transporting our commodities to a foreign country-when we possess that right from nature, equally with themselves, and when to orde a part, might be construct into a cessi-on of the whole. in of the whole. It is not the with of Mr. Jafferson that our insuffactures should interfere with our agri-culture, but, on the contrary that, our agri-culture should nourish and support our do-mestic manufactures, and so reciprocally---Every hank of thread that is spun in a family is an actual gain to that family, and far more so, the seb that is wore by them. Had the family, so honourably and industriously em-ployed, loitered their time away in idleness, a part of the industry of the farmet, and the produce at his farm, must have been applied to produce those necessaries, & for whose be-neft.? That of the British merchant, the British manufacturer, and the British reve-nue. It is good, then, for the British to be-come rich on our industry, but it is not good that we should become rith on our own in-ding of the set of the british to be-toome rich on our industry.

Received by the Schemer Clar Water

and for sale. to bags Green Coffee 100 bags Liverpool Salt 2 pipes Gin 20 tierces Rice

oo barrels Riour HANSON KELLT September 7.1

For Sale and their A T a predit of six months, a theily we of age. The putchaser giving bend and approved accurity, psyshic at the Back of Cape Fean. For faither purchases apply to the Edizon. September 17.

AKEN up adrift in the Sound near Stoop-Point, an old Whate Bant, is feet keel, fquare Stern, her timbers white oak, and her boards justper. Apply to

Topfill Sound, September 25.

Advertisement

THE fubfcriber having declined finefs at Wilmington, has all the bonds, notes and book secourse the bonds, notes and book seconds det him there, (as a payment) se Mellin Corp, Ellis & Shaw, Merchants Ment-York. Thole that are indebed will pay attention to this notice, and make per-vision for the difcharge of the faces day jOHN ECCLES. September 6: 6w.

Nodee.

THE fubicriber being appointed As-rorney in fact for Mellin. Corp. Ellis & Shaw, Merchants New-York, repuelt all shole who are indebted to Mr. John Eccles (at this place) elaber by bond, note, or boold Jobe, to remember pastice-larly, that no perforal application will be made alter the first day of November.

All those who will to avoid the can ces of attending law, fuits may come a ward and confels judgment, and a flay execution will be granted equal to any de the law admits.

Those debtors who meglect calling on he lubfcriber will be fued to the follows; ing Superior Court at Fayetteville.

John Lord. September 13.

TAKENUP

And committed to Jail to this town calls himfelf CHARLES WILLIAMS and fays he is free and was born in Naw York. He came here in the felicone Rebecca, capt. Berry, from Bollon, and was taken up on fulpicion of being con-cerned in ficaling Negross. He has a papers to prove his being a freeman, he iays he is known by a Mr. Pater Gam He is 5 feet two or shree inches high, and well made. Henry Wright, Jailors Wilmington, September 20.

cis talents, to discuts these in fubjedts in the manner they deferve to be treated ; but, I flatter myfelf, that the hints I throw our will not be loft ; and that it is enough to excite attention to this fubjed, to caufe it to be underflood by all whole minds are yet open to convic-

au Lauri of the Manual Purce are not for in that cafe we fould all agree, but as a fullem that would produce more ba-ment to the nation than that which we have adopted. This queffion cannot be better solwered than by calling the atten-tion to the unexampled progrefs which the United States have made in wealth under their agricultural and commercial under their agricultural and commercial fyftem.—The American people are too intelligent to fuffer any branch of buffer nefs to be neglected, that is more profita-ble than thole which they follow. It is this intelligence that has effablished our bufinels and habits, and this is the fafeft criterion to which they can be put.—A-griculture and commerce are their favor-fie accupations, and there will remain for ages full fcope for the exercise of them Is is not probable that we fhould follow ano-ther bufinels by compution with the fame perfavorance. But it will not be denied that we can purchase chapter than we can perfeverance. But it will not be denied that we can purchafe cheaper than we can manufacture, and that the article pur-chafed is better than that manufactured at hame. The high price of labor, the un-fkillfulnels of our workmen, and the de-fectivenels of our workmen, and the de-fectivenels of our machinery, added to the facility with which our agricultural effa-blichments are made in this country. We can find ready and profitable markets for our produce; but is it certain that we fhould find as ready and as profitable mar-hets for the furplus of our manufactures it hets for the fulplus of our manufactures ? The old world muft always abound with them, and South-America, the only naw country which is likely to want them, will form a connection that will prevent our fupplying har. Where then are our manufactures to be fent? But if they

Blanks of different kinds for Sale at this Office.

To Let, A Commodious House. Situated on Front Street, beiweep the houles of Thomas Robefon and Thomas Jennings. Apply to Lewis H. Toomer. September 20. 20 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the night of the noth ASTYANAX:

he is about five feet eight or ten inches high, ftout made, long black hair, he has a rough firaight fear over one of his eyes about one inch fong ; he took with film all his clothes, and may appear is a sound blue jacket and troufers, and count black hat (new), a firab reat and nankeep pan-taloons, or may have on knee breeches of hat (new), a firsh coat and nankeen pan-taloons, or may have on know breeches of either califorers or aankeen. He is well known in Georgetoms and on the need, His departure, being quite unexperied is to impossible to conjecture what he may as-tempt. Petions of every description over forbid harbouring him, or taking him out of the flats. The above reward with all expenses will be paid for facuring him is any goal or delivering him to the fubler l-bet. R. D.WIGHT.

ber. E, DWIGHT. Waccamaw, 16th July, 1808. N. B. Two Boys about twelve years of agedilappeared at the fame time, and probably are with him. Their names are ALEXANDER and MADOON. If the above boys are taken shey will be handlemely rewarded.

R. D. 1