

destroyed by fire. The whole of the papers (110 in number) were saved by the spirited exertions of gentlemen in the neighborhood.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1811.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR!

Hostilities have been declared between the Smiths and Gallatins, the Aurorites and Magdalonians; between Fulton and Armstrong, &c. &c. The contest may be noisy, but is expected to end without bloodshed. Yet the quarrel is irreconcilable; since the point in dispute is the leaves and fishes, which have been the bone of contention between demagogues ever since the days of Absalom.

It is believed that the dismissal of Mr. Smith, from the post of Secretary of State, has been a measure as agreeable to every good man in the community as it was unexpected to all. The federalists rejoice at it from their general contempt and abhorrence of the Secretary's character, and the democrats, because his appointment, from the very first moment, diminished the public confidence in the administration. So universal is the opinion of his want of capacity for the employment, that not a syllable on the subject escapes his warmest friends, except indeed from the pens of one or two notorious characters, the immediate and humble creatures of his bounty. The point is too delicate to be handled. It is true, one declares that Mr. Smith has been long one of the first citizens of the respectable state of Maryland. Another, that in him the president has lost the counsel of a firm man. But none believe, and scarcely any assert, that his talents were adequate to the efficient management of the department of state. The nomination of Mr. Smith was said to be the work of Giles; and, like the other measures of that hot headed senator, proved to be a curse and a scourge to the nation.

There is one aspect in which Smith's removal has a favorable appearance. It may tend to a more speedy adjustment of our differences with England. Mr. Monroe, his successor, if no friend, is at least not an enemy, to an honorable arrangement with Great Britain. He is known to be capable of supporting the cause of his country at the desk or in the audience chamber; and it is therefore probable that his time will be better employed than in attempts to torture language into premeditated insult.

Yet the appointment of Monroe may prove illusory and deceptive to the hopes of the people, as have all the fair promises held out by our demagogues. Though he is esteemed a liberal, virtuous and steadfast politician, he may find a current at Washington setting against the interests of the United States which even undaunted rectitude and stubborn firmness will find difficult to resist. We fear he will be carried onward with the stream, in spite of his better judgment and best wishes. Or if his eye should be too ardently fixed on the presidential chair, in attempting to grasp that object of ambition, he may trample under foot the prostrate rights and welfare of our country. Mr. Madison, in effecting the change in the department, has either resolutely thrown off the trammels of faction, or has made a sacrifice to popularity to preserve power. Charity, however, induces a belief that the proceeding was the entire result of considerations favorable to the general weal. In this respect, then, new grounds appear to look for a more wise and praise-worthy course of conduct in the cabinet.

The people have a right to look for the happiest effects from Mr. Smith's discharge. Heretofore, in our intercourse with foreign nations, almost every step taken has widened the breaches of difference. To England the tone has been too arrogant and unfriendly for reconciliation; to France too timid and cowardly for respect. The British would only perceive in our language attempts to exasperate and inflame; Napoleon found nothing but the evidences of trembling fear and pliant submission. The ingredients of negotiation were so unwisely used, that the acid was all thrown into one bowl; the syrup into another. The change, therefore is a happy one, which gives a right to expect that the mixture, in future, will be properly prepared. Napoleon will then cease to think that we can be the humble tools of his projects, and Britain find in our sincerity the basis of confidence and good will.

The great source of our present embarrassment, has been this compound political error in the people and their rulers—overbearing partiality to France, and unreasonable hatred against England. This has been the impulse which has thrown the government so far out of its just course. It existed in the presidency of Washington. But its force was lost upon him. He kept his eye unceasingly fixed upon the star of virtue, and could never be deceived or mistaken in his judgment. His successors have only beheld the baleful planet of popularity; and it has led them a-

midst the most dreadful rocks, shoals and quicksands. We may be extricated by less than a miracle; but not without a radical difference in measures, perseveringly pursued.

It has often been asserted that the supposed hostility to England was nothing but the invention of federalists, unsupported by the shadow of circumstance or proof. The charge has also been reversed and retorted upon the federalists with regard to France. Now let us examine into the fact.

We would thank any one to point out the single instance of an attempt to reconcile the differences with England, which has not excited towards the authors, the agents, and the measure itself, the abuse and the execration of our adversaries. We speak of the period from the treaty of Jay, inclusive, down to this moment, with exception of the arrangement by Esquire. Indeed this latter was likewise reviled from the very outset by the Aurora and its dim satellites. Every one is acquainted with the torrents of abuse which were heaped upon Jay and his treaty, those who promoted and those who consented to its adoption. The attempts to renew that treaty, in all its prominent articles, made by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, drew down the anathemas of democracy; and President Jefferson, obedient to the popular clamor, returned the treaty without having submitted it to the Senate. In short, Messrs. Jay, and King, and Monroe, and Pinkney, with all, whether democrats or federalists, who have been in any manner actively engaged in reconciling the United States and Great Britain, have been invariably denounced to the public as corrupt and treacherous. This speaks a language not to be misunderstood: a rooted enmity to England to be appeased by no other means than a bloody war.

On the contrary, the federalists have been always actuated by a wish to preserve peace with France. In fact, under their auspices, a treaty with the French government was accomplished. But the usurpation of Bonaparte, extending injustice to every quarter, broke the bonds of concord between the two nations. Still the federalists desire amity with France; wishing, however, to guard against her treachery and outrages. Some of the former ministers to that nation, still enjoy the full confidence of the minority: and if any of them have been assailed it has been on palpable evidence of vile and iniquitous conduct.

To these remarks, we will only add that we rejoice to see the cabinet purged of a mass of hostility to a good understanding with Great Britain; and a character, standing so high in estimation, introduced into Mr. Madison's councils. We think it augurs favorably; and we are sure that the public confidence is proportionably raised. If then, the president will keep the example of Washington before his eyes, the blessings of security and prosperity may be once more fully restored.

THE HON. MR. HOLLAND.

In the *Minerva* of the 14th February, we inserted, at the request of a correspondent two affidavits made on the part of the above gentleman to screen him from detention on account of certain debts. Since that time we had heard nothing of the subject, until the receipt of the latest Nashville Clarion. From that paper the following is extracted.

The case of Finander's from a Raleigh paper appears according to the doctor's statement, to be imperfect, and as truth, and not scurrility, is the only object I ever had in view in any publication I have made, I wish as much pleasure as I inserted the other pieces, insert the Doctor's statement of the case:

Henry Finanders, some years since (probably seven) sent a bond (one hundred and sixty dollars) to James Holland, attorney at law, by a Mr. — (a name which at this time I am not obliged to mention, then a merchant) to collect which he promptly & faithfully executed. But by the time the amount was obtained, the same gentleman who at first bore the bond to Mr. Holland brought an order in Finander's name and lifted the money by said attorney's leave, out of the Clerk's office. The bearer of the order however became insolvent as he still is, and did not account to Mr. Finanders for the money, I suppose. Mr. Finanders, however, let whole years pass by and did not sue said Holland for the sum until last spring, when he met him on his way home to his family. Mr. Finander's hoped no doubt to force him into a repayment of the money, rather than be at the trouble and expence of a suit for so small a sum, at so great a distance as North Carolina.

The following letters are from the "Alexandria Gazette," a paper which frequently furnishes us with articles of great humor and severity:

Mons. PRENTAIR,
Is dere no joostees, no lawyair, in dis countree?—See what nudder dam scrape you have bring to me by publisheen my priyair lettair. Dis day I receive from the pose office one strack of a lettair from my dear fren at Washeentown, which I have translate into Anglesh:
"Washeentown City, 29 March.
"MON CHER NICHOLAS,
"I could not mosse believe my own eye, when I see dat you have commence de politique writter. What you know bout Mons. Barlow? I tell you

de troose of de maitair. Seepose I be one prestident of de Nitestate, and want some boddee for send one message to de Emperateur. Seepose I have one fren who have great state in France. Seepose dis fren have bin in France tentwelve yare go, and he and nudder jentimen envent de torpedo, and sell him to de French government as grand secret. And seepose when de Anglesh come to fight de vessel at Havre, de French have catch lock on him, and de name of de makair in Paris. Seepose de French government be very angry off it, for to be played treck, and sheeted, and dey clear himself in one grand hurry. Well, de seepose my fren tell me all dis, and dat he was fear to go back in one private capacity, to de grand stait on de spot, condean to de law. Would I not tell him dereky, Eh bien! Carry dis message to de emperateur; he have too mush politesse to put you in jail when you be one ambassadeur. What is dis I see, Nicholas, in de same papair, bout Mons. Barlow's buss in de prestident house? Begar, it is one very poorty pictair; only, I wish dey would spell his name on his head, for I have make one grand mistake: When I see him, I exclaim, Parbleu, General Washeentown was one very kunnenee lookeen jentimen! Dat one people tell to me, Dis is Mons Barlow; and I was very much ashame.—Dere is no noose about it all. Mons. Smeat is no more secretarie of de state. I hope Mons. Maitair will turn out to be de clerk for writter against him.
Je vous salue,
JEAN TONSON.

Now what do you say for yourself, Mons. Prentair, for your breach of confidence? Is dat de way you speak your liveen? You talk of de espoinage in France; but is not your conduck infinniment more woussour nor dat? Ansair for yourself quick time! You have make ma fren scole me, and I derand sateesfashon! De skandel of de federales papair breek down the shanneel of private frensheep, like de Mississippi!

I have de honneur to be, Sair,
Wid de highest consideration,
(Signed) NICHOLAS PEDROSA,
Hair Dresser.

Monsieur Prentair,
Dere is nudder ting which must not scape. You buse Mons. Smeat, you abuse Mons. Gallatin, you abuse Mons. Madison; every boddee you abuse, all in de same papair. Is dis conduck to be put up? Who you for? Can nussing give you sateesfashon? Must you going to be eternement foreverlasteen blaggard de highest jentimen in de pose of honneur? Is dis your imparitiale, to fight buse side like de Swiss? Begar, if you was go on in dis manair in France, de Emperateur would hoist you quick time in some of de nine teahastile which he have ovar de country for accommodate de people. One day you say Monsieur Smeat is fine good natured citizen; den you turn round in one hurry, more sames as de Jous and call him all de dem reskel dat can be majeneed, wid de most sang froid. Some time I am please wid one publication; den himcy I find nudder piece dat make me sweat comme le Diabie. Are you not ashame of yourself?—But de Anglesh god, as you do dis. Derefore I shall reply to you, as you give you one histoire of de Nitestate in particular, and of all grand officair of de government in jeneral: so dat if you have got half de brane like de fee, you will know more of dis maitair time to come. Noboddee can do dis like de forrenair. Dey see great many ting which you cannot spy out because you use to him; jous like my dear fren, Jean Tonson, say to me one day, "Ah, mon cher Nicholas, I am fear you are all toree, en verite, in Alexandree; you want one monarque, cause you call all de street King street, and Prince street, and Duke street, and Royal street." Now I did not parceive dis till I remember myself; and I was so sorry off it. And was it not forrenair, and Frenchman too, Mons. Brissot, who discover de reason of de Amerikeen to smoke de Cigar, dat is because dey are one philo sophic people, and dis give him time to make one wise speech when some boddee ax him question. And did not M. M. Talleyrand and Volney travil in dis countree all bout, jous for see out what is good for yourself?

You know when de revolution war was broke up, the French help you all de time, and make you whip de Briteesh, who want to scald de hot tea down your trote, and 'tis not half so wholesome like de coffee, by jeeng! Tibbesure, de king loas his head one day, and dey drive Fayette in jail; but you ought to be gratefool for all dat, and not grumble so much about de petite affaire; and if de emperator should forget himself and take few too tree more sheeps for de expence of christen de shile, no maitair; dont you see he begin to love you ever sense he he was six yare ole! Ma foi, it most be grand plashare for you to hear him talk so kind and so poorty! Well, when you was done fifteen de Anglesh, and knock all de toree mose in de head, Mons. GALLATIN make voyage to dis countree, and stablish de school in Rhode Island. And when he git little argent and de cash, he buy de back woods in Pennsylvania, and preesh to de people. And when general Washeentown tole de people, dat dey must not get tosicat wid de whees kee, Mons. Gallatin was dere to see de hobbyery. So when de fine dat he write butifool han, and spell de figger nice, dey make him congressman. Den he give it to the federales! Parbleu, dey was fear enuf off him! When mons. Callendar and mons. Duane speak to de nation, and tell him dat John Adam was keeng, and dat de treasure book was liar, dat ole Pickreen steel whole heap monnee, den de people get mad as demsation, and lek monsieur Gallatin to keep monnee from de rogue;—and dere he has been ever since; he show de congress how to make de law, and den he explain him so mose!

Mons. Smeat is one jentimen lawyair. His famlee give him all de job for to plead. He is relatif of de Grand Emperateur too beside. Aynt you afraid to buse him? Some dese days, maybe, you will have your nose pool for dat. Aynt you satisfy dat he is gone from de office? Must you keep ham mar him now he is fall down? Is dis de attiqueete of de Amerikeens? He say nussing more; and I be bound he aynt got more dan two tree people hiar for excuse himself.

What beensess have you for abuse mons. Madison? Do you want to be prestident yourself?—Did you not give him dinner and drink de way to his hilt? Dis shew de federales turcupat, I have de honour to be, Sair,
Wid de highest consideration.

(Signed) NICHOLAS PEDROSA,
Hair Dresser.

The re-election of Mr. Randolph is rendered certain.

Mr. Daniel Sheffer, from the district of Campbell, has been re-elected without opposition. — *Intelligencer.*

Notes for Governor of Massachusetts, 1810
1811
Gore—Gerry
303 72. 37463 33111 34504 33834

PRIZE.—The Philadelphia Gazette says that the U. States Gun Boat, No. 152, has captured a FRENCH PRIVATEER off the Bahige.

The civil war in Mexico still rages with great violence.

We understand from unquestionable authority, that Andrew Elliott, Esq. of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been appointed commissioner, to determine the boundary between the states of Georgia and North Carolina.

The distinguished character which Mr. Elliott justly holds with gentlemen of science, both in Europe and America, as an ingenious and accurate Mathematician and Astronomer, leaves but little doubt that the dispute between the two states will now be finally settled to the full satisfaction of both parties.—*Phil. paper.*

The following is the first account we have had of the Pope, this long time. We find it in a London paper of February last.—*Alex. Gaz.*

"We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 20th ult. The Pope has issued a bull, the circulation of which has been prohibited by Bonaparte, under the severest penalties. The public, however, are kept in the dark with respect to the particulars of the denunciation of his holiness; but it seems to have given very great offence to Napoleon. Only the first and last word of the document are stated, but by a subsequent article, it probably alludes to the appointment of a bishop of Florence by Bonaparte, which the Pope has refused to sanction.

MARRIED.

In this City on the 22d. inst. Mr. Asa Wall aged 16 years, to Miss Nancy Nash aged 13 years, both of Hillsborough.

On the 10th instant Mr. William Vine, of Beaufort county, to Mrs Elizabeth Cole, of Newbern.

On the 14th November Mr. William Conway, to Miss Mary Shute.

A few days ago, Col. John Davis, Senator of Wayne, to Mrs. Croome.

On the 21st ult. Major Davis, of Wayne, to Miss Penelope Byrd, of Lenoir county.

DIED.
Late of Washington, Mr. Robert Ruffin, a worthy young gentleman of that place.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me, by William Williams of Franklin county, to secure the payment of a debt due to John Nuttall of Granville county, and another due to Messrs. R. Sutherland and son Philemon, of Wake county. I shall on the sixth day of June next, at the dwelling house of the said Williams, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, the Land and Plantation on which the said Williams now resides, containing, by estimation, Four Hundred Acres; four female negroes, his Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep; among which is one Yoke Oxen, one set Black-Smith's Tools complete, one Waggon, one Ox Cart, one Riding Chair with two seats, double and single, with harness, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils and his half right to one Sixty Gallon Still.

LATINUS ARMSTEAD.

April 3, 1811. 85 3w.

North-Carolina State Bank.

THE Commissioners of the Principal Bank established at Raleigh, having received a sufficient sum of money to carry the said Bank into operation, agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing the State Bank of North Carolina, hereby call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at the State House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day for the purpose of electing nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank, and for transacting such other business as shall be necessary for organizing the said Corporation.

Stockholders are requested to authorize their Proxies in the following form, viz: "I, A. B. being a Subscriber for shares in the State Bank of North Carolina, hereby authorize C. D. to vote for me, and in my behalf, at this ensuing general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at Raleigh on the 3d Monday of June next." This Certificate to be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace.

The Commissioners of the several Branch Banks are requested to forward to the Commissioners of the Principal Bank, correct lists of their Subscribers, stating the number of shares subscribed for by each, previous to the said general meeting of the Stockholders.

The Commissioners of the Principal Bank will convene at the State House at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for the general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of transacting such business preparatory to the said general meeting, as shall appear necessary.

John Haywood, Benjamin Brickell,
Henry Sewell, William Peare,
William Boylan, Stephen Outerbridge,
Joseph Gales, Duncan Cameron,
William Polk, Beverly Daniel,
Theophilus Hunter.

April 2, 1811.