

at imminent danger of perishing: suppose a council called of all the persons on board, to determine what port they shall endeavor to gain; then it is not only the right, but the duty of every one to speak his own judgment, and to press it upon others by every argument in his power. Suppose a great majority determine to push for a certain place, and to go to the pump by turns every quarter of an hour, but that two or three, or one if you please, is of opinion that they should have gone another course, because of the wind, current, or any other circumstance, and that it would be best to change hands only every half hour. All this is well; but if, after the determination, this same gentleman, because his advice was not followed, should refuse to pump at all, should sily alter the ship's course, or deaden her by every means in his power, or even should only, by continual complaints and despondent fears, discourage others from doing their duty, on whose activity the common safety depended; I desire to know what treatment he would or ought to receive or deserve? Without doubt he would be thrown overboard in less time than I have taken to state the case."

I am not able to perceive the least difference between this case and what takes place, in America at the present time, almost every day. Adieu.

I am, with sentiments of respect, yours,
P. FORNEY.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1813.

THE MAILS.

Since our last publication, have been very irregular; particularly to the north of Richmond. It is not to be wondered, that between Fredericksburg and Washington City the mails should frequently miscarry. There is not a more abominable piece of road in America, nor one kept in so bad repair.

The blockade. There is now certain information that our coast is declared by the enemy in a state of blockade. An express arrived in town this week from Newbern, to his excellency the governor, stating that a flag of truce had entered that port for the purpose of giving due notice to neutrals. This information has suddenly affected the prices of produce; and there is not a doubt many of our merchants, who have purchased, will sustain very serious losses in consequence.

We have had frequent occasion to copy into the Minerva, the speeches and productions of Mr. Pope, lately a member, from Kentucky, of the senate of the United States. The judicious expositions furnished by this intelligent statesman, have always been received by the public with marked attention; and this week we have it in our power to present to our readers, from his pen, another appeal to the sober understandings of the community. Mr. Pope is a democrat—but then he is a democrat of the right school, independent, liberal, pure and enlightened. He is very far from holding the slavish doctrines at this time termed republican; and spurns the notion, that the good of our country ever requires a blind or implicit belief in the wisdom and integrity of its rulers. Such men as he is are extremely rare in the foremost ranks of his party. Any discovery of a disposition to think and act for one's self, is sufficient cause of expulsion from that noble fraternity, the sycophants who may be justly termed the mutes and the bodyguards of the executive. Mr. Pope has accordingly been excommunicated in Kentucky, as Governor Stone has been damned in this state; and although they have not there, with frenzied priests at their head, rushed into the theatres to immolate their victim, yet they have set an illustrious example to their fellow laborers here, by burning in effigy the figure of the offending reprobate.

On a late occasion, Mr. Pope was a candidate to represent his county in the legislature of the state. So glorious an opportunity of overwhelming him with defeat and disgrace was not to be let slip. Every vile mean was of course used, and the desired purpose accomplished. Here the Kentucky inquisitors had a decided advantage over their brethren of Windsor and Winton. Vengeance has been already theirs; but below, they can only shew their nails and their teeth, making the world laugh at their frothy extravagance and impotent rage, while the object of their hatred is removed by his station five years beyond the reach of their enmity.

The public will doubtless observe, and reflect with seriousness on the subject, that Mr. Pope expresses his decided opinion that the United States were driven into this war chiefly by the intrigues of the French government. The assertion appears not to be lightly hazarded; and perfectly coincides with the belief of a great majority of the best men and firmest patriots of our country. He reiterates the opinion; and declares, what indeed every reasonable man will consider in a formidable light, that at the time war was declared, even had it been unanimous, unquestionably just and perfectly honorable, nothing but a profound respect for public opinion should have induced him to vote

for it. And why? Plainly because every consideration of policy and interest forbade it. Whatever source of complaint we might have had on the score of violated rights, our own situation and that of the civilized world opposed our making that the period of an attempt to obtain redress. On this point the first men of both sides thought exactly alike; but their united voices had no power to stop the precipitate course into which bad passions and French influence had determined leading men to plunge. What have been the consequences? Defeat in almost the whole of our efforts; unbounded disgrace abroad, and utter distraction and want of confidence at home.

In regard to the unnecessary, unauthorized and extraordinary levies of troops, in Kentucky and elsewhere, Mr. Pope expresses himself with a firmness and indignation in which every American attached to our excellent constitution ought heartily to join. It is known that under Mr. Johnson, a very violent member of congress from Kentucky, a large body of men has been lately raised. Of these he is the commander and the paymaster, the creator and the general; first placing the corps on foot without authority, and next, as we learn, drawing, on his sole responsibility, public money to pay their wages. In Tennessee, very similar proceedings have been countenanced and resorted to; and this serious infraction of the constitution is very like to gain extensive ground throughout the union. It is in express violation of every principle, of that sacred instrument, which looks towards the levying of war and the raising of troops; and if it be passed over without censure and correction, a very alarming state of things must soon prevail from the centre to the extremities of the union.

It would be well to advise those who are so liberal in the application of disgraceful epithets to the very worthiest and truest patriots of the age, to peruse the address of which we have been speaking. They may there meet with a rebuke, which if it does not improve their principles, may at least teach them modesty.

Enterprise and Boxer. This new victory, so brilliantly achieved, appears to have almost consoled the public for the loss of the Chesapeake. Indeed very few regretted that ill-fated vessel; and had it been accompanied by less expense of inestimable blood, her capture would scarcely have occasioned a moment's regret. Our naval character is now again vindicated, and there is reason to trust that gloomy observation will not speedily darken its career. The painful feelings excited by the deaths of the two gallant adverse commanders, are truly honorable to the nation. Their bodies were interred together lately at Portland; and called forth every public testimonial of sympathy and sorrow. Capt. Blythe, of the Boxer, was struck at the first broadside with a cannon ball, which cut off an arm and nearly severed his body. The lamented Burrows received his wound from a musket-ball, and did not expire till after the action. He refused to be taken below. When he fell, he exclaimed "Never strike the flag;" and when the sword of the vanquished was brought to him, "I am satisfied," were his words, "I die contented."

The Baltimore Whig very unnecessarily, as we think, has fallen into a great rage with the Boston Centinel, because that paper, not satisfied with doing justice to one man, has extended it to two. The Centinel stated, after expressing the most ardent admiration of the gallantry of Lieut. Burrows, that much praise was due to capt. Blakely likewise, who until a day or two before she sailed commanded the Enterprise, and had introduced great regularity and discipline aboard. Surely this is in no wise detracting from the merit and glory of Lieut. Burrows. What was done before he took command did not at all affect his reputation; and the editors of the Whig should remember, that after all, the most unsullied renown is that which is extracted from statements wherein even-handed justice is dealt out to all. Does it impeach or even detract from the skill or courage of Burrows to say that capt. Blakely had handed over to him a vessel in nice trim and a crew in strict discipline? By no means. Why then, when we can attribute merit to the one, without curtailing that which is due the other, why not indulge the praiseworthy feeling? The Whig supposes that what it terms the Centinel's animosity to the deserts of Lieut. Burrows originated from the circumstance of that officer being a southern man. Some better reason must be found. Blakely is also a southern man. The former was of South-Carolina; the latter is of North-Carolina. We trust, therefore, the Whig will acknowledge it has been in error; and remembering how young and tender still its love for the navy, indulge in charity towards those who have been its fast friends, tried and proved, through good and evil report.

The murderers of Miss Hamilton, have not yet been successfully traced.

A gentleman has handed us a copy of General Forney's address, to the citizens of his district; and we have thought we could not render a better service to the writer than to give the article an insertion. It will undoubtedly go a great way towards inducing the people to leave him at home after the next election; that home which we understand he himself is sorry, and his best friends no less so, he ever quitted. It has seldom fallen to our lot to examine a paper, more completely destitute of all argument in aid of the cause it professes to support. Weakness is stamped on all its features; nor has it even a miserable catalogue of dates and documents to swell it out. Mr. Forney, as is believed, received many votes at the late election from an impression that he was a peace man. We now see what sort of a peace man he is. His peace is to be accomplished by a ruthless and bloody pursuit of the present war; which, if any man dare oppose, either in thought or in word, why he is to be thrown overboard in less time than I have been stating the case. Were the general a more moderate man he would be entitled to greater charity than can now be extended towards him. But as it is, his public conduct and statements are fair subjects of examination; and next week, when we shall have more room we purpose to offer to our readers some remarks suggested by the address they will find in this week's paper.

Letters from Fort Meigs to the 12th inst. have been received at Washington City. At that date nothing had been affected on the lake or the land.

Intercepted letter. The letter from Lord Bentick to Earl Bathurst, which has a place in the 4th page of this paper, communicates, to the American reader, some circumstances with which he was before only partially acquainted. It contains, besides, some clear and sensible reflections as to the views and policy of Russia and Great Britain in the present contest with the French monarch. We very much doubt, however, whether Italy really appears in that ripened state, for successful revolt against the usurper's power, which the ardent imagination of this ingenious nobleman has persuaded him he beholds. Doubtless an active English army, ably commanded and prudently posted, might operate, as this writer asserts, a very material diversion in favor of the allies; but even a considerable force could expect to do nothing more than distract the grand adversary's attention. The deliverance of Italy may for a considerable time be deemed perfectly hopeless. The Italians have sunk so low, as a nation and as individuals, from their former proud character, that they are entirely incapable of any manly struggle either for their own emancipation, or the happiness of the world. Italy, which governed Europe a long time by her arts and her arms, and another long period by the influence of superstition, is now scarcely thought of at all, or only thought of with contempt. We know indeed that the heir of Napoleon and Louisa is styled King of Rome, and that Eugene Beauharnois is Viceroy of Italy, but if we did not see notices of the health of the one in the French papers, and of the other's exploits in the bulletins, the places whence their titles are borrowed would almost fade from our recollection.

There is one of Lord Bentick's remarks sufficiently interesting to be taken into account in reflecting on the probable termination of pending events in Europe. Russia, he thinks, is formidable only as a defending and not as an assaulting power. This opinion is certainly correct in a degree; and is supported not only by Russian history, but by universal history and common sense. A nation having its population irregularly extended over a vast surface of territory, and its wealth rather in the fruits of husbandry and the number of workmen than in acquired capital and productive labor, has not the means of making those rapid, vigorous and repeated sallies, that a more concentrated population and readier resources enable others to exhibit. These very circumstances, however, are her security when she is invaded. Her distant provinces afford the certainty of retreat and the possibility of rallying troops. Every section is abundant in the supply of food, which is cheerfully yielded in times of common danger; and the enemy is at last obliged to retreat because, instead of one successful blow subjugating the country, every new town is a post which must be fought for and every plain the theatre of another battle.—Had the population of America been crowded into the bounds of a single state, even the genius of Washington would have failed and the hopes of freedom been disappointed. The States were conquerors at home, but their first external achievement remains yet to be effected. As to Russia, her adversary has not acted with his accustomed forthrightness. He has brought the battle first to her fire-side and next to her doors, and Providence may have ordained that his expulsion from the hearth is to be followed by his prostra-

tion at the threshold. A treaty with him, in all events, will be more fatal than a battle; and although Russia may not be strong enough to kill the monster, the interests of mankind will be subserved if she drive him back to his den.

The latest advices from Lisbon are to the 4th of August. It was then reported that General Soult had defeated the British army under Gen. Hill, with the loss of two entire regiments and Hill himself killed. Other accounts state that Suchet was retreating from Catalonia towards France. His object may be to form, in the north, a junction with Soult.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

On the 31st day of July last, at the close of the Extra Session of Congress, the Senate of the United States, on motion of Mr. Anderson, removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of that body during the last winter on the proposition then agitated for authorizing the Executive to take and hold possession of East as well as West Florida. It appears that the proposition to take possession of East Florida was rejected on the 2d of February by a vote of 19 to 16. A bill passed both houses, however, on the 9th February, authorizing the President "to take possession of a tract of country lying South of the Mississippi territory and West of the Perdido." (West Florida.) Under this act no doubt it was that Mobile was lately occupied by the forces of the U. States.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter, dated London, June 19.
"At present the tobacco market is in a perfect calm—not a hoghead to be sold at any price, owing to the Russian mediation and the unexpected turn of military and political affairs in the north of Europe."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 7.
"I find the council of prizes, are restoring a great many American vessels some of which have been captured 3 or 4 years. Mr. Diehl of Port Penn, who was captured in the ship Betsey of Philadelphia, and whose ship and cargo was condemned by the emperor himself, has lately had a decree reversing the condemnation and restoring ship and cargo, worth 600,000 francs—he has been here 34 months."

The London Courier, of the 5th July, contains the following important article:

"Under the decree, issued by Bonaparte on the 6th of April, 1809, on the subject of naturalization, a special court at Paris, on the 14th of June, condemned to death M. Joseph Darguine, 33 years of age, born at Arles, but who had retired into Spain with his parents when he was 14 years of age. He had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service, and in that quality he signed the capitulation of the garrison of Figueras.—M. Chappan Lagarde his counsel urged in his defence, that the law was not applicable to those who had been naturalized anterior to the issuing of the decree; but the judges declared that no subject could withdraw himself from the allegiance he owed to his Sovereign, and that no later of naturalization obtained from a foreign government could be pleaded by one who had borne arms against his country, and incurred the penalty of Treason. The prisoner was ordered for execution."

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, Mr. JOHN BARR, of Franklin county, to Miss RUTH HOPKINS, daughter of John Hopkins, Esq. of Wake county.

DIED.

On the night of the 17th instant, ROBERT A. STUART, infant son of Mr. John Stuart, of this city.

In Richmond, lately, EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq. at one time Secretary of State of the U. S.

Grand Lodge of North-Carolina.

THE grand annual communication will be held in the State House, Raleigh, on SATURDAY, the 27th of November next.—At what time and place all the grand officers, delegates and members are required to attend. Visitors are respectfully invited.—By order of the R. W. Grand Master, A. LUCAS, Grand Secretary.

Sept. 24, A. L. 5813.

Notice.

THE SALISBURY COURSE RACES, for the Fall Meeting of 1813, will commence on TUESDAY, the 29th of October. Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1813.

Will be published,

WITHIN a few days, and prepared for delivery either by the thousand, dozen, or single one, the
NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK,
FOR 1814.

Orders from merchants and others will be immediately attended to. Sept. 24—1813.

For Sale,

TWO VALUABLE PLANTATIONS,
NEAR RALEIGH.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, two Plantations, one within 12 and the other within 14 miles of Raleigh, lying on the east side of Neuse river, and in the neighborhood of Colonel William Hinton and Rogers Cross Roads. One of the foregoing plantations contains 400 acres, 25 of which are cleared, and has on it a small apple orchard. The other contains 1000 acres, and has on it an apple orchard sufficient to make eight barrels of brandy, besides 300 young trees, of the best quality, lately planted out. On this tract are a good dwelling house, neatly finished, with all convenient out houses. It is capable of working six or eight hands to advantage. Both plantations are well watered and timbered, free from stone, and will produce good wheat, corn and tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

SETH JONES.

September 10—1813.
N. B. The above lands, if necessary, will be so divided as to accommodate several persons.