

recollect, that however doubtful may be the moral integrity of Mr. Cobbett, his political doctrines have, of late years, been perfectly consistent with the republican maxims the Recorder professes to support. How is this? An Englishman profess republican maxims? If he does he is a vile traitor, while he remains a subject of England, and deserves not to be trusted in any country. But we never heard that Mr. C. wished to establish a republican government in England. In his addresses to the people of that country, he recommended a reform, but not a destruction of the monarchy. It is true that his writings are calculated to inflame the minds of the people, and to produce rebellion and revolution; but on the consequences of the distress and confusion in which his soul delights, we do not believe he would bestow a single thought, so long as he received twenty thousand pounds annually, "clear money," from the sale of his pamphlets. But why should all this bustle be made because a British subject, who has come among us, is disliked by some and regarded by others? Cobbett declares he will never become the citizen of any other country; and what then can possibly be his motives but to make money at the expense of the credulity of our citizens, and particularly the republican party? Nay, his conduct has already evinced a disposition to meddle impertinently with our affairs; for scarcely had he set foot on our shores, when he commenced an attack on one of the federal papers in New-York, for copying accounts concerning him, from London papers; although it has since been proved, that the most offensive matter was expunged from the articles copied. By such conduct he thinks to ingratiate himself into the good graces of republicans, for which he ought to be the more despised by them. We can scarcely wish our most violent political opponents the punishment and disgrace of his praise. We feel as much attached to our country, our government, and to the republican party, as any individual; but we repeat, that we cannot run with the current in favor of William Cobbett; and it is a subject of mortification, that he is countenanced by any party in America. "We are persuaded," says the American, "that the Recorder would not willingly echo the sentiments of the servile instruments of ministerial patronage; nor can we suppose that Mr. Cobbett's reputation ought to be libelled in the columns of a public newspaper, because he has told some truths which the cabinet of St. James may not be willing to hear." It is true that we would not echo the sentiments of British hirelings; we have not done so; but we express the language of an American, when we assert our dislike of a man, who strove with all his might to injure and debase us, and who has made no atonement, but the most shallow pretensions for no other purpose than to advance his private interests. We care not how many truths he tells to the cabinet of St. James, for we have nothing to do with their effect, though we may take an opportunity of judging of his character by his conduct towards his government. It is not many years since he called down the severest vengeance of Heaven on all who dared make the most distant attempt at revolution, and he has now become an advocate for it. He would induce us to believe that the Habeas Corpus suspension was levelled at him, and that the subtilty of his manner of expressing himself prevented punishment by the ordinary means of law. How then is he to answer for the prostitution of his talents, to the enslaving of all his countrymen? If he possessed the talent of writing treason, in a language which could be comprehended by the people, but not recognized by law, how hardened must have been his heart, when, for the sake of twenty thousand pounds clear money, he would compel the government to resort to the extraordinary means, by which the dearest rights of his fellow subjects are put in jeopardy? In short, we can see nothing in the political life of Mr. Cobbett, but a series of contradictions, and firmly believe that he cares as little for our government, or for republicans, as he does for the most insignificant tribe of Indians on this side the Atlantic, and would assume any change or character to promote his personal wealth. Feeling these sentiments for the character of Mr. C. we cannot conscientiously accord with our friends, in bidding him welcome to our shores; and though we may stand alone in this instance, we shall feel a consciousness of not having deviated from the path of duty.

ferent people called ever bitter-sweet, winter green, rheumatish plant, &c. The botanical name of the plant is pyrola. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it, boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction, internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part and parts adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of common medicinal salts, every second day: the decoction was renewed as occasionally required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1816, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realise the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected; and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope, it will never return.

FROM THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE, (M.A.S.)
Dracut, April 9, 1817.
SIR—Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of society, to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity and happiness of all his fellow citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure of a most distressing disease, which has occurred in my own family. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public: and will afford me great consolation to learn, that the application which wrought the cure, has had the same efficacious operation upon others in similar circumstances.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.
The following remarks are from the History of French Faetions, a work recently published by Mons. Lavellee. After tracing the various changes and revolutions of parties to the time of the concentration of power in Bonaparte, he says—"I have still to paint the faction of one man against Europe, and of Europe against one man. Human enmities from this time, assume a character of grandeur till now unknown. We shall no more witness the ignoble contests of a Robespierre, or of a Marat. Their scaffolds are too narrow for the number of victims; Death requires plains and provinces for its theatre and its voracity demands whole nations. The ambition of a single man is about to sacrifice whole nations en masse, and hence forward infants in their cradles will be marked with these words—FOR BATTLE AND FOR DEATH. "Ambition was always the van-guard of Bonaparte's thoughts—he mingled it with every thing, even with his misfortunes. The most celebrated conquerors, the most famous devastators of the world, were contented with one fall; he required two.—Not choosing to resemble any one, he began his catastrophe over again, in order that he might finish it in his own way. One day I saw him examining the crowns of some ancient rulers. He took the crown of Attila, and placed it on his head—"How! his head bigger than mine! I could not have believed it!" he said harshly, but with a smile; the smile was a bitter one.

Wheel Carriages.—The Dublin Society for the improvement of arts have lately published the following useful observations in regard to wheel carriages.
1. The difference in length and height of carriages within moderate limits, does not much affect the draft of carriages.
2. Carriages may therefore, except where they are obliged to turn in narrow streets, be of such a length as to permit the foremost wheels to lock round, without touching the body of the carriages.
3. By lowering the centre of gravity of carriages, the draught of the carriage at the bottom of the carriage, the draft is not impeded, whilst great additional security is necessarily obtained.
4. No very great saving of draft can be expected from the different forms of axletrees.
5. Every means of saving absolute weight, in the construction of a carriage, should be adopted. This caution will be attended to by every person who considers that in going up a hill, the ascent of which is one foot in twenty, the horses that draw the carriage must exert a force equal to one twentieth part of the weight of the carriage and its load; which in a common stage coach is often equal to one hundred weight, and is so in proportion to the acclivity of any hill.
6. The application of springs to carriages, either for carrying burdens or for pleasure, tends not only to the ease of the traveller, to the safety of goods that are carried, to the preservation of the roads, and to the duration of carriages themselves, but they alter materially their draft.
7. The form of those springs, provided they are properly elastic, should be adapted to the load there: for, when the springs are strong and the carriage not sufficiently loaded, much of the advantage of springs is found to be wanting.
It is therefore much to be wished, that some means may be obtained of proportioning the pliability of the springs to the different weights with which they may be loaded at different times—lastly, wooden springs may be advantageously applied to common carts.

I am sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. VARNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM THE KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor.—I want you should write a letter to John Bull, and tell him that the American Government are actually raising money to cut a Canal through the high land between Lake Erie and the waters that fall into the Atlantic, which can be easily done. Lake Erie being so much higher than Lake Ontario. This alarms me very much—a small ditch cut thro' would soon wear down to the bottom of the channel above Fort Erie, and turn all the waters of the upper Lakes into the Atlantic ocean, by the Susquehanna, Delaware or Hudson's River, and leave us all dry. This would be starving us for want of water! Pray look at the consequences, and consider what Jonathan is about—they could not fight us, now they mean to starve us for the want of water.

Necessity is the mother of invention—Now I will tell you what you must write to John Bull: tell him that for one half the sum that the Americans calculate it will cost to take the waters of the upper Lake into the Hudson, I will bring the waters of Lake Huron into Lake Ontario. That would put Jonathan's pipe out altogether, for instead of his drying Lake Ontario, I will dry Lake Erie, which would make a large meadow. And this is the way that I would do it: I would dig a canal from Holland River into the River Don or Humber; then I would dam up the outlet, and that would soon wear down to the bed of Lake Ontario, and leave Lake Simcoe dry. Here I would catch fish enough to supply all my men with provisions. Then I would cut a canal from Nottawasaga into west bay Lake Simcoe; the land being sandy and clay, it would wear down to the bed of lake Ontario in a short time. Then I would disband my men, and give each of them a cleared up farm on the beds of Lake Simcoe, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.

These lands having no timber, the gentleman at York would find a fine market for their wood, lots round all those Lakes, and Jonathan would never try to pick a quarrel with us any more. But before I do this, you must tell John Bull to make the Magistrates do their duty and set monuments of stone, or other valuable materials, round the old line through Lake Erie and the Narrows on Detroit, Lakes St. Clair and Huron, as settled in 1783, otherwise Jonathan might claim the new line of St. Lawrence, and take all the Peach Orchards in Upper Canada; for you know Jonathan is full of tricks, therefore it behooves John Bull to look out in time.

Most interesting Drawings.—On the sailing of the French expedition for Egypt from Malta, under Bonaparte, the fleet was intentionally dispersed in order to arrive without being noticed. They had no sooner left Malta, than they learned that Admiral Nelson had penetrated their design, and was in pursuit of them. Expecting every hour to be come up with, and being too weak to risk a combat, it was the resolution of Bonaparte and the rest of the illustrious persons on board the L'Orient, to blow her up, rather than be taken prisoners; but that the memory of those who perished might be preserved, and their features known to posterity, Bonaparte caused the portraits of fifteen to be taken on two sheets of paper, and to be rolled up, put in bottles and committed to the waves. The names of the persons are, (first drawing) Desaix [dead]; Bonaparte; Berthier [dead]; Caffarelli [dead]; Kleber [dead]; Brucey [dead]; Dailimier [dead]; Mouton; Berthollet. Second drawing, Rampon; Mural [dead]; Janot [dead]; Lasnos [dead]; Regnier [dead]; Belliard; Desgenets; Saulkanski [dead]; Larey. Thus of the eighteen, eleven are now no more.—The portraits are ex-

ecuted in medallions, in India ink, and now ornament the study of Baron Larey, at Paris.
Bost. D. Ad.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that the third and LAST INSTALMENT of the Subscriptions to the Capital of the said Bank will be payable on the first day of July next, and will be received during the hours of business at the respective places herein named, to-wit:—
The payments on account of the subscriptions at Portland, (Maine,) Portsmouth, N. H. and Boston.—At the Bank of the United States, or its office at Boston, at the option of the Stockholders.
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The payments to be made on each Share of the Stock, are ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt of the United States, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation. The certificates of the funded debt proportion of each payment must be transferred in due form of law to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, or a power of attorney authorising the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, or the Cashier of the Office at which any such payment shall be made, or their respective substitutes to transfer the same as aforesaid; must be annexed to the said certificate or certificates.
The Stockholders are particularly requested to exhibit the original receipts of the Commissioners for the payments which may have been made or the certificates of Stock which may have been issued in lieu thereof, in order that the receipts for the final payments may be endorsed thereon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JONA. SMITH, Cashier.
4-3t

NOTICE.—By an act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening a communication between the Yackin and Cape Fear rivers by one or more Navigable Canals," Messrs. Charles Moore, Alexander Rowland, James Stewart, James MacQueen and John Gilchrist, are appointed Commissioners to superintend Books of Subscription, to be kept open until the first of July next. The Commissioners hereby inform the public that they have made agreements for this purpose and are ready to receive subscriptions at the following places:—
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TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Fredell county, N. C. a NEGRO MAN named Jim, but more generally known by the name of Potter. Jim is about forty years of age, stout and robust; five feet nine or ten inches high; talks quite coarse from having been with the Indians, and has a scar on his right cheek. He can read and write, and very probably may have a free pass. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be given to any person who will lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again.
EPIHAIM DAVIDSON.
May 30. 4-3m

THE subscriber daily expects to receive, a choice selection of PIANO-FORTES, both English and American, which he will be enabled to warrant of the best quality. He will also have one PEDAL HARP, by Stumpff, of London, just imported. Orders, for either, will be promptly attended to as usual.
A. LUCAS.

SPRING GOODS.—S. Bond, has just received his SPRING GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, Hard ware and Cutlery, elegant Shot-Guns, China in Boxes, Lead and Brown Sugar, Coffee, a great variety of coarse and fine Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. &c.
Raleigh, May 29. 3-3t

FOR SALE.—On Tuesday the 1st of July next, will be sold at Auction, under the State-House in this town, a few VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, lying on the Main-streets of Person and Guilford. These lots are in the centre of the town, and on streets which encross almost the whole of the business of this place.
When it is considered, that in the course of a very few years, Fayetteville has grown from a little flourishing Village, into a town of great Commercial importance, every day increasing in beauty and opulence; when it is considered, that the whole of the produce from the western part of this state, exported from Wilmington, is first brought and purchased by merchants here, and that the spirit of improvement, now fostered by the wisdom of our Legislature, has extended to Internal Navigation, and that the trade of this place must increase as our rivers are opened; when it is considered that from her local situation, she is in the direct road of communication between the Southern and Northern States, (the mail stages passing through every day in the year) it must be believed, that in possession of so many advantages, property, particularly Lots situated so happily for business, must increase rapidly in value. Those who purpose to make establishments here, probably will never have such an opportunity again of making purchases.
A credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be granted. Other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.
ALEXANDER D. MOORE.
May 15. 4-tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.—For delivering to me my APPRENTICE, Nathaniel Harwell, who ran away on the 16th of March. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be prosecuted.
SAMUEL SAITHERS.
May 30. 4-3p

SHOCCO ACADEMY.—A public examination of the Students will commence on Thursday, 12th June. Parents and Guardians are invited to attend.
GEO. W. FREEMAN.
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When it is considered, that in the course of a very few years, Fayetteville has grown from a little flourishing Village, into a town of great Commercial importance, every day increasing in beauty and opulence; when it is considered, that the whole of the produce from the western part of this state, exported from Wilmington, is first brought and purchased by merchants here, and that the spirit of improvement, now fostered by the wisdom of our Legislature, has extended to Internal Navigation, and that the trade of this place must increase as our rivers are opened; when it is considered that from her local situation, she is in the direct road of communication between the Southern and Northern States, (the mail stages passing through every day in the year) it must be believed, that in possession of so many advantages, property, particularly Lots situated so happily for business, must increase rapidly in value. Those who purpose to make establishments here, probably will never have such an opportunity again of making purchases.
A credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be granted. Other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.
ALEXANDER D. MOORE.
May 15. 4-tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.—For delivering to me my APPRENTICE, Nathaniel Harwell, who ran away on the 16th of March. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be prosecuted.
SAMUEL SAITHERS.
May 30. 4-3p

SHOCCO ACADEMY.—A public examination of the Students will commence on Thursday, 12th June. Parents and Guardians are invited to attend.
GEO. W. FREEMAN.
May 30. 4-ut