

...of the duties of life, to require different pleasures from the rest of her sex, that her feelings leave the channels which the institutions of society have marked for them, and run riot, and bring her wretchedness and happiness into danger. Now the plain answer to this is, that these evils happen, not because her reason was cultivated, but because it was not cultivated well; and because the taste and intellect of women generally do not receive due culture.

### Foreign

**STATE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**  
From No. 67 of the Edinburgh Review.  
A very large proportion of the French nation, composed of mere country laborers, found themselves unexpectedly raised to the rank of proprietors, by the sale of national lands in small parcels at the beginning of the revolution. A prodigious impulse was given to industry by this change of situation; and the love of property it originally produced, has continued ever since to increase. The competition for the acquisition of land is such, that a farm in the neighborhood of any village, if sold in small lots, is sure to bring a considerable advance of price. There are instances of sales at the rate of eighty or even a hundred years' purchase—the new proprietors depending for his subsistence in a great degree, on the produce of his personal labor and that of his family. Children usually inherit equal shares of the paternal property, although the law allows the father to dispose of one third if he leaves two children, and one fourth if he leaves a greater number.—This is another and a constant increasing principle of division of property, and with it of population, every fractional proprietor thinking he can marry upon his small patrimony.

One half of the population in France is composed of proprietors great and small, and one sixth agricultural laborers: and altogether two thirds are employed in agriculture. In Great Britain, on the other hand, proprietors and farmers together, (the latter with us may fairly be rated among proprietors, having a large capital vested in stock and improvements on land) do not appear to amount to more than 2,075,000 individuals, and agricultural laborers to 2,654,442; altogether not more than one third of the British population (17,000,000) is concerned in agriculture.

Upon the whole, there appears to be in England a saving of about one half the labor bestowed upon land in France; and thus owing to a better system of husbandry, larger farms, and more pastures, we can afford a double proportion of our population for commercial and manufacturing labor, the liberal and the useful arts, and a life of leisure and enjoyment; and yet, if we look to the result of this state of things in the two countries, for the last few years, we shall find no great reason to boast. In France, a whole army of more than 400,000 men was disbanded in 1816; the men originally raised by the conscription were most of them the sons of proprietors; they dispersed in all directions, each of them taking the nearest road to his native cottage; neither robberies nor assassinations took place, and travelling through all parts of the country remained perfectly safe. A general failure of crops occurred immediately after this, and the scarcity almost to famine.

In several departments, this occasioned some trifling disturbances on market days; but the peace of the country was never seriously endangered. All Europe, and even the U. States of America, have since experienced unexampled commercial and manufacturing distresses, and France has had her share; yet complaints were comparatively less than any where else, and we have heard of no riots in that country.—Taxes are no doubt high, on land they are equal to above one fifth of the produce, yet they are punctually paid.

**Ludicrous Punishment.**—A few years since, James Malone, Esq. mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghagan, one of the constables, who was by

trade a barber, viz:—He directed the barber to seize all the baggards he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteel manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash ball, scissors, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he apprehended as meddants when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies at least about the head.—This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during squire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

**[TRANSLATED FOR THIS PAPER.]**  
Gazette Extraordinary of the Government, MADRID, 9th Nov. 1820.

*Discourse of his Majesty, read in the session of the 9th Nov. by the President of the Cortes.*

Gentlemen Deputies: I have the satisfaction to state to the Cortes the pleasure which I have received from the happy results of the first periods of its sessions. During it I have experienced frequent marks of affection inspired by the zeal and wisdom with which the Congress have attended to the consolidation of the public welfare, and the lustre of the throne, which is inseparable from that of the nation. I promoted myself the prolongation of its session, which I was authorized to do by the fundamental laws of the nation, persuaded that the establishment of our political system required at first more time and more labor and its prolongation was necessary for the progress of the important tasks of the preceding months.

I feel thankful for the generosity with which the Cortes have provided for the necessities and decorum of my establishment and those of the royal family, and I cannot do less than applaud the frankness and justice with which it has acknowledged the debts and obligations of the state, and has approved of the necessary measures of providing for them—thus laying the foundation of the national credit and our future happiness.

These wise measures, with others directed to the proper organization of the armed forces, by sea and land; the facilitating the free circulation of our territorial riches; the removal of the obstacles which opposed the establishment of a regular system of finance, which, conciliating the interests of the state and those of the people, has been an affair of the constant application & unwearied attention of the Congress & has made it worthy the universal estimation of Europe and the just gratitude of the nation. At the same time I cannot do less than assure you that my heart has overflowed with joy at the measures of prudence and generous indulgence by which the Cortes have endeavored to heal the wounds of the nation and bury in oblivion the memory of those evils which have been tearing it to pieces, by opening the door of reconciliation to error and to those who had been led astray, and preserving, at the same time, in full vigor, the sweet anticipation of its continuing in future animated by these noble sentiments, and of cementing the constitutional system upon the basis of fraternity, and a reciprocal love among all Spaniards.

In this manner the solid power of the nation will be increased, as well as the monarchical authority which directs it; and at the same time that we prepare improvements for our interior, we acquire more solid rights to the consideration of foreign governments, all of whom continue to give me proofs of their friendly dispositions.

Each and every day I feel myself more happy in governing so worthy and so generous a people. I have co-operated in the glorious enterprise of their regeneration, and in the noble efforts of the Cortes, by those means prescribed to the royal prerogative. I have dictated the necessary orders for the execution of the laws, and I do not doubt but that time will add much strength and vigor to our institutions; and that the benefits which have already commenced will increase progressively.

A treat that, confirmed by expe-

rience, I shall have it in my power to state so again to the Representatives of the nation, when, after a due respite from their labors, they shall assemble in the next session to resume the task they have left unfinished, and to promote, with the correctness they have heretofore done, the public prosperity.

San Lorenzo, 7th November, 1820.

### FERNANDO.

**NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.**  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

The December Packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, arrived in the bay yesterday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of the month. Captain M. and the passengers got up to town last evening, with the letter bag. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 29th Nov. They furnish considerable interesting intelligence, but we have only time to give the extracts which follow.

**LONDON, NOV 28**

The house of lords met this day pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing parliament to the 23d of January, was then read. The commissioners were the lord chancellor, and earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

**House of Commons.**—In consequence of the order for a call of the house this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her majesty, the members began, at an early hour to assemble in considerable numbers.

At 1 o'clock, the whole of her majesty's council who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally in the court of king's bench were in their places, besides nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The speaker was, however, led for in vain. It was understood that lord Castlereagh had been closeted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock and said, "Mr. speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her majesty the queen to present to this house. (Lord cries of heart hear!)"

At this moment (a minute past 2 o'clock) Mr. Quare, the deputy usher of the black rod tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About 50 members rose in their seats, and the general cry was "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great that gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quare proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair, "Mr. speaker, the lords commissioners, appointed by virtue of his majesty's commission, command the immediate attendance of this honorable house, in the house of peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed that not one word of what had fallen from the deputy usher had been heard; and how then, did the speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Lord cheering, intermingled with cries of order, from the treasury bench.)

The speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaiming with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her majesty's message thus treated.

The speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by lord Castlereagh and the chancellor of the exchequer, to obey the summons of the peers.

At 5 minutes past 2 o'clock, the speaker reached the lobby of the house of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the house had been to the house of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his Majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January next.

The members then retired, and the strangers collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the house, dispersed.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"Caroline R.—The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the King's ministers,

plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers, what she is well assured the liberty of the house of commons would have granted, a like essential to the dignity of the throne and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are mediated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the father vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close.

### Domestic.

*From the National Gazette.*

**Messrs. Editors.**—We have been too long slumbering in the lap of carelessness, indifferent about the administration of our public affairs, until indifference has become almost criminal, and until we are absolutely involved in the general scene of pecuniary difficulty.

Commerce has declined—industry is without stimulus—and, agriculture has suffered heavily, by our own supineness, and the want of energy in our rulers.—The currency of circulating medium of the states, is diseased—individual confidence is impaired, and contracted notions of public economy, have paralyzed the very sinews of government.—How we are to remedy these difficulties, avert still greater afflictions, every man ought soberly to ask himself.

The exports of Pennsylvania, once second to none in the Union, now stand behind N. Y. Massachusetts, Maryland, S. Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps Louisiana. The fact is so, and the reasons are obvious. Thousands of our citizens in the interior and exterior of the state, once regaling themselves in prosperity, are now reduced to indigence—because they have not found that protection from government, they had a right to expect—because internal regulations have been neglected and external demands not properly attended to. Unsettled lands of good quality in Pennsylvania, may at this time be purchased at three dollars per acre—a price less than they would have commanded 20 years ago, notwithstanding the taxes that have since accumulated upon them, and the loss of interest, equal to four dollars more! When we estimate the quantity of land in this situation, equal to fifteen millions of acres, we may easily calculate the loss, which is, however, but one item to the debit of political economy.

Spoiliations on the high seas, and confiscations in foreign ports, of American property, belonging to the merchants in our sea ports, of a most aggravating nature, and to an enormous extent, still remain unredressed; and although the loss falls immediately upon only one class of our citizens, let it be remembered and understood, that the prosperity or adversity of that class materially and sensibly affects every other part of the community. Their prosperity is public advancement. Their misfortunes, public injury.

France owes many millions for seizures and condemnation of American property, under the Berlin, Milan, and Rambouillet decrees, which government is bound to recover, if practicable, in all cases where the property was bona fide American, and our rights of neutrality have been invaded, contrary to the law of nations, no matter under what emperor, king, or sovereign the aggressions were committed. Seizures in port, burnings at sea, and innumerable captures, under unjustifiable decrees, that were put into immediate execution without giving notice to avoid them, may be remembered, by every intelligent man among us, with feelings of sorrow and regret, the amount is full twenty millions of dollars.

Denmark stands our debtor to the amount of at least ten millions more, for American property condemned in 1809 and 1810, as reference to the proceedings of her courts in Norway, and the distresses of our merchants here will testify. American ships, with valuable cargoes, direct from American ports, bound to Russia, with every necessary document on board, were captured without discrimination or pretext; they were sent into Danish ports for adjudication, and condemned under sham trials, and frequently in submission to the mandates of the French Emperor, the consequences of which, the king and people of Denmark are responsible to the government and people of this country; and as no redress has, to my knowledge, been obtained in a single instance, they impose an obligation upon our country of the greatest responsibility.

Without intending to cast upon the legislative or executive department of government, any reproach or censure for the past, I wish to remind them of those claims, and to urge the necessity of future vigilance and promptitude, in pressing them to an honorable conclusion—a lapse of time, even a few years, often obliterates obligation—renders us inattentive to our own interests, and produces passive obedience to those who are too apt to neglect their duties.

Why are not the Directors of Insurance Companies, and influential individuals who are deeply interested, more active and persevering on this subject? I am one of the suffering merchants, plundered by France and Denmark, and, notwithstanding my voice and my pen, may have but little influence in awakening such as are sleeping to the bed of forgetfulness, regardless of their interests and their rights. I am bold in calling upon others, who are not entirely apathetic and supine, to aid me in the attempt to influence those in whose hands are placed the important trust of seeking redress for wrongs committed by foreign powers upon the honor of the nation, and the rights of the people, to do their duty, as it ought to be done. Violations of public law, cannot be appeased without atonement—prudence may suggest the propriety of our bearing the smart for a time, but justice, and national policy, demand reparation, in due season.

Having now assigned one cause of our commercial difficulties, the redress of which belongs to the executive and legislative departments of the general government, I will merely mention two or three other causes, that have, in my mind, a strong bearing upon the subject, and then without going into too much argument, to enforce them at this time, shall reserve myself for another more suitable and convenient opportunity.

**State Laws.** to procrastinate the payment of just debts, and the want of a national bankrupt Law, to protect the honest man, and to punish the knave, have greatly added to our difficulties.—Speculations in Western Lands, at enormous prices, and discouragements to the settlement of lands in this state, have thrown great obstacles in the way of our advancement, the latter of which the Legislature of this Commonwealth, are highly responsible for particularly in their conduct last session. Let the present legislature do their duty, and many of the difficulties now prevalent will be greatly ameliorated if not removed.—Nothing short of a liberal appropriation of the public funds, a pledge of public credit, sufficient to form a grand chain of Roads and Canals through every important section of the State, can give vigor to industry, life to commerce, health to agriculture, and prosperity to the people.

### Notice.

**JOHN W. YOUNG, Attorney at Law** &c. has removed his office nearest door to the Raleigh Museum, where, in future he can be found at any time of the day after nine o'clock A. M.

Raleigh, Feb. 8th, 1821. 3-11

### APPRENTICES.

**ONE** or two lads, of steady habits from twelve to fourteen years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the Printing business at this office.