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NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns: MERCHANDISE, quan. rated, from D. C., to D. C. Includes items like Bacon, Beef, Butter, Brandy, etc.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican. WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The democrats, both in and out of Congress, hold up the idea of an immediate war with England. It would be the part of wise men (but our rulers unfortunately are not wise) to look at the consequences which will necessarily result from such a measure...

such as it might have been and would have been if we had had men of common sense and common honesty at the head of our affairs, fully drawn forth and ably directed, would not have been adequate to the taking of Quebec. But then in addition to a well appointed, well disciplined army, a strong naval force must have invested it. But what will there now be to prevent G. Britain, at her pleasure, from throwing in supplies sufficient to bid defiance to any assailing force? Will the redoubtable gun-boats, or Fulton's torpedoes be sent to scare away the British navy?—But the subject is too serious for ridicule. Though in reviewing the conduct of our rulers, we experience very much the same succession of sensations which Burke observes was felt in viewing the tragi-comic scene of the French revolution;—"Alternate contempt and indignation; alternate scorn and horror; alternate laughter and tears"—In inadvertently upon the folly of their measures, it is hard to be serious; in reflecting upon the direful consequences which have resulted and will result to our country from them, it is hard to repress our indignation—we will, however, strive to repress both, as far as possible, and discuss the subject before us with due gravity and temperance. We say then we shall have no naval force to invest this place by water, and prevent England from throwing in supplies of all kinds.—We shall not have a well appointed regular army; and with the present men at the head of our government, and Wilkinson at the head of our army, our resources will not be fully called and ably directed. What then are we to look for from such an attempt but disaster and disgrace?

So much for the war as it will be offensive. And our rulers seem to forget that it will be any thing else.—They calculate that English statesmen are as weak and incapable as themselves; and that like us England will become pliant and malleable under our blows. But this will not be the case. When she sees preparations making by us to invade her territory, the spirit of the nation will be aroused. The meanest mechanic that walks the streets of London, will, to use the language of Queen Elizabeth, when her dominions were threatened with invasion by the Grand Armada, resent "the foul scorn" that the Americans should dare to invade their provinces. The Americans whom they have seen take blows and buffets, not only tamely, but thankfully, from France. The old English spirit—that spirit which our ever renowned forefathers possessed—which sometimes slumbers, will be awakened.—She will arouse herself like the Lion, when wounded by the hunter, "who grows tenfold more fierce by gazing on his wounds." She will not be passive. Her indignation will burst in thunder on our defenceless, devoted cities.—And what will protect them? The navy which Washington recommended, and the federal administration began? Alas! it has given place to gun-boats. Our militia, which some wordy warriors rely upon as our defence? A militia may make a very handsome parade through our cities on a fair day, but they cannot protect these cities against English seventy-fours. Our cities then from Georgia to Maine, will be given up an unresisting prey. And what will remain to keep up the spirits of our people?—Fighting battles, and gaining victories might create a military ardor which would make us insensible to the calamities of war. But England will not land armies on our coast and fight battles with us. She will leave us to brood over our miseries, and to feel at our leisure the blessings of the war which our wise rulers had plunged us into, without ever thinking of the necessary preparations. But even if in mercy she should not bombard our towns, but content herself with sweeping every American sail from the ocean, and blockading all our ports, this would bring on a scene of distress hardly to be described. The ruin of our merchants, our insurance offices, and our banks; would create a general calamity through the country. We should receive no foreign supplies, not even by privateers; for none would be permitted to go out of our harbors; and even if they were to get out, they would find no prey. A twenty years war has taught the English merchants to carry on their commerce in strong built armed vessels; and besides with her eight hundred ships of war she can afford convoy for it all.

In this scene of general distress deprivation and disgrace, the people who have so long surrendered the use of their reason to demagogues and flatterers will begin to think for themselves. They will examine the origin and causes of the war. They will scrutinize the conduct and councils of those who involved them in it, unarmed

and unprepared; who during the course of 11 years, have systematically rendered their country weak and defenceless. Their eyes will be opened; and they will see with an indignation equal to their former fondness, the folly and wickedness of those who have "usurped their applause and confidence—to betray them."—who have conducted their country from a state of unexampled prosperity and glory to disgrace and ruin. Their confidence, so long abused, will be forever withdrawn from men, who are at once the shame and curse of their country. The discarded friends and disciples of Washington, who now nurse their grief and their despair, will again be called to the councils of their country. A new era will commence, and an age of prosperity and glory will succeed years of disgrace and calamity.

LUCIUS.

GAG LAW.

Mr. Nelson's amendment to the arbitrary and unconstitutional rule denominated "Previous Question" has been rejected, so that the Gag-Law is again riveted upon the minority. Mr. Nelson, though a flaming Virginia democrat, declared the majority had as much right to turn the minority out of doors, as to deprive them of the privilege of debate. True! and any man who would submit to the one would patiently endure the other. Expulsion is infinitely preferable to a seat in a representative body where the tyrannical and overbearing many enforce dumb legislation upon the few. How would a Chatham have acted had such a rule been enforced in the British house of Lords or Commons? He would not have contented himself with big words and harmless flashes of light from his piercing eye, he would have vacated his seat, turned out among the people and roused them in defence of the constitution and parliamentary freedom; he would have sacrificed his life rather than submit to an exercise of the most odious tyranny.

The refusal to expunge this rule conveys to our minds proof perfectly satisfactory; that the partisans of France have no other object in view than to enforce the non importation law at the close of the session. This rule is kept in reserve for the detestable and diabolic purposes which Gallatin has dared to recommend to congress. If congress rise without going to war with England, but enforce the continental system by the aid of douaniers, custom house spies, and informers invested with powers to seize persons, break open houses and search for papers and property, which we do most religiously believe is their sole object, the nation is undone, unless the people rise in their majesty, and crush the authors of this infamous continental system. The federalists will go to war with any nation in preference to a continuance of the system of commercial restraints. But when they find out, as they will ere many months have passed, that all the bluster about war is to prepare the people for submission to the "Napoleon system," they deserve to be enslaved if they submit to such domestic tyranny. The object is to bully & frighten England if possible, into a relinquishment of her system—that failing as it will do, then a more active war is to be commenced against ourselves, and all the noise we have heard about war, will sink into a forcing act. The majority preferring the latter course to war after the votes given by the federalists, who will ensure the country against a revolution? Twenty five thousand regulars may be expected to keep the people quiet; but they cannot be raised, and if they could, the appearance of an armed force in the northern states would more certainly produce rebellion, and ultimately a complete revolution. The restrictive system must be got rid of, let what may be the consequence. A hundred years war would be preferable to the annihilation of commerce, which we believe to be the object of the administration. Ibid.

Marshals Sales.



ON Monday, the 20th day of January next, Will be Sold, for ready money, in Gold or Silver, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the schooner REBECCA, her tackle, furniture &c. as she now lies at Mr. Samuel Simpson's Wharf agreeably to a decree of the District Court for the District of North-Carolina.

JOHN COART, Deputy Marshal.

11th Jan. 1812.

Will be Sold.

A public vendue on Tuesday 14 inst. at the late dwelling house of THOMAS OLIVER dec. Four shares in the State Bank, Newbern branch—one horse chair, and cart, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given for all sums over forty shillings. Notes with approved security will be required of the purchasers.

NANCY OLIVER, Ex'rx. January, 4, 1812.

Notice

IS hereby given, that at December Term of Craven County court, the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and testament of THOMAS OLIVER dec. all persons having demands against the estate of said dec. are requested to bring them forward properly attested, those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

NANCY OLIVER, Ex'rx. January, 4.

Education.

Circumstances of a domestic nature rendering it necessary for me to reside in Newbern for some time; I have been prevailed on to open a

FEMALE SCHOOL,

to commence on the second Monday of January next; into which no males, over the age of twelve years, will be admitted. The price of tuition, for the languages & sciences, will be six Dollars and a half for each quarter, which will consist of eleven weeks. For reading, writing and Arithmetic, five Dollars per quarter; for each pupil. The tuition money must be paid in advance.—

JAMES W. THOMPSON, Newbern, December 14th, 1811.

N. B.—A convenient room for the reception of the school, will be obtained and made known in due time.

J. W. THOMPSON.

Dec. 14th,

The Subscriber

HAVING been Swindled out of a valuable Estate of Lands and Negroes, by a certain THOMAS JORDEN of the County of Hyde, hereby forwards all persons from purchasing said property.

ABRAHAM JORDEN.

Jan. 1, 1812.

We the Subscribers do hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Abraham Jorden, and that from our knowledge of him, we are willing to testify that we believe, him of sound mind and memory, and able to transact business.

- Philip Neale, James Jones, Benj. Bordin, Abner Neale, John Marchant, Michael Fisher, Willis Whitehead, Thos. Austin, John Johnson, Gideon Jones, John Whitehead, George Cooper, Jas. T. Jones, B. Vigil, H. Dade.

FOR RENT or LEASE,

THAT Valuable Plantation belonging to the heirs of John Daves, dec. about two miles above the Town of Newbern, on the Neuse. Terms made known by application to

JOHN or THOMAS DAVES.

A few Utensils and Horses, can be had with the land. Jan 4.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME SHIP'S YAWL, apply to

JOHN SEARS.

Dec. 14.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The House next to the buildings of Mr. John Coart, and opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Store. It will be sold on a credit, if applied for soon. The terms may be known by applying to G. M. RAINS. Dec. 21.

FOR SALE

At the Book-Store of S. HALL, North-Carolina

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1812,

They may be had by the Gross or single one. December 14.

Printing

Neatly and Correctly executed at this Office.