



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
Unwar'd by Party Rage, to live like Brutes."

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European Politics.

From a late London Morning Chronicle.

There was a considerable expectation that last night something would be said in parliament on the present state of affairs. Nothing, however, occurred to throw any light on the subject. Lord Castlereagh, in the house of lords, gave notice, that unless some decisive change took place, he should after the recess bring forward some motion on the subject. A similar notice was given in the house of commons by Mr. Pitt.

The appearance of things yesterday continued very warlike; and though the bustle of cabinet meetings and the dispatch of messengers be all on which conjecture can fasten, it seemed to be thought the negotiation must be drawn to a conclusion, and that a declaration of war was to be for war. For our own parts, we still doubt.

Are we awake, or must we dream over again the in deous dream of danger, disaster and jeopardy of the late war? To put it out of view all the contentious topics of the origin and principle of that war (and that the principle of a war should be disputed, though in justice, it must be disputed, is certainly, in relation to the success of the war once begun, a great misfortune) was the conduct of the last war such as to inspire us with hope to see its conduct again at the head of affairs?

Mr. Burke arraigned the whole conduct of the war. He says it was one error: Mr. Windham, it is easy to see, thinks it was almost wholly unfitted to the circumstances. But more than all, the result proved that it was radically defective. We had victories to boast of, but we lost the war. The French suffered many defeats, but they gained the war. The Romans, it is observed by Montequieu, never lost a war, though they lost many battles. England, with many victories, lost the last war completely. The peace shewed it, and it shewed too, that the war was, towards any grand system of glory, safety, or permanent aggrandizement, most wretchedly conducted. It really had no system. Ministers lived from day to day on expedients. The causes and pretences shifted with every change of fortune. When people dispute about the success of the last war, let them look at the result. France was aggrandized. England was humbled. This argument can leave no doubt which of the rivals were victorious.

And if we are to be involved in another war through the bungling of Mr. Pitt's journeyman and apprentices, is it a comfortable prospect that the war is to be conducted by the same men who brought the last through a series of mismanagement, to a conclusion which reduced England to the rank of a secondary power in Europe? If we are to have a war in the fens of Holland in the month of October, and capitulations because winter comes on at the usual season; if we are to have Ferrol expeditions abandoned because a fort cannot be taken without bloody noses and cracked crowns; if we are to have promenades in the Mediterranean, and enterprises formed, without information or plan of consistency, let us hail Mr. Dundas's return to the management of the war.

Supposing that a war is irresistible, it is fit to consider what a sort of a war it must be. Is it to be a war for sugar hogsheads, and premiums of insurance, and commission and brokerage? Is it to be a war for the commerce of the whole world? If we suffer our heads to be filled with such vanities, we shall enter upon the contest very ill prepared for the dangers and the sacrifices it must involve. It will not be a war for one colony, for one position, for one privilege; but it will be a war for the British Empire, consisting of all its various and complicated properties and possessions; for that sentiment of dignity, for that pride of independence, that principle of liberty, for all those high and moral qualities which constitute the soul of a nation, and

like Providence to the universe, animating and actuating the gross and material parts. The war, if we are to have a war, will be for no particular point, it will be for a whole system. It will decide whether Britain shall be the seat of a great empire, or a solitary island, a province of France. We must not only gain battles, we must gain the war, or the glory of England is extinguished forever. If France, notwithstanding her defeats, always makes an advantageous and glorious peace, and England, notwithstanding her success, always sinks in real power, in spirit, and in reputation; another and another inglorious peace will seal our fate, like that of Carthage; and what is more, we shall have perished by the same means, because preferring tranquillity and traffic, we surrender to our rivals glory and empire.

If the war were for Malta solely, or for the Cape solely, the matter might soon be settled. But is that all the question? Are there not an infinite number of collateral considerations, perhaps the main one, connected with that settlement? What a traveller in politics would that man be who should call the siege of Seguntum the cause of the second Punic war. The cause of that war was in the disposition of two incompatible states, in their irreconcilable rivalry, in their inevitable struggle for dignity and empire. So it is now. The question of Malta is trivial, but much may hang upon it. Unless it be clearly the aim and policy of France to degrade this country from its rank in Europe; unless the aim of France be to break down the energy, spirit and character of this nation, now her chief obstacle in the progress to universal empire, we have no cause for war at all. It would be idle to quarrel about the sheepskin guarantees for Malta. It would be the last of follies, the last of wickedness, to squabble about arrangements of detail. As to the mere market price of any of the physical objects in dispute, the expense of one year's campaign would buy them ten times over. Ministers must shew us that the character, and dignity of the state are attacked, for surely the character and dignity and national existence of England will be involved in the war with which we are threatened.

In such a war, it is folly to calculate on the pecuniary resources as decisive of success. Yet our mechanical statesmen are beginning to vapour about exports and imports, and the produce of the taxes, as if it were to be a war of Exchequer against Exchequer, and the last guinea would carry the day. The wars of the last century were short to the war we must expect. They were like fencing with foils, but now the mortal instrument must be direfully at work. It must be a war of one warlike nation against another warlike nation. The spirit, courage and energy of one nation must be opposed to the spirit, courage and energy of another. The struggle will be like that contest in ancient games, when every faculty, offensive & defensive of the combatants, was brought into play. It would be folly to think that a battle at sea, the capture of a frigate, the blockade of a port, will decide the success of such a war. It is not the nation that has most money and most commerce, but the nation that has most perseverance, most contempt of danger, and patience of suffering, that will be successful.

It is one of the great misfortunes of our situation, that we must be obliged just to take as much of this combat as France chooses to offer. We are reduced to the discouraging necessity of a defensive system, unless some superior intellect counteract this disadvantage, which our naval force alone will not be sufficient to do. The very defensive system of such a war, inglorious as it must be, would be enough to ruin our finances.

Unless, however, the people of England are willing to risk all these consequences, unless they are ready to fight with their persons, each in his turn, they should avoid a contest, in which a year or two's ex-

and not more secure than we are at present.

And yet when the danger of such a war is imminent, we are told for greater consolation, that we are to be governed by those very men who in a ten years struggle, never once discovered a great conception of the conduct of war, particularly in that war in which we were engaged; men who, while France was advancing with a giant's stride to empire, prated like pedlars, about her ruined finances, and the gulph of bankruptcy. If any of Mr. Pitt's friends really think him fit for conducting a war like this, let them look at the progress of the last, and then let them say whether there be a hope of better issue, when the difficulty and the danger are to infinitely increased.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF EDWARD M'CUNE, Brother to P. M'Cune, who left Ireland and came to America about sixty Years ago, and first settled in West Cain Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, and from thence removed with an Intention of settling in North or South Carolina. If he, or his Heirs, will apply to Wm. or James Neilly of West Cain Township; of the County and State aforesaid, in three Years from the 4th of January last, or to the Subscriber in Honeybrook Township, County and State aforesaid, they may hear of something greatly to their Advantage. DAVID HUNTER.

Freemen of the Seventh District, Comprehending the Counties of Anson, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Robeson and Richmond.

The Idea of thus publicly addressing the Inhabitants of the District which gave me Birth, did not occur to me, until I observed such a Measure had been adopted by those who, in the same Relation, solicit your Friendship, and wish to merit your Approbation. A passive silence in me, might probably be deemed to proceed, either from a total Indifference to Promotion, or from Inadvertence and Neglect, not paying the Public that Compliment to which they are from Custom justly entitled.

As a Candidate for your Division, I offer myself a Candidate for your Division, to represent you in the Congress of the United States. To a People who are entitled and accustomed to think and speak freely; particularly when their Interests require their whole Attention; who are so repeatedly called upon to exercise their Rights in making a choice of a Representative, the important Enquiry is, in what Branch of the Government, the Supremacy of Power can, with the greatest Safety, be placed? When the whole race of Mankind is subservient to a small Part of the Community, who imagine the World was made for themselves and a few leading Characters, the Liberties of the People must undoubtedly be suppressed, and an Intimement made on their Natural Rights.

The engrossing of immense Patronage, by the multiplying of Offices, and pursuing such extravagant Measures as have lately been deservedly reversed, is certainly a Violation of Civil Liberty—an Evil, the barthenome Effects of which, you have all, in a Degree, felt; which Experience may serve to convince you, they were not calculated to secure your Privileges, or the Enjoyment of the Fruits of your Labour.

To attach Infidelity to any human Being is absurd; therefore Perfection cannot be expected in the Administration of any Government; but that Administration which is most perfect, ought always to have the Preference; and every Person who professes to act on patriotic Principles ought to support an upright Administration, when it is known to be the Sense of a Majority of the People, expressed in the constitutional Exercise of their Will.

I have often expressed my Disapprobation of Party Spirit, especially when excited by Prejudice, and encouraged to such a Degree as to impair or destroy common Justice, or an Attachment to the Public Good.

My Conduct and political Opinions, when a Member of the State Legislature, are well known to many of you; and I have not as yet discovered any just Cause to alter them. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a Majority of your Suffrages, rest assured, that whatever Information may appear essential to your Interests, shall be regularly communicated, and my Abilities zealously exerted, to secure your Rights; to reconcile the Divisions which have been so artfully spread amongst you; to encourage the Arts and Sciences, Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture to discharge the National Debt by a prompt and regular Payment; to oppose all unnecessary Increase of Armies and Navies, or any extravagant Expenditures which may be the Means of increasing your Taxes; to attentively guard against Foreign Influences; and a long Continuance in Office of any Person who in Time might become too powerful as to endanger your Liberties; to advocate all Measures which appear calculated to produce the general Good at Home, and render the American Nation respectable abroad; and by my Assiduity and Attention on every Occasion, added to a deliberate, firm and steady Conduct, evince that my Object will be to merit the Confidence and Esteem of a FREE, enlightened and INDEPENDENT PEOPLE. Gentlemen, with these Sentiments, relying on your Favours, and depending on your Support, with the Best Affection, I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, JAMES GILLESPIE.

NOTICE. TAKEN up as a Runaway, and confined in the Goal of this County, on the 19th of March last, a NEGRO MAN, by the Name of Sampson, who formerly belonged to Jethro Ballard, Esq. deceased, of this County, about 50 Years old, and says he belongs to John Minor, or Jesse Newton, of South-Carolina. The Owner is desired to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away. Gates County, June 4.

SOUTHEY BOND, Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has just received from New York, a handsome and general Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash. Raleigh, May 14, 1803.

RACE. WILL be put up to be run for on the second Saturday in July, a handsome Saddle worth \$5 Dollars, and Bridle worth 12 Dollars, free for any untried Horse, Mare, or Gelding. Fifty Shillings Entranc, for each Nag. The Paths will be cleared. WILLIAM FLACK. Raleigh, June 11, 1803.

Frost's Smithfield Lottery. Various Circumstances render it necessary to postpone the Drawing of Frost's Smithfield Lottery, which was intended to have been drawn on the second Monday in June next. Nearly half the Tickets remain unsold, and a Drawing could not now take Place without great Injury to the Proprietor. The Drawing is therefore postponed until the second Monday in February next, at which Time it will positively take Place, and continue from Day to Day, until finished, whatever may be the Number of Tickets then remaining on hand. From Experience of the Sales, there is no Doubt but they will all be sold by that Time.

Lists of Prizes will be published in the Newspapers, and Payment made on Demand. Some Person in Raleigh (of which public Notice will be given) will be appointed to pay such Prizes as may most conveniently be applied for there. Those not demanded in the course of Twelve months after the Drawing, will be considered as relinquished to the Proprietor of the Lottery. THE MANAGERS. May 18, 1803.

Persons holding his Tickets for Sale, should dispose of any Part of what remains on hand, to safe Persons taking at least five, on Notes payable at Christmas next.

To the Electors of the Division comprehending the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Duplin, New-Haven, Sampson and Onslow, FELLOW CITIZENS,

AS an Election will take Place in August next, for a Person to represent you in the Congress of the United States, I thus publicly offer myself as a Candidate for that important Trust.

The Part I acted during the Revolutionary War, my Political Opinions during that important Period, and since the Establishment of our Independence, also my Sentiments for the six Years I had the Honor to represent you in Congress, are well known: I therefore deem it unnecessary to amuse you with Opinions respecting the Origin or Motives of Parties, nor Professions of exclusive Attachment to the Constitution or Interests of the Nation.

My Conduct shall continue uniform; and my Zeal unremitting for a genuine and rational Republican Government, as guaranteed by our National Compact—the Constitution, shall be my Guide in all Political Concerns—the Peace, Liberty and Happiness of the United States my sole Object.

Notwithstanding the Calumny of a few Individuals, I am fully confident that the present Administration of the Government of the United States, is pure, economical and just, and calculated to secure the Rights, Liberties and true Interest of the People.

Should I be honored with a Majority of your Suffrages, my Time and Talents shall be invariably employed for the Interests of my Constituents, and for the Union generally. With the highest Respect, I have the Honour to be, Your most obedient Servant, JAMES GILLESPIE.

State of North-Carolina. Anson County Court, April Session, 1803. Benjamin Clarke, vs. Robert Clarke, Francis Clarke, William Hamer, John Clarke and Ledy Clarke.

ORDERED by the Court, that unless Lucy Clarke appear and file her Answer to the said Petition, at the next Court to be held for the County of Anson, in the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, that the same shall be taken pro confesso against her.

State of North-Carolina. Franklin County, June Term, 1803. Original Attachment. Jacob Mordecai vs. Wilson Milner. Returned levied on a Tract of Land said to contain one hundred and forty-seven Acres adjoining the Commons of the Town of Loupsburg, the Lands of Malachi Nicholson, Allen Milner, and others.

IT is ordered by the Court, that all Proceedings upon this Attachment be suspended until next Court; and that the Clerk advertise in Gales's Raleigh Register, that the Attachment is now depending upon the Records of this Court, and that final judgment will be entered against the Defendant at next Term, to-wit, September Term, 1803, unless he appears, replies, &c. A Copy from the Minutes, THO. BRICKELL, Clk.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a Number of HOUSES and LOTS in the Town of Kingston; consisting of one two floor House, seven private Rooms and two Halls in one story, the other below; one twelve winged story; 32 Feet long, a Brick Chimney to each, two Kitchens, a Brick Warehouse to each, and one Store-House and a Warehouse on the River Neuse. Also five Lots belonging to the said Houses, and thirty-six unimproved Lots in the said Town; all of which he will sell low for Cash; or, if required, such a Credit will be given as shall make the Payment easy to the Purchaser. Property of almost any Kind will be received in Payment. AMBROSE JONES. Kingston, May 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE. TO BE SOLD, At the Court-house in the Town of Hertford, on the 30th Day of July next, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due for the Years 1801 and 1802, with the Expenses attending the Sale thereof; 3058 Acres of Land in Perquimans County, lying between the Head Perquimans River and the Head of Little River, joining the Land of Jesse Perry, deceased, and others. The said Land is the Property of James and Peter Dupree, of the State of Virginia, and not given in according to Law. THO. HOSEA, Sheriff of Perquimans. May 15.

Land in Orange County. TO BE SOLD, FROM 1000 to 1200 Acres of good LAND, well improved, lying in Orange County, on Little Nlemance, formerly occupied by Colonel Wm. O'Neale. There are on the Land a tolerably good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn and other Outbuildings. For further Particulars apply to the Owner Thomas H. Perkins, on the Premises; or to Nicholas Perkins, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. June 17.

WESTERN LANDS. FOR SALE, SOME Thousands of Acres in the State of Tennessee, lying within the Military Reservation of this State; the Locations having been early made, render them, no Doubt, valuable—the Taxes on which have been regularly accounted for. The whole, or Parts, as best may suit the Purchaser, will be sold for Cash, or on such Credit as may be agreeable, the Purchaser giving such Security as will prove satisfactory on the Transfer of the Property. I shall also have for sale this Fall, at my Plantation in Orange, whereon Mr. J. Willis now lives, a number of Horses, Mares and Colts, which will be sold in like Manner, for Cash or Credit. I shall attend myself for that Purpose, of which due Notice shall be given of the Time in this Paper. Should any Person wish to purchase in the interim, I will sell, by Application being made (if by letter the Postage must be paid if expected to be attended to). J. G. BREHON. Warrenton, June 15, 1803.

FOR SALE, 340 Acres of LAND, more or less, on the south side of Crab-tree Creek, near this City. Apply to the Printer. Raleigh, June 6, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Whereas the Subscriber having, at the late Session of Orange County Court, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of ROBERT WILLIAMS, Merchant, deceased, hereby gives Notice to all Persons who have Claims against said Estate, to present them for Payment within the Time limited by Law, otherwise they will be barred of Recovery. Also, all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment. JOHN CASEY, Adm. Hillsborough, June 6, 1803.

A STRAY HORSE. TAKEN up, in Orange County, about five Miles to the West of the University, a Horse of a sorrel Colour, thinly interspersed with white Hairs; has a small Star in his Forehead, a streak down his Nose, and no other white about him. He is branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Thigh B; both paces and trot; is judged to be about nine or ten Years old, and about four Feet ten or eleven Inches high. As it is not in my Power to comply with the Act of Assembly, by posting the Horse (the Stray-Horse for Orange County).

ORDERED by the Court, that unless Lucy Clarke appear and file her Answer to the said Petition, at the next Court to be held for the County of Anson, in the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, that the same shall be taken pro confesso against her.