

AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1853.

No. 210.

British Finance.

The following are the opinions of the Grenville and Windham Party in England, on British Finance.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, OF July 30.

Since our last, we have observed in the public prints, some very malignant insinuations respecting the opinions which we entertain relative to the Funds. A gentleman, who was present when the subscription which is now going on, was opened at Lloyd's Coffee House, let fall some expressions, which were construed to mean, that he thought a national bankruptcy an event which might, probably, be at no very great distance. These expressions were said to have brought on him the reprehensions of certain wholesale dealers in the loans. He explained through the columns of a London newspaper, called the Morning Post, the editor of which professed to experience peculiar pleasure at this construction, because, because, because, forsooth, a weekly publication was making an attempt to destroy public credit.

Nothing but confession of our error will make us retract one word of what we have said on this subject notwithstanding the base representations of the newspapers, and the clamor of stockjobbers, be they who they may. We deny the charge of wishing to destroy the credit of the country; we wish, on the contrary, to see that credit regenerated. Besides, if our opinions are good for nothing, they will have no weight. This is a point on which we stand quite alone; we have heard of no one, friend or foe, except Mr. Stock, who does not differ from us, as to the necessity of a national sponge. Well then, what we say, can be no harm; and we are utterly astonished that the puerile Morning Post, whose proprietor is continually making such a swearing about its extensive circulation, should think our whimsical notions an object worthy of its censure. The fact is however, that though no one will, even in private conversation, back our opinion, every one, capable of calculation, must perceive that this opinion is well founded; and, however the interests of men may lead them to disguise their sentiments, events will soon oblige them to confess, that, if the independence of this country depends upon the existence of the funds, Englishmen are doomed to be slaves.

We look forward to the moment, when our country shall be relieved from the insupportable burthen which now weighs it down to the earth; we anticipate with joy, the sight of that majesty, with which she will then tower over her enemy. We do not say, we have never said that the present struggle cannot be successfully terminated without annihilation of the national debt; but we do say, that it cannot so soon be terminated, that it cannot be terminated so well, and that, if the debt continue, it is very probable, that at least, we shall conclude another disgraceful and short-lived peace. The course which the funds are taking does by no means favor the opinions of our adversaries. The omnium is down at 11 per cent below par. We told Mr. Addington, that the man who lends his money deserves to die in a work house. We then put the case of this loan's falling to 20 per cent. below par, and we started the supposition of its never being paid in at all. Six millions, is indeed, a mere trifle, compared to loans that have been paid in; but trifling as it is, we should not be at all surprized if it were never to be completed; and what is more, we should not be at all sorry for it. Do we wish to see the ruin of our country? The man who prefers such a charge against us, is a base miscreant. We wish to see our country great and happy; we wish to see the people confide in their own strength and valor, and not in those aerial guardians, 'capital, credit and confidence'; we do not like an 'independence, which depends' on anything, and we have a particular aversion to a national independence, which depends upon the value of certain little bits of paper tho' the said bits of paper should be kept under the care, and

should even be honored with the signature of Mr. A. Lett himself! Contempt and ridicule light upon the man, who pities the stock jobbing tribe! This tribe it was who supported the Richmond Park miller, making the peace of Amiens, in bartering away the honors of the flag, yielding Napper Tandy to the French, in all those stipulations, and those measures by which the nation was plunged into disgrace and infamy, and this tribe, this worst of all the gangs of Jews, this tribe of Judas Iscariot, ought to suffer, We must again observe, that the French funds continue to rise as ours continue to fall. If, therefore, it be a war of finance, as Lord Auckland used to call last war, what a deplorable prospect have we before us! After the conclusion of the peace, the French funds rose to 54, and the English to 78. The French are now at 53, and the English at 51; so that, since the peace of Amiens, the French funds have upon the whole, fallen none at all, while the English have fallen 27 per centum! This, Lord Hawkebury's 'capital, credit, and confidence!' No, it is, thank God, no war of finance, it is a war of naval and military efforts, a war of blows, in which war, if we set our money defiance, we shall come off victorious; but if we are still foolish enough to hanker after the conservation of our wealth, or, to speak more correctly, the conservation of that wealth, in the hands of two or three hundred blaspheming Jews, we shall certainly fail.

Thus we see, after a king, in this single reign, an addition of two thousand millions of dollars to the national debt, and after three-fourths thereof have been added in execution of the measures of that 'ministration of which Cobbett was an agent, it is openly suggested, that the British national debt must be sponged, and the face of corruption and expence of course must be renewed again. The public creditors, without discrimination in favour of widows, orphans, diseased or meritorious, are treated as a small body of the most wicked men, and it is proposed to rob them of this immense mass of property by a single operation of a sponge. Were the French army to land in England they could not commit so extensive so stupendous violations of property if they were to seize all their coin, plate, military and naval supplies, provisions, horses, meat, cattle, paintings and statues in the country. Let every honest and prudent government avoid such a career as shall cause it first to spend countless millions in domestic and foreign corruptions and wars and loans and navies and armies, and afterwards shall force it 'to sponge,' the whole away amidst indiscriminate exactions of the real and fictitious, the suffering, the meritorious and the undeserving lenders.

This article of the Windham connection is worthy of all our notice in many points of view. But it merits the regard of candid, worthy and prudent men, in no respect more than as it proves the greater insecurity of money property in the kingdom of Great Britain than in the republic of America. We beg that this sober, really important truth may be well noticed and ever remembered. If the few hasty adorers of the British constitution and system are not relieved from their prejudices by the evidence and weight of such facts, as these, their conditions are unhappy. The real and personal estate (ouster than the debt) of Great Britain and Ireland are probably worth about twice the peace value of the debt. The dreadful proposal of Cobbett and his associates, therefore is, that the owners of all the other property but the debt, shall sacrifice the property of the owners of the debt by a simple act of that parliament, nearly all whose seats are in the hands of the landed nobility, gentry, and crown yet some have been so wise as to say, that property is left safe in America than in Great Britain.

Let it not be supposed, that these observations are made from an ill disposition towards the government of Great Britain, for the Prime Minister of that country has expressed

himself unexceptionably towards this country. The conduct of the English navy department, it must however be observed, is on principle more extreme in its disregard towards us than ever. We refer to blockades of neutral rivers, and upon principles not military, but commercial, and the seizure of our citizens in a neutral port.

From the National Egis.

"A STATUE OF GOLD" IN HONOR OF Wm. COBBETT.

"The Cat let out of the Bag!!" MR. EDITOR, When the miscreant William Cobbett, insulted the common sense and libelled the national character of America, in his infamous publications in this country, it will be recollected that he was equally the subject of the praise of the Federalists and the censure of the Republicans. The Republican party ever insisted, that he was under the influence, and in the employment of the British cabinet; and that his exertions were directed to their favorite objects, the distracting our councils; and the denouncing every thing tinged with republicanism. The sequel shows the correctness of these assertions. In a debate on the defence of the nation, in the British House of Commons on the 4th of August last, Mr. Windham having made some remarks expressing contempt for the British diurnal journals, Mr. Sheridan, in reply, after highly eulogizing the editors of those papers, made the following sarcastic remarks.

"The Right Honourable Gentleman, however, I am sure, does not mean to extend his censure or contempt to all political periodical publications. The poor daily prints are of a low rank which may be despised—but the aristocratic dignity of a weekly register, (Cobbett's paper) I suspect, is exempted from his sarcastic animadversions. There is no execrable stuff in that paper. Exhortations to mutiny in the navy and dock-yard, is legal and salutary advice. Derision and contempt of the government, and of all subaltern entrusted power, is wholesome and loyal council."

Mr. Windham, in his reply, declared "As to the weekly paper, to which the honourable gentleman has alluded, I concur in all the sentiments which he supposes me to entertain for it, and for its author. I respect that person before ever I saw him. I think his conduct in America rendered him worthy a Statue of Gold." Three very natural inferences may be drawn from this declaration. That Cobbett's writings in this country were intended to aid the progress of English influence. That if he was thought worthy a "Statue of Gold," a purse of gold would be a striking recompense. That those who advocated his principles and espoused his cause, should not complain if the purity of their motives is suspected.

NEGRO TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP as a Runaway, and committed to the Goal of Gates County, on the 3d Instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself PERCY, and says he belongs to Mr. George Elliott, who lives within about twelve Miles of Fayetteville. He is tall, of a yellow complexion; has very white Teeth, and shows them plainly when he speaks. Has his Hair queued. He says he formerly belonged to Mr. Surry, of Chowan County, and was sold by said Surry to his present Owner, previous to which Sale he was called by the Name of Ganza. The Owner is desirous to prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away. Sep. 11. 1853.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber being warmly solicited by a Number of respectable Characters and her Friends in particular, informs the Public, that she has opened a House of Entertainment for Gentlemen and Lady Travellers, in the Town of Lumberton, Robeson County. She flatters herself that her Exertions to give general Satisfaction, will not fail to merit her the Patronage of the Public in general. She avails herself of this Opportunity, to return her most sincere Thanks to those who have already honoured her with their Custom, and assures them that the Continuance of their Favours will always operate as a Stimulus to her future Exertions. The Papers from some of the most respectable Cities in the Union will be regularly taken. Good Stables, Corn, Oats, and Fodder, with a steady Oiler, may always be relied on, and the best of Liquors and Provisions that the Country affords. DIANA NOYES. Lumberton, Sept. 7, 1853.

TO BE SOLD.

At the Court-House in Wilmington On the 14th Day of November next, Agreeably to the Directions contained in the last Will of John Burgwin, Esq. That elegant and highly improved Villa, THE HERMITAGE,

SITUATED EIGHT MILES FROM TOWN, Containing about 800 Acres of good Land, on which is a Range of commodious and handsomely finished Buildings, upwards of one hundred Feet in Length, with Gardens, Offices, and a Number of convenient Out-buildings, in good Repair. The Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, of about ten Acres, are disposed with much Taste, and in Point of Beauty and improvement, equal to any in the United States. There is also on the Land a good Seat for a Mill, convenient to Navigation. A Credit of one and two Years will be given, the Purchaser entering into Bond with approved personal Security, and if required by the Executors, a mortgage on the Premises.

At the same time will be sold, a Number of valuable Town Lots, situate conveniently for Trade, several of them improved with brick and wooden Buildings.

Also, several Parcels of Land lying in the Counties of Bladen and Duplin, a particular Description of which will be made known at the Time of Sale. For the Lots and Lands last mentioned, a Credit of twelve Months will be given, the Purchasers giving Bond and Securities, as before mentioned. JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, } A. J. De ROSSET, } Sept. 20, 1853.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Secretary's Office, July 30, 1850

Agreeably to Act of Assembly, Notice is given, That the following Returns of Surveys on Military Warrants, have been made to this Office, on which Grants will be perfected, unless adverse Claims are set up, to-wit: No. 1123, Warrant in the Name of Daniel White, for 228 Acres of Land, transferred by said White to John and James Bonner, and by Henry Bonner, Executor of James Bonner, deceased, who was Survivor and Devisee of John Bonner, to Edward Harris, and by said Harris to Conrad Coon, for whom the land is surveyed. No. 3598, Warrant in the Name of Clement Godfrey, for 274 Acres of Land, which is transferred by William Godfrey to Charles Smallwood, and by said Smallwood to Edward Harris, for whom the Land is surveyed. No. 185, Warrant in the Name of Thomas Moore, for 218 Acres of Land, transferred by said Moore to William Blackledge, by said Blackledge to Edward Harris, and by said Harris to Gabriel Rawls, for whom it is surveyed.

No. 3046, Warrant in the Name of Daniel Potter, for 228 Acres of Land, transferred by said Potter to William Green, for whom the Land is surveyed. WILL. WHITE, Sec.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending my young, tall thin Negro Man TOM, about twenty Years of Age, with two LARGE BRIGHT SORREL HORSES, and the Villain or Villains who have stolen them, with Proof to bring them to Conviction. The Horses are of the following Description: One of them is an uncommonly large Horse, being about 6 1/2 Feet high, and very strong made, with a hollow Spot on the upper Part of his Shoulder Blade on the mounting Side, about the Size of a Man's Hand, and known in the upper Country, to be the Effect of the Disorder that is there generally called the Swelling; his Man hangs on both sides, he carries a light twitch Tail that was formerly docked and has been ticked, has no natural white marks that is recollected, is a very fine Draft Horse, about seven Years old, and walks, trots and canters remarkably well under the Saddle for a Horse of his great Weight.

The other Horse is about five Feet and an Inch high, and lengthy made, has generally a film on his off Eye, of which he is blind, though the eye is not sunk, and has a handsome Star and narrow Blaze, with one of his hinder Feet a little white, and one of his fore Legs appears to have been cut by a hobble; his Withers are thin and high, on which he has the mark of 63 Culls, and is now fresh galloped by the Tree of the Saddle being broken under the Pommel, on which the said Servant rides, with a coloured Horse Rug under the Saddle; the Horse walks with an unusual Swing behind, and very fast and pleasant to the Rider, trots loose and uneasily, canters tolerably well, has a well hanging Mamma, and long Switch Tail, which may perhaps be newly docked, and is about ten Years old, and is altogether a handsome Saddle Horse, and draws also well.

The aforesaid Servant left Charleston South Carolina, on the 14th September dressed in a white Negro Cloth round Jacket with black Horn Buttons, and Oznaburg Overalls, but took with him a brown coloured Fustian round Jacket and Overalls, with reddish coloured Facings. He was to have carried the aforesaid Bright Sorrel Horses to my Place, 19 Miles from Charleston, in Goose Creek Parish, and near the Bridge; and being a total Stranger in all other Parts of the State, the Presumption is that he must have been sent off by Villain or Villains, in which case, on Conviction of them, the above Reward will be paid if taken out of the State, and if within the State, and if within the State, a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS on their being delivered to me, in Charleston, No. 34, Church Street, or otherwise, Fifty Dollars for each Horse, and One Hundred Dollars for the said Servant, who has the little Toe of one of his Feet off, and is of a heavy Countenance, and answers dull and slow. JOHN DU PONT. Sept. 24.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has general Assortment of Dry Goods, Books, Groceries, Salt, &c. Likewise on Commission, Still from 30 to 130 Gallons, large Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking-Glasses. Produce Cash taken in Payment. Peter Perry. Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1853.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are now opening, their FALL GOODS, a very extensive and complete Assortment; which they offer, by Wholesale and Retail, at a moderate Advance. The Woolens, Hardware and Cutlery, with a Number of the other essential Articles, are imported immediately from the Manufacturers in the North of England. They have also on Hand, and will continue to receive, large Supplies of EAST and WEST-INDIA GOODS. Produce of every Kind will be received in Payment. Donaldson, Macmillan & Co. Fayetteville, Sep 25, 1853.

Boiling Cloths of superior Quality No. 4, 7, 8 and 9.

HORSES FED.

THE Subscribers, living within 4 1/2 Miles of the City of Raleigh, take this Method of informing Members of the General Assembly and others, that they have laid in a good Stock of Oats, and have good crops of Corn and Pumpkins; they have also a good Mill to grind their Grain. Those Gentlemen who favour them with their Horses to feed during the ensuing Session of the Legislature, may expect the greatest Attention to be paid to them; but they will not be liable for accidents or escapes. They will be kept at two Shillings each per day. ABEL OLIVE, JESSE OLIVE. Oct. 15/3

NEW MUSIC.

J. GALES has just received from Philadelphia, the following new Music, which may be had at his store, if applied for immediately:

- A Trip to Amiens, arranged as a Rondo. Overture to Lodoiska. A Sonata. Grand March and Trio. New Song set to Music. The Beggar Girl, Fair Ellen, The Thorns Should the rude hand of are, Bear Boy throw that icicle down, An Irish Air, Abundance, Post Captain, The Psycho Boatman, or High, High, The Robin Redbreast, Poor Little Gieaner, A Dying Thrush, A Pilgrim Boy, A Welsh Air, The beautiful Maid, Claudine, O my Love's like the red Rose, Go lovely Rose, From thy rosyate Bow's, Aurora, Scotch Air of sweet, Why Humors why? Lady Alice, Sweet to the Morning Traveller, My Pilgrim cheer, Red-rook's the Sun, A Negro Song, &c. Instructions for playing the Violin. Do. for playing the Flute. Amusing & Parley of new Books just received. A History of the Insurrection in Ireland, by Edward Hay, Esq. Member of the Royal Irish Academy. Pratt's Cleanings thro' Wales, Holland, and Westphalia. The Life of Bonaparte. A number of new Novels, &c. Three new Pamphlets, viz. Socrates and Jesus compared, by Dr. Priestley; a Letter in Answer to this Pamphlet by John Blair Linn, A. M. Pastor of the first Presbyterian Congregation in Philadelphia, and the Doctor's Reply to it.

Just Received from London, And for Sale by the Printer hereof,

A Parcel of SPILSBURY'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, first discovered by the late Francis Spilbury, Esq. of No. 15, Soho Square, London, and now prepared by his Widow, who is left by his Will sole Patentee and Proprietor of this most invaluable Medicine; by whom the Dispensary for the Poor is continued as usual, by which upwards of 17,796 Patients have been relieved, many of whom were deemed incurable, and as such dismissed from the different hospitals. These Drops are extracted from the Vegetable, Mineral and Animal Kingdoms, and have been found superior in Point of Efficacy to any other Medicine yet published, in eradicating the most inveterate Scorbatic Disorders, such as the Leprosy, Evil, Elephantiasis, Strumas, Fiftus, Piles, Inflammation in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatism and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, Children's Eruptions, pimples, Faces, slow Fevers, &c. They open obstructions, purify the Blood, and have this peculiar Property, that they are both easy and pleasant to take; are easy Digestion, strengthen the Nerves, require no Confinement, and their Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewise been found the most efficacious Remedy in the accumulated cutaneous Disorders peculiar to hot climates, and in expelling those bad Humors which too often follow the Small-Pox, Measles, &c. and may be taken to Advantage with the Spa Waters. Also in Scrophulous, Piles, and other unproductive complaints, and where Worms are suspected, this Medicine has been found to produce the happiest consequences. Price one Dollar and a Half per Bottle with Directions for their Use, and List of Cures.