



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1808.

No. 442.

FRENCH DECREE.

AS a supplement to the decree of Dec. 17, there is in the official journal the following circular letter, addressed by the minister of interior to the chambers of commerce. You are not unacquainted, gentlemen, with the late acts of the French government, that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it was resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth the ships shall navigate the seas without receiving from it an ignominious...

essayed, will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufacturers; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privations, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for these manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we could circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted for manufactures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries. The materials for dying may become scarce—but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispense with the rest, by a slight sacrifice of some colors, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding any thing to the intrinsic goodness of the article. Besides, much reliance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers: it will triumph over those difficulties. The channels, which in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar, and coffee; these objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer by this temporary privation; habits of indulgence too widely indulged will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price. And besides, is it to be supposed that the Great Nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments? Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants? That great example should not be held out in vain; and when we have in view to re-establish the independence of the seas; when we have in view to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it; when we have in view the vindication of the national honor, and the breaking down of those fences caudine which England is attempting to erect upon our coasts, the French people will support, with the dignity and the courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their taste, their habits and their industry. The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppression. The interest of all nations; the honor of sovereigns; the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the allies of France; the power and wish of the hero that rules over us; the justice of a cause, to which Heaven will grant its protection—every motive concurs to decide the contest, nor can its issue remain uncertain. Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my sincere esteem. "CRETET."

From a late English Print. STATE OF THE PUBLIC MIND. London, December 1, 1807. Public meeting concerning Peace. A respectable provincial print (Leeds Mercury) lately informed its readers, that "the anxious wish for peace, which has been so long silently cherished by the manufacturers of the county of York, has now assumed an audible expression, and is unequivocally manifested by numerous meetings in the clothing districts. In all those meetings the propriety of petitioning the throne has been distinctly and strongly expressed, and will probably ere long be the avowed sentiment of the whole nation."

The following resolutions, passed at some of these meetings, we have selected as worthy the attention of our countrymen at large. "At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Hunslet, held Nov. 5, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning his Majesty for peace—" Mr. James Apin in the chair, "It was unanimously resolved, "1. That very great distress is experienced by the manufacturers in this district, from the unprecedented stagnation in commerce. "2. That this distress and this stagnation of commerce arises from the interruption of commercial relations with other powers, which is solely to be attributed to the present war. "3. That the inhabitants of this district, calling to mind the little tendency which a state of hostility has to reduce the power of France, or increase the relative strength of this country, think it expedient humbly to address the King's most excellent Majesty, praying him to take such measures, as in his wisdom he may think meet to restore the blessings of peace. "4. These three resolutions presented to Mr. Jos. Williams, one of the trustees, and by him presented to the other trustees of the Club Hats at Leeds, and that they be requested to concur in the object of this meeting, by calling a general meeting of the manufacturers, and others, to consider of the propriety of presenting a general petition to his Majesty on this subject." "At a general meeting of the manufacturers and others, interested in the woollen trade, held at Ossett, Nov. 10, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning his Majesty for peace. Mr. B. Hallis in the chair. "Resolved unanimously—" "1. That the manufacturers of this district are in a state of great distress, being deprived by the war of a foreign market for their cloths. "2. That the taxes have greatly increased, and we are threatened with ruin from the loss of our trade and our inability to support the heavy burthens under which we labour. "3. That the war is the cause of our distress, and is highly injurious to the interests of this country. "4. That we have never been informed for what object the war is continued. "5. That the peace is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary for the preservation of ourselves & families from ruin. "6. That we believe the present war to be a war of aggrandizement, since it was commenced to obtain the island of Malta. And we cannot admit that our religion, our liberties or independence depend on the possession of a barren rock. "7. That a petition for peace appears to us more necessary by the infamous conduct of some of the proprietors of the public newspapers, who misrepresent the state of the country, and endeavour to prevent the restoration of peace, by inflammatory and unmeaning abuse of the nation with which we are at war."

addressing their countrymen on such an important subject! They profess never to have been informed what was the subject of war—the present war they believe to be, on the part of this country; a war of aggrandizement, since it was commenced to obtain the island of Malta. They cannot admit that our religion, our liberties or independence depend on the possession of a barren rock in the Mediterranean sea. Calling to mind the little tendency which a state of hostility has to reduce the power of France, or increase the relative strength of this country—they think it expedient to petition the throne for peace. These are truths which we have so repeatedly laid before our countrymen, that we have been fearful of tiring them with repetitions. Why did they not openly declare these truths at the commencement of the war?—The answer may be learned from their resolutions. Adversity has taught them to consider and openly acknowledge the important truth, "that war is not always profitable, and that an unjust war is pregnant with ruin!" Repentance, however late, and good resolutions, by whatever means produced, however newly formed, ought to be encouraged. And we hope that the prediction that these sentiments will ere long be the sentiments of the whole nation, will be verified. Dr. Barton's Edition Of the whole Works of St. Pierre. A PROPOSAL BY BIRCH AND SMALL, Of Philadelphia, For publishing by Subscription, The Studies of Nature, And other Works of James Henry Bernardin De St. Pierre. TRANSLATED BY HENRY HUNTER, D.D. Author of Sacred Biography, and Translator of the Works of Lavater. With the addition of A large body of Original Notes and Illustrations by BENJAMIN BARTON, M. D. Of Philadelphia. Extract from the Monthly Review, vol. 75, page 322. "THIS is a first rate publication. Its plan is irregular, but most extensive; for it takes in the whole compass of Nature (that is, what we can see or conjecture of) both in the Physical and Moral world. It is in point of originality, one of the most remarkable productions we have met with, for besides a multitude of new ideas, the old ones acquire an aspect of novelty in passing through this Author's pen, and we do not recollect any writer who has drawn so constantly from an internal fund of native genius and deep observation. He attacks, without respect of persons, what he looks upon as erroneous; but his attacks are always conducted with decency, candour and amenity. He never quits the main ground of genuine Religion." Extract from the Monthly Review, vol. 34, new series. "OF the Studies of Nature we formerly gave our opinion, which the suffrage of the Public for a period of fifteen years has abundantly confirmed. We praise the Work for the boldness and originality of the conception on which the plan was formed; for its comprehensiveness, being commensurate, in a certain sense, with nature itself; for the native genius & deep research, with which the Author treats, embellishes and enriches his subject; and for the eloquent and lively diction in which he discusses topics, which, under the pen of an ordinary writer would have been dull, elaborate and revolting. &c. &c. CONDITION OF PUBLICATION It shall be printed in three handsome Octavo Volumes, from the last London edition, embellished with five Engravings, executed in the best manner, and be delivered to Subscribers handsomely bound, price nine Dollars. Subscriptions received by J. Gales.

BENJAMIN S. KING HAS lately purchased the House formerly occupied by William Boylan, Esq next door above the Post-Office, on Fayetteville Street, and will take a few Young Ladies of the Academy as Boarders. Those who think proper to place their daughters or wards with him, may be assured that the greatest care will be taken of them. One very singular advantage they will enjoy, is that they will be under the immediate observation of Mrs. Bowen, who now boards with him. Raleigh, Feb. 17th, 1808. BANK OF CAPE-PEAR. Office of Discount. Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1808. THE Agent of the Office of Discount of the Bank of Cape Fear, established at this place, gives Notice, that after Wednesday, the 27th of March next, Bonds (of the tenor and form prescribed by the public Rules) offered for Discount at this Office, must be lodged there before 12 o'clock every MONDAY, (instead of Wednesday as heretofore). Discounts will be declared at three o'clock, and payments made the same Evening. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Agent of the Bank of Cape Fear. JORDAN'S HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, North-Carolina. AT this Hotel, now opened by DILLON JORDAN in Fayetteville, genteel Travellers will meet with such accommodations as, it is hoped, will be agreeable to them: Private Apartments, with good beds and proper attendance, will be always ready for families. This Hotel is opened in the well known stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Dekeyser, and last by Mr. Pittman; it is now in complete repair, with the addition of new Stables. The House will be constantly supplied with the best Provisions and Liquors,—the Stables with Grain and Forage of every kind; and every exertion will be made to render the Hotel a comfortable residence for such as favour the proprietor with their Company. February 10, 1808. Preserve your Rags, And exchange them for CASH OR BOOKS. THE Subscriber having contracted with an ingenious Mechanic to erect a PAPER MILL in the Vicinity of Raleigh, wishes the Citizens generally to preserve their Rags, that they may be converted into Paper; as there is no kind of Rag, formed of Hemp, Flax or Cotton, which cannot be made useful in this way. The Paper Mill is to be completed by the first of June next. It is hoped, therefore, that House-keepers throughout the State, in order to encourage so useful an Establishment, will immediately begin to preserve their Rags; for which the subscriber will pay the following prices per lb. For white Linen Rags, in Cash 4 cents, or in Books, 5 cents. For white Cotton Rags, in Cash, 2 1/4 cents, or in Books, 3 cents. For coloured Linen and Cotton Rags, Thrums and Loom Waste, in Cash 1 1/2 cents, or in Books, 2 cents. Old Bagging, old Ropes, Junk, &c. in Cash 1 cent, or 1 1/4 in Books. This price, though it may appear trifling, will amount to something considerable to every careful Housekeeper in the course of a year, and it will be so much absolutely saved. It would, at least, turnish the children of a family with School Books, and might, in time, procure a little Library in every House, which would prove a source of amusement and instruction. Or, if cash be preferred, the amount will purchase many useful articles into a family. But what ought to be a more weighty consideration with every patriotic individual, it will be giving aid to a Manufactory, which will fabricate an useful and necessary article, now purchased principally from the Northern States or from Foreign Countries, and keep large sums of money at home, which are at present annually sent abroad. When these considerations are taken into view, it is expected that every good Housewife will prepare a bag or bags, into which she will direct every piece of useless Rag to be put, which she will send, as occasion offers, for the use of the Raleigh Paper-Mill, to the Store of the subscriber, or to John Whitaker's, Esq near Raleigh, to whose Grist Mill the Works are to be attached. JOSEPH GALES. Feb. 18. Merchants in every part of the State are requested to receive white Linen and Cotton Rags, Loom Waste, &c. for this Paper Mill, and send them on by every opportunity. They can give Goods for them at the price given by J. Gales in Cash, and he will pay every such Merchant in cash, on receipt of the Rags before the expense of carrying.