

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

The question of most general interest is, what is to be our future connection with America—Are we to have peace or war?

It is to be feared that upon this subject, the public feelings, under the management of party, and the fermentation of somewhat of the old French, is in a dreadful state of irritation. What is the vulgar cry?—"Let us have war with America!"

"She has been dieted from the imbecility of her infancy to her present mature strength upon the industry and manufactures of England.—She has no wealth but the wealth of merchants; no civil sustenance but what she draws from us. Let us make her feel our supremacy and confess our power, by this pressure upon her necessities."

"An American cannot shave or clothe himself without the aid of Sheffield or Manchester. Without the warmth of our fleeces he must be racked with rheumatism and agues. Have we not a whole continent in check?"

"Is it possible that America can subsist independent of the clothiers of Yorkshire?"

Such is the popular cry: it is the old delusion, a scion from the same stock of prejudice which originally lost us these colonies.

In every crisis of danger and difficulty we have never hesitated to speak the truth—we pronounce it therefore now, with a confidence which we trust will not be deemed immodest, as it has no other source than in an ardent feeling for the good of our country.

Peace with America, a close conjunction of interests, a confederacy of friendship, a family compact and union, is the most desirable of all possible events that could occur in Great-Britain at the present moment.

The war has now ceased; and as far as the conflict of armies is concerned, the sword is sheathed. The continental confederacy is split and bulged to its last timber; and in that state of decomposition and wreck that no dexterity can promise itself to put it again together.

There is but one power on the continent of Europe; and but one power upon the sea. The Leviathan of the land, and the Leviathan of the waters.

In this state of things, America is the third, and next great power of the world. She has grown to it by her industry and under the encouragement of Heaven; and we cannot prevent it.

A nation of Eight Millions of People, upon a boundless continent; with two immense oceans rolling on either side, which connect them with every part of the world which is not their own; such a nation, in the present state of things, is a political phenomenon.

Such a nation as this, war can neither cripple nor throw back. Destroy her trade, and you do an essential service to her, but an irreparable injury to yourself. She is a Continent: Commerce is nothing to her. We must not think every national good to be found only in the Price Current.

The mercantile interest of America forms but very small part of the interest of the whole. There is an interest of the soil as well as the sea. America will not debase herself for traders. She encourages them because she lives and profits by their industry.

Destroy this traffic; cut off America from your supplies, & you drive her to the substitution of her own industry and ingenuity; you force her upon ways and means of her own; you strike at her latent qualities; and if she once learn to supply herself (necessity will quickly teach a lesson, upon which fortune and providence have never failed to smile) your market and future traffic with her will be lost to you forever. She will have manufactures of her own, and your customer will prove your rival.

AMERICAN EMBARGO.

The last papers from America communicate the intelligence of a strong measure, which, in the present crisis of their affairs, the U. S. have deemed it prudent to adopt.

It is an embargo upon their shipping; an interdiction of all foreign trade whatever; it is a suspension of the exercise of those rights which they were determined not to surrender, and did not choose to contest. It is a dignified retirement from the commerce of foreign nations, at a period when the two great powers of the world have scarcely any other contention left. When to prevent trade on the part of the one, and to force it into the prohibited channels on the part of the other, is almost the sole remaining motive which nourishes the flame of war in Europe.

To prevent kindling from the common blaze; and that necessary injury from the struggle which an unavoidable inclination to one party or the other must have produced, America has pursued a conduct of sound wisdom, and true political virtue.

As trade is the object of the quarrel, she has resigned the prize to the combatants. She has withdrawn her claims from the lists, and retreated to the tranquil station of a spectator.

This was the only middle point left her between peace and war. The embargo is hostile to no power, because the measure is founded upon those just rights of controul, which, in national exigencies, every government has a right to exercise over its own subjects; and because, if it be hostile to any party, it is hostile to the American merchants themselves.

It is a measure of peace and precaution. It is impartial, because it is universal; it is just, because its direct operation is upon those alone, whose rights, as subjects of America, the supreme power of the state has a power to modify, to suspend, or to abridge.

As there are no exceptions in favor of any people, there can be no just cause of suspicion on the part of any; England, France, or Spain, are upon the same footing of common exclusion; or rather, indeed, the American merchant is precluded from trading with any or either.

We thus see that America has resolved not to be caught in hostilities; and as she has found what is ordinarily called neutrality impossible, she has resorted to the defensive system with equal dignity and prudence; she has withdrawn from Europe and fallen back upon her own resources. In the common phrase, she is at length determined to keep herself to herself. She sets the first example of trying to live without Europe; & it now remains for Europe to try how she can live without America.

With respect to the islands of Spain, France and other powers, in the Atlantic, which we call the West-India islands, there is no alternative with respect to them but the following: they must either starve, or surrender without a siege, to Great-Britain.—As we possess the sea, their mother countries cannot supply them with that food which they are unable to raise themselves; and America, from the operation of her embargo, will not supply them.

What then is to become of them? They must either be the prey of famine, or the spoil of Great-Britain. But is it to our advantage to conquer them? Certainly not. We cannot feed so many additional mouths as St. Domingo alone contains, without diminishing our own necessary stock of subsistence; moreover, we must now supply our own colonies with provisions. Smithfield, Leadenhall and Mark Lane will now swarm with new contractors for Barbadoes, Jamaica and Antigua; we shall have to feed a black population in several islands, exceeding one million, and a white population of a hundred and fifty thousand.

Can the nation support this long? Are our crops so very abundant, and our harvests so regularly exuberant, that we can afford an increased consumption of a million and a half; that we can feed, in addition to our own people, half as many mouths as all Ireland contains.

Here is the danger: here is the real pressure; the loss or suspension of our commerce is a mere subordinate evil to this. If a year of scarcity should again overtake us, which Providence in its mercy avert, how would the people of Great-Britain endure to see their markets stripped, and their provisions shipped away for the West-Indies?

We are indeed supporting the islands at an aggravated expence, if we must exchange our corn or cattle for their sugar cane and molasses.

We have seen how America values her trade, and how false, notoriously false, have been all our estimates of those feelings & prejudices,

which, as operating so extensively upon us, we had conceived to operate as generally upon her.

And here we cannot help reverting to an article which our readers will find in the Weekly Messenger of Jan. 17th. It was written of course, many days before the intelligence of the embargo was received; but it will be found to be a complete anticipation of the line of policy which America was likely to pursue; a true description of her national feelings, and an impartial estimate of her political wisdom.

Our only wish is, that this article may have a tendency to encourage that spirit of conciliation which, in the present state of things should be cherished at any hazard. We have no desire but to see harmony restored between the two countries; and an union of interests, and an alliance of friendship, would not only check the storm with which we are now threatened, but have a greater tendency than any other possible measure, to the level of our towering enemy, and preserve the Capitol immobile saxum of the British constitution.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from Guilford to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg, N. C. where he has commenced Business in Partnership with Andrew M. Bride.

BARZILLAI GARDNER.

A. M. Bride & B. Gardner. CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS, GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

Return thanks to their former customers for past favours, hoping, by their assiduous attention to Business, to merit the patronage of the Public in the above Branches. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired. Also, some good Clocks on hand for sale.

A. M. BRIDE, B. GARDNER.

Charlotte, April 10. Cash or Work will be given for old Gold, Silver and Brass.

Notice is hereby given.

TO all whom it may concern, that HARDIE CROOM, of Lenoir County, is dead intestate.—That at last January Term, Administration was granted to the Subscriber on the Estate of the deceased. I therefore notify all persons having claim against said Estate, to make application agreeable to law, or they will be barred of recovery. Also, those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. WM. CROOM, Adm'r Lenoir County, March 25.

ENTERTAINMENT

THE Subscriber having removed into the large and commodious house, known as Mear's Tavern, in Raleigh, intends keeping Entertainment for those who may please to call on him; and hopes by his attention and assiduity to merit the patronage of the public. Nothing in his power to procure shall be wanting to accommodate, and render agreeable the situation of such gentlemen travellers and others who may favour him with their custom.

MARK COOKE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has 300 Acres of Land in the County of Rowan (which he offers for sale) lying on the road which leads from Salisbury to Fayetteville, nine miles below Salisbury, on Second Creek. It is very well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco and Cotton. Any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, living in Hunsville, Surry County. J. CLINGMAN.

Letters post-paid, will be attended to. April 3.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, from the Subscriber, on the 31st of March last, Four NEGROES, viz. Charles, Chloe, Priss and a child. The two Women and Man are about forty years of age each. The man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, and Chloe larger than Priss. Their cloaths cannot be described, as they have several suits with them. It is supposed they will make for the Isle of Wight County, Virginia. I will give the above Reward, if delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I get them again; or in proportion for any part of them.

JOHN SECREST, Mecklenburg County, N. C. April 6.

SPORTS OF THE PIT.

A MAIN of twenty-one Cocks will be fought in Hillsborough, on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in June next, by John Alston of Chatham county, and Henry Atkinson of Caswell, for Five Hundred Dollars. April 16.

DUBSKELPER,

A beautiful Boy, with black Mane, Tail & Legs, five Years old this Spring. FULL five Feet three Inches high, of great Muscular Powers, and a Constitution undoubtedly Sound and Vigorous, will be kept at my own Stable to cover Mares this Season at six Dollars the single Leap, and 12 Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with Foal; the Leap Money to be paid when the Mare is put, the other on or before Christmas.

Mares sent to DUBSKELPER more than twelve miles, if left, will be pastured, gratis, and fed at fifteen Cents per day, if required. He is a Horse of great speed, but has never been put in sufficient order to make a satisfactory trial of his Bottom. DUBSKELPER was got by the imported Cors Fire-Tail out of the high bred Mare Sitt Nose, and is full Brother to the celebrated running Mare Molly Long Legs. The Season will commence 10th inst. and end the 10th of August. DAVID RAY, Orange, 1st March, 1809.

TICKLE TOBY.

NOW in great health, will cover this Season at my Stable in Tarborough, at Six Guineas the Season, and Three Guineas the single Leap, the Leap money to be paid down, and one Dollar to the Groom in every case. Those who do not live within the neighbourhood, will send their Note with the Mare, payable 15th February, 1809, which may be discharged in produce delivered at this place, if delivered by the 1st day of March, 1809. I pledge myself that the greatest care and attention shall be paid to Mares, but not liable for accidents.

TICKLE TOBY, while in Virginia, stood at Ten Guineas, but owing to the scarcity of good-blooded Mares, and expecting not to part with him, but to continue to stand him myself, has induced me to reduce the Price, and make the payment easy.

PEDIGREE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Huchingson, Esq. who bred him.— Tickle Toby by Alfred, one of the best Sons of Old Machein, who covered the last nine years of his life at 50 guineas a Season; his dam Celia by King Herod out of Proferpine, a full sister to Col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Mark, who covered at 500 Guineas each Mare the Season, which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for the year 1795, page 919.

TICKLE TOBY is a brown Horse, of great size, strength and elegance, stands about 16 hands high, and is to be more like King Fergus, the free of Hambledon, than any horse in England. He is easy in action, with commanding powers, an elegant forehead, well made chest, deep in his girth, strong in his back, full in his quarters, with perpendicular bone Leg, ever teen. Tickle Toby has this last Season particularly proven himself to be a very fine Foal getter: before I purchased an interest in him, I was assured by the most respectable characters of his neighbourhood, that he had done the most ample justice to those who put to him last Season. I saw all three of Mr. Caleb Boush's Mares (the famous Mare that beat Dolor, and his two old imported Mares) heavy with Foal by him. About 3 days before I brought him away, 3 Mares were put to him at 70 dollars each Mare.

I presume it may be said with truth, that Tickle Toby has proved himself to have been one of the best four mile runners that England afforded, and that he is Sire to many good Racers; all of which may be seen by reference to the Racing Calendars. Tickle Toby's oldest Colts in America, are three years old this Spring; they are large & elegant: A year old filly of his, last fall, (full 15 hands high,) sold for 1200 dollars. Sir Solomon, a son of Tickle Toby's, is now full sixteen hands high, and is of great elegance: He, with seven other, Diomedes, Saltrams, Druids, &c. &c. subscribers, 100 dollars each, was to have run 2 mile heats this last fall; they acknowledged his superiority; he galloped over the course, and they paid up their subscriptions. Mr. Wilson, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and owner of the noted runner Whisky, declares that Sir Solomon (though only two and a half years old) was able to pass Whisky on any part of the ground, running 2 or 3 miles.—Sir Solomon is the only colt of Tickle Toby's that I have heard of being trained in America.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Hopkins, Kempsville (V) Feb. 3.—I put a mare to Tickle Toby last spring, and she is now heavy in foal by him. Mr. John Drury, who lives near me, put one also, which is heavy with foal. I can truly say, that Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby, is universally allowed to be the finest colt ever seen here, and supposed to be the best racer.

Jonathan Hopkins. I certify that the brown horse Tickle Toby, that you had of Mr. Caleb Boush, is the celebrated old Tickle Toby, so famous in England as a racer; that I have often seen him run there.—I further certify that he is sire of Sir Solomon, who is allowed to be the best colt in America, both for elegance and as a racer. He is also sire of that fine filly Phenomena, the property of Mr. Mitchell Smith, which Mr. Boush sold at one year old for 400 acres of land (21200) JOHN JOHNSON, February 26th, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Boush, Kempsville (V)—I have made an enquiry respecting the mares put to Tickle Toby last season, and find that within the small circle of four or five miles, there are at least 10 or 12 mares with foal by him. I have myself 3 (all that I put) of my English mares, which you saw yourself, though very old, one 18 the other 16 years of age, are now very heavy by Tickle Toby. Sir Solomon, by Tickle Toby, one of the best colts in America; however, I will bet 2000 dollars that he can beat any other 2, 3 or 4 mile heats: any gentleman doubting it may make the trial. His run against Whiskey, doubtless proves to an observing mind what a racer he must be. Several gentlemen were much disappointed in my letting him go away: two mares of 570 each were sent to him three days before you carried him away; and I have no doubt but that he could have gotten a great number here at that price, his stock being so much superior to that of any other stallion in America. I shall send my English mares to him as soon as they foal, and time for the foals to travel.

Caleb Boush.

RACING.

At York August meeting, the first time he started, he won a sweepstake of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Perse's Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Pooles Mentor, and Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dodsworth's Abbe Thulle, Col. Ratchiff's Mousetrapp, and Mr. Garforth's Harleld. The day following he won 50l for all ages, beating Col. Ratchiff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription (though five years old) for six years old & aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, the Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, & the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskelper—this was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valient, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lb. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valient, which were the only times he run that year. The York spring meeting following he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the King's plate; and won the great subscription for six year old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tamerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn.—He won

50s. at Kelso, beating Mr. Baird's Brier. The York spring meeting following he received 150s. Forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, 4 miles, at 12 guineas each. The August meeting he again won the subscription, for 6 years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's 15th Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Wentworth's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100s at Kelso, beating Gustavus, and 50s. at Kelso, beating Mr. Baird's Lousia, at one mile. The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. L. R. M. the spinner, and Mr. Wray's Grange, and at Newton, beating Mr. Lowther's Mimus, allowing him 25lb.—and the 100s at Newcastle upon Lyne, beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Perse's Rosamond, and Lord Tyrconnel's Hermes. He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donegall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's Bessey, and Mr. Rathbone's Tommy.—And also received the premiums at several places, no more entering against him.

It is to be remembered and noted that there are more 4 mile heats run at York, than in any other part of England; consequently, it is only the best and hardest running horses in the kingdom that contend on that turf.

Henry Cotton.

Tarborough, Feb. 1, 1809.

*The season will end the 1st of August; but such mares as are put by this season, failing to be in foal at the end of the season, and such mares as may undergo their foals, may be put again at any time till next March, gratis; and all mares failing to be in foal, may be put the ensuing season at half price.

The noted running Horse PLOUGH-BOY.

NOW in full Perfection and Possesses the highest degree of Action, Health, Strength and Vigor, and a Constitution undoubtedly sound, will stand enduring Season at Caswell Court-house and cover Mares at six Dollars the single Leap, to be paid when the Mare is put, ten Dollars the Season; to be paid the 1st day of August next, at which time the Season will end;—Fifteen Dollars to insure a Mare to be with Foal, to be paid soon as it can be ascertained she is with Foal, or parted with. A Mare put by the Leap, and failing to stand, may have the benefit of the Season for six Dollars more.

PLOUGH BOY is a beautiful dark Bay, with black Mane, Tail and Legs, stands 5 feet 2 inches high, & is as handsome as any horse that can conceive. He is allowed by the best Judges to possess as great a Share of Bone and Action as any Horse on the Continent.

Good Pasturage and Servant's Board gratis; Corn will be furnished at the Neighborhood Price, for which the Money must be sent. The owners of Mares sent to Plough Boy may rely on having great Attention paid, as I have it completely in my Power and Design to attend to them myself; but will not be liable for Accidents or Escapes of any kind.

PEDIGREE.

PLOUGH BOY was bred in Virginia by Col. John Alexander, and was got by Col. John Holmes's noted imported Bedford, his dam Miss Queenland, was got by Gen. Morgan's noted running Horse Paul Jones, his grand dam Sallied was got by the noted imported Jolly Roger, his great grand dam was the imported Marchini Mare, whose Pedigree may be further traced, but it is deemed unnecessary.

Bedford, the sire of Plough Boy, is also the sire of Gallatin, Ariadne and numerous other good Runners. He stands very high in the estimation of the People of Virginia, and is now standing in S. Carolina at a higher Price than any Horse in the State. Gallatin, the Brother of Plough Boy, has been the winner of more than \$4000. It is thought he ran the 4 mile heats in less time than any Horse in America.—He was purchased in Virginia by Mr. Alston of S. Carolina, a \$4000. Plough Boy has also distinguished himself as a Racer, but as I have not had the opportunity to procure a Statement of his Performances, I am unable to state fully. BARZILLAI GRAYES, Caswell Court-house Feb. 16, 1809.

BACON.

THE Subscriber, living in the upper end of Edgecomb County, has for sale, Fifteen or Sixteen Hundred Weights of excellent Bacon, put up with Superior and well dried. April 2. GEO. BROWN, JR.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

IN consequence of the great Advantages derivable from the Philadelphia Lottery for the encouragement of Useful Arts, from the many high prizes still remaining in the wheel, the price of Tickets is advanced to Two Dollars each. The subscriber has a few of the above Tickets for sale, at his Store in Raleigh. April 5. P. CONWAY.

Bank of Cape Fear.

Whereas the aspect of Political Affairs renders additional Precautions in Securities required by this prudent and necessary, Resolved, therefore, that from and after the first day of May next, no Bond, Note, Bill or Acceptance, will be discounted at this Bank, or at any Agency Office, unless the same be secured by them at least three good and responsible names bound for the payment—a Firm or Copartnership being considered as only one name. By order of the Board of Directors April 12. JOHN HOGG, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Edgewood County. UPON reading the petition of Edward Boykin and Esther his wife, Jesse Johnston and Keziah his wife, praying partition of a Tract of Land, late the property of Robert Pitt, deceased, and appearing to the court that Joseph Henry Pitt, Larry Stringer and Sally his wife, who are defendants in this case, do side without the limits of the State, whereupon it is ordered, that the Defendants appear at this court at the next Term, to be held on the 4th Monday in May next, to answer the Petition, and Judgment will be entered against them. And that this Order be advertised two weeks in the State Gazette. E. HALL, C. C.