



Mr. CANNING.

The following observations were made by Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister, in the British House of Commons on the 24th of June, in answer to the remarks made by Mr. Whitbread:—

"I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British government with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make ample reparation for that which was a decidedly wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered essential to its dear interests. Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine, whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any bad disposition on the part of his Majesty's Minister has appeared through the whole transactions. That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was, to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government. With respect, sir, to the embargo, and to the probable effects of the orders in council, in producing its abandonment, the hon. gentleman has insisted a right hon. friend's proposition. The hon. gentleman declares my right hon. friend to have predicted, that the orders in council would do away the embargo, whereas my hon. friend only argued, in opposition to the hon. gentleman on the other side, that the orders in council did not produce the embargo; that they were not substantially known in America when the embargo took place; and that they were not included in the complaint made by the American government to Congress, on which complaint the embargo was founded. Nor, sir, do I think the orders in council themselves could have produced any irritation in America. If I were not disposed on this occasion to avoid making any observations which might be suspected of a party feeling, I would say that I do think irritation in America may have been produced by the echo of discussions in this house. Sir, since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication hath been made by the American government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, & that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the hon. gentleman, in execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American government, since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his Majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make, if it be asked why. I am unable satisfactorily to reply. I can conjecture, that America has entered into negotiations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be expected of me, that I should state prospectively, what are the views of his Majesty's government on this subject, the principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to contemplate. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance

of cordiality, and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do; they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable conciliation; they have provided that readiness by the act of the present session, in which the trade with America has been placed on the most favorable footing; but, sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, great as they acknowledge it, at the price of the surrender of those rights on which the naval power and preponderance of G. Britain is immutably fixed."

On reading the above extract (says the National Intelligencer) that which most attracts our attention is the conjecture expressed "that America has entered into negotiations with France which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result."

It may well be said that the British Ministry have no conception of a neutral policy, when such conduct indeed is attributed to this country, whose only object is to maintain a perfect neutrality. America does not negotiate upon contingencies. Without assuming to have the slightest knowledge of the tenure of the communications from our government to either France or England, we venture boldly to assert that the same line of conduct has been pursued towards each: that no communication has been or will be made to one that shall depend on the measures of the other. Mr. Canning seems to have intended this remark for the western shores of the Atlantic; he could not have the slightest idea that the conjecture was correct, or he would not have uttered it in so equivocal a manner. Whether any communication had been received on that day (June 24) by the British Ministry, we cannot undertake to say; nor had we ever before heard it expressed as a matter of surprise, that an injured party has not made reparation to the aggressor; for this is the obvious interpretation of Mr. Canning's remark.

The Minister's suggestion as to a probable cause of irritation in this country is also remarkable. He may be assured that it is the language used by the friends of America in G. Britain, which he represents as the cause of irritation, that has produced a disposition in the American people to an amicable settlement with Britain, more than all the advantages which their interests themselves would result from unrestrained commerce.

Mr. Canning twice alludes to the surrender of right "on which the naval power and preponderance of G. Britain is immutably fixed," in which he declares his Majesty's government will never acquiesce. They are ready to purchase cordiality with us by any justifiable conciliation, except by the surrender of that right which has been the great cause of difference—impressment, not of their own seamen, but of any seaman whomsoever from American vessels; the seizure of whom and their release or detention is determinable by any captain of a British armed vessel which meets an American at sea.

If this declaration of the Minister's prove nothing else, it proves undeniably the futility of the argument that an informal arrangement on this subject, supposed by our Ministers to have been made with the British Ministry, was a provision sufficiently satisfactory to have induced the acceptance of the rejected treaty: for a firm determination is now declared "not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered essential to its dearest interests."

From the Boston Chronicle.

SEASONABLE REMARKS.

Numerous evidences daily present themselves to prove, that a British faction subsists within the United States, whose whole employment is calculated to calumniate the administration—depreciate the reputation of the government—abuse individuals,

and violate the laws of the country. These things are so manifest, that it is impossible for any man to question the truth of the assertion. In our public assemblies, and in almost every circle, there are certain persons who openly, and without any reserve, urge the most violent opposition to the measures of the government, and are desirous of raising mobs and riots to carry their infamous projects into effect. The debates in some of our state legislatures, and speeches in town-meetings, have in many instances been fraught with treason and rebellion. Individuals have attempted to stimulate the populace to outrage, and to rise en masse to embarrass the legitimate operations of the laws. There is no government in Europe so infested with a body of conspirators, as the United States. For every measure of the government is opposed systematically by a clan of associates, who proceed in as regular a manner to obtain their object, as the organized branches of the government. From one extremity of the continent to the other, they move in concert, and appear as much disciplined in opposing the laws, with a view of disturbing the government, as ever a body of troops were to enforce them for its preservation. They write letters to England to urge the Ministry to enforce their orders—and by every mean in their power, are endeavoring to weaken the efficacy of our own government, and encourage the British in their impositions upon us. They are constantly exclaiming against the Embargo, but are pursuing every method likely to prolong its continuance. They represent our own citizens in a state of rebellion against its operation, by which they encourage both France and England to persist in their measures to embarrass our commerce. If he sees men, merchants and tradesmen are sufferers by the Embargo, they must lay the blame on this British Faction. This Junto tell the enemy, that if they hold out, we must relax. They encourage the British to come into our harbors and violate our laws—as they are told, that the people are in a state of insurgency to obtain the repeal of the embargo. This vile Junto, this base Faction, are the only responsible men for all the troubles we experience. They foment disturbances at home, and encourage foreigners to assist in exciting them. They declare to the enemy, that we had better be in a state of war than suffer the Embargo; which declaration naturally brings forward the desperadoes of Britain to insult us in our harbors. They encourage an impetuous banditti to contempt our laws; to put at defiance the constituted authorities; being told, that the people stand ready to join those who will assist them in overturning the government. Thus are the well-disposed citizens sported with by the base conduct of these incendiaries. The seamen are deprived of employment, by the encouragement given to the belligerents, that we must repeal our restrictions, if they will only persevere in theirs. For this purpose, vessels are sent from Halifax, &c. into our harbors, to try how far they can impose on the government; to try how far the British influence preponderates over the laws; to bring to the test, the vauntings of men in our town meetings, that the people are in favor of a War in preference to the Embargo. The late violation of our laws in the harbors of Boston and Newburyport, are only trials of our adherence to the laws of the United States, and our attachment to Britain. These vessels were sent to know the real state of the public mind, and whether the citizens had agreed to Mr. Gore's sentiment, that a War was preferable to the Embargo. But though the British faction were assiduous to evince the full display of public indignation, yet there was a spirit exhibited on this occasion which convinced the Boston Junto, it would not do to tamper any longer with the FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE. The hostile spirit shown by the captain in the morning, was quelled in the afternoon, as it is probable he had a conference with the Boston Junto on the subject; he undoubtedly was ad-

vised to decamp, and surrender his ship to the American authority.—The Junto found that the people were not disposed to aid them in their insurgency.

Citizens of Massachusetts!

Are you willing to enter into a War with any power of Europe, rather than continue the Embargo? A late candidate for Governor, says, we had better decide in favor of war. Are you willing to submit yourselves to all the taxes of a war? To all the requisitions of a war? To all the consequences of a war? Are you willing to be drafted to fill up the army of the United States? Do you remember the guard ships of Great-Britain? The devastation of your towns and villages? If you are for War, it is proper to enquire, what those persons will do who now urge War, when you are engaged in it. You may rely on it, those persons will follow the track of their fathers and run away from the country to seek refuge among your enemies.—They will leave you to fight the battles, in hopes that they may return to enjoy the benefits of your labors and perils. While the farmers, merchants and tradesmen pay the cost of war, the sons of the old refugees will fill up the space of their fathers in the English pension list. Besides, will the real YEOMANRY, merchants and tradesmen of the U. S. be brought into this trouble through the instrumentality of about twenty persons in Boston? For be it remembered, the whole BRITISH FACTION in Boston consists of about twenty persons—this "small party," through the medium of banks, &c. have an influence over a considerable number of sycophants and ignoramuses, who are obliged to follow their masters in whatever track they are directed. Will the YEOMANRY, merchants and tradesmen be exposed to all the horrors of war, in consequence of the absurd declamations of a would-be nobility, assisted by a few "hangers on," who are dupes enough to become subservient to their purposes. This party have enlisted the most abandoned and despicable in society to support them. They employ a desperado in their service—and hire such a villain to defame the officers of government. They have had the art to use some men as mere tools to promote their plans, who ought to be superior to those who are gaining an elevation by their degradation. A President of the Senate to become a mere caucus pleader for the youngest member to be elected Governor, is an instance of contemptible subserviency which every man of feeling must despise. This is like a general advocating the precedence of a captain. The man who can descend to such servility must be weak indeed. But such is the influence of the Essex Junto, they oblige one man to become the tool of another, for the great purpose of promoting the English interest within the United States. Every tory will gain an ascendancy over every whig; as the great object is, to retaliate on America the mortifying subjugation of Britain in the contest for independence. The British party therefore mean to restore the tory families, and to degrade the whigs. For this reason a late Senator is chosen in the room of John Quincy Adams, and a Gore is preferred to an Otis. The English party are consistent in their conduct; we attach no blame to them for their proceedings; we only despise the poor despicable tools who are made subservient to elevate those who will kick them into the dirt when all their purposes are accomplished.

This party may plume themselves on the success of their plans; but they must rest assured, that the YEOMANRY who must pay the cost of war, will not be driven into it by a Boston Faction. Twenty men in Boston may deceive their own tools, but they cannot deceive THE OWNERS OF THE AMERICAN SOIL.

Just received, And for sale by the Printer hereof, price 5c A complete View of the TRIAL of AARON BURR, Together with Biographical Sketches of several eminent Characters. By W. Thompson, Attorney, Abington, Va.

NEAT FEDERAL TRIMMINGS.

A very pompous address to the federalists in the state of New-York was published some time since.—The writer, apprehensive that none had read it, has lately republished it, expressing his trust and reliance that it will shortly become the political creed of the Old School, that is THE TORIERS.

It contains many words, but very few ideas. Its great strength consists in calling Mr. Jefferson a pageant of state a haberdasher of quaint maxims, an illustrious thing of shreds and patches, a wooden god of democracy. These are neat federal trimmings!

The writer asks will he (Jefferson) stimulate to awful vengeance every thing, which may be found in our bosoms, of wrath or resentment? So it seems that these holy federalists have some remains of sin and death about them yet: they harbor wrath and resentment even under the mild language which they use.

Now supposing that Mr. Jefferson, not thinking much of this wrath and resentment should really stimulate you to awful vengeance, suppose he should let you loose, with all your federalism about you, would you really revenge yourselves by taking passage on the Vermont raft for Quebec, or you would go to Halifax by the way of Passamaquoddy? How would your awful vengeance get vent? You surely have no intention of putting an end to Mr. Jefferson or yourselves.

You can call him hard names, you can tell about the secrets of his executive cabinet, you can publish over and again about the 60 tons of precious silver. [This infamous falsehood was republished in the New-York Herald, on the 24th of June last, and copied into the Courant of June 29th.] and about Bonaparte's saying that he would do no neutrals!!! That will have the job for the wooden god of democracy—will it not Mr. Coleman? and it will do the job for FEDERALISM.

This inflammatory address, after complaining bitterly that federalists are excluded from office [which is really the bitterness of the cup] exhorts them not to pledge themselves to any specific course, as to the presidential election. The writer may be easy on this head, as it is certain that if they do thus pledge themselves to any course, they will not adhere to it, and whether they pledge or pledge not is of no consequence to themselves or the nation. The people of the United States will have a republican president, and such addressers are welcome to call him a thing of shreds and patches, or any thing else, provided they will uniformly condemn his administration. Hartford Mercury.

Sales at Public Auction.

For the Benefit of Henry Lyon, Richard R. Smith & Co. and Eaves & Wester.

ALL the Stock in Trade of Mr. David Bell, together with a Horse, Chair and Harness, will be sold at public Auction, at his late Store, near the State House, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, being the Tuesday of the County Court Week of Cumberland County. Mr. Bell's Stock consists of a very large and valuable Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. The terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months for all sums above five pounds, the Purchaser giving Bond with approved Security—for five pounds or under, Cash. W. DUFFY, Agent for H. Lyon, Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1865.

State of North-Carolina.

Wake County, August Term, 1865.

Trent Vaughan & Elizabeth his wife, Petitioners of Matt. Holding, dec'd. } division of Land.

IN this Case, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made at the Court-house door, and in the State Gazette, for six weeks, that Joseph Holdings, one of the heirs at law, an inhabitant of the State of S. Carolina, appear at the next County Court, to be held on the third Monday of November next, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. A copy from the minutes. W. M. DUFFY, Clerk.