



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

VOL. X.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1808.

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RETROSPECT OF POLITICS, *From the Liverpool Chronicle.*

Dispatches have been received, since our last from General Sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, and from Adm'l Lord Collingwood, at Cadiz, confirming the surrender of Dupont's army, and also of a division, commanded by General Wedel, to the Spanish patriots. The substance of these dispatches have been published, and will be found in another part of our paper. The same gazette also contains an account of the retreat of the French from Madrid. The army, the King, the Court, and all the French residents in Madrid, have left that city in the utmost consternation, in consequence, as is supposed, of the defeat and capture of Dupont's army. King Joseph, before he left his capital, is reported to have robbed the palaces of their valuables, and his army following his royal example, loaded themselves with the spoils of the churches, and other places; if this information be founded on fact, his Catholic majesty will not, in all probability, venture to return into Spain, when once he gets clear of her borders. The people will despise him as

*"A vice of Kings,
Aunt purse of the empire and the role,
That from the shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket."*

The patriot bands of Spain have been successful beyond expectation; they have given a striking proof that a people determined to be free are capable of, and hold out a useful lesson to every government and to every King. Tyrants must read this lesson and tremble, while they are constrained to acknowledge that even hosts of slaves, however disciplined, cannot stand against the nervous arm raised to obtain a nation's freedom, or to defend the sacred cause of liberty. The population of other countries will, from such an example, learn to form a proper estimate of their united strength, when the time shall render it advisable for them to demand their natural rights from the hands of oppressive and tyrannical Governments. Nations may suffer long, but there is a point beyond which they will not bear. This ought to teach the rulers of the earth to cultivate by justice, moderation and a due regard to the rights of man, the esteem and affections of the people—for the people are the only friends upon which a monarch can rely in the time of difficulty and danger—and the monarch who properly fulfils the duties he owes to the people, and is in reality the father of his people, will not only find them dutiful children, but patient defenders of a cause that is alike the cause of the King and people.

There is no reason to expect that Spain will restore that kind of government which the brave General Castanos has called a feeble and cowardly government. In all probability the Bourbons will never more govern Spain; they will sink into the obscurity they have merited. To say nothing of Carlos, if Ferdinand was inveigled away by any tinsel promises of Napoleon, he must have been a weak character, and therefore incapable of kingly dignity—if he was frightened by Napoleon, he must have been base, and therefore unworthy of a crown—Can it then be expected that such a prince shall be restored to the throne he has abandoned, by the heroes whose blood has fertilized the soil of freedom? It is not at all likely—Spain will rather become a republic. This is rendered more probable, as the resolution has been formed of assembling the Cortes at Toledo in September, for the purpose of promulgating a new constitution. To

effect this purpose, it is said that the duke of Montigo, has traversed the vast peninsula of Spain three times.

The intelligence from Portugal is not interesting. Portugal has not displayed that energy which might have been expected. Junot still holds out. A body of 1200 men with Gen. Loison, lately joined him at Lisbon; they marched from Almeida, 300 miles distant from Lisbon, without opposition through a difficult country.

While many of our co-temporaries seem to hail the probability of a war between Austria and France we trust we may be permitted to enquire what will be the probable result of the contest. The sober reasoner, who takes plain matter of fact and experience for his guide, will hesitate before he admits that war between these two powers is an event for Europe, in her present circumstances, and especially for England to rejoice at; he will not only hesitate to admit this, but we are much mistaken if, by enquiry, he is not led to a quite contrary opinion.

There is not the slightest prospect of any assistance being afforded by her neighbors. Prussia is buried in the dust, powerless and politically dead. Russia could not contribute 100,000 men to the coalition, she has been so baffled and defeated in her attempt upon Sweden; and what is more, is completely governed by the politics of France; from such a power it would be little better than insanity to expect the deliverance of Europe. Sweden may possess a will, but where is her ability? Denmark has been driven into the arms of France, what can be expected from it? It is then evident, that if Austria fights, she must fight alone, or without other assistance than what our gold can give her. Now what is her prospect of success in such a contest? We are told she has 400,000 well appointed men in arms—So we were told when Mr. Pitt lured her into the last fatal coalition. But the end proved that we were told false, and what likelihood is there of the truth of this statement, when the great cause of the jealousy of Bonaparte is said to be the present exertions in completing her military establishment? But allowing this to be true, where are her officers to command them?—Has she dismissed all the poltroons whose cowardice shone so conspicuous on the plains of Austerlitz, and filled their places with men equal in discipline and experience to the French officers who composed them? This she has not done nor been able to do. However large her army may be, it is a mass of inexperienced unwilling recruits. Her officers are of the same breed as those who before preferred the safety of their own persons to the glory of their country; and, to complete the disheartening outline, her councils are still filled with the same cabal that has before led her to the brink of ruin, who are so far from gaining wisdom by experience, that they still look upon the Archduke Charles with an evil eye and will again commit their armies to a Mack, rather than to the only General that is capable of commanding them.

Such being the gloomy opinion which we cannot help forming of the means of successful hostility, on the part of Austria, we must look with fear and trembling to a contest with the armies of France, not on paper, but really numerous and well disciplined, commanded by officers of consummate skill, whom years of service have elevated to the rank they hold—and under the direction of military talents, such as those of Bonaparte. If Austria were an undivided country like Spain, and its people animated with the spirit of liberty, we

should hope. But alas! if their language contains the word liberty, it is like a cabalistic sound, of which the people know not the meaning; they cannot feel that they have a country, nor distinguish between the forms of government. They care not whether Francis the II or Napoleon reigns over them, and they will not fight unless forced to it. The contest, therefore, will be as before, between regular armies only, and as before, that of France will prove victorious. If the Emperor of Austria means to conquer the French, he should first give his people a country to fight for. Let us break the chains of feudal oppression in which the persons and property of his people are held—let him give to them a representative government, the trial by jury, and a free press, let them know and feel they are men, and non-transferable property like cattle, & his empire would then be safe, though myriads of Frenchmen were to force into it. But while his people are virtually slaves, what matters it to them who is their taskmaster?

Britons may view this conduct as alarming, under another point of view. It is well known that the Austrian finances are wretchedly low. To whom should this list of the Cæsars look for relief but generous England. We shall send them subsidies, and as far as money is concerned, the burden of the war will fall upon us. Loaded as we are, with an enormous taxation, this would be but a melancholy prospect were we differently circumstanced in other respects; but in the present cramped state of our manufactures, & the general dullness of our trade, it is but natural to ask how these subsidies are to be raised, without producing great distress.

We learn that a report prevailed at Washington, so late as the 17th ult. that the abandonment of Moore island had been required of the American government by Sir J. B. Warren. There is no probability that the Embargo will be soon removed, it is in general popular, and altho' for the time being it may be attended with inconveniences, yet these inconveniences are far less than would be experienced in a state of warfare with any of the European nations. The President has the power to take off the Embargo, should circumstances occur to justify it; but the non-importation act must continue until the meeting of Congress in November.

BOARDING.

WM. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his old Friends, and the Public, that he still lives opposite to the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, and has made ample provision for fifteen or twenty Members of the Legislature, and a few transient Gentlemen.
Oct. 19.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the General Assembly, that he will be glad to accommodate about fifteen or sixteen of such as will favour him with their custom. Every attention will be paid to make their situation agreeable. BENJ. PULLIAM
Raleigh, Oct. 19.

CAUTION.

I GAVE six NOTES, payable to WILLIAM GRAGG, formerly of Burke County, each for the sum of One Hundred Dollars; the first payable in 1807—the others payable in successive annual payments. These notes were given to the said William toward the payment of a tract of land, which he has bound himself to convey, but has never yet conveyed the same; and the said land has since been executed and sold to satisfy judgments against him—Now as the said William has removed to another state under such circumstances as will oblige me to enjoin any person from recovering the said Notes, the public is therefore cautioned from purchasing said notes, as I will never pay them if a court of justice will protect me from it.
JOHN GRAGG.
Burke county, Sept. 15, 1808.

MARK COOKE, Having lately Rented the TAVERN,

Recently occupied by Mr. James Mears, which he has fitted up in a very convenient style, solicits the Patronage of his Friends and the Public. As he is determined to keep a plentiful supply of Provisions of every Kind; good Liquors; a well furnished Larder, and good Beds, he flatters himself that those who will favour him with their custom, will be pleased with their entertainment.

He hopes that those Members of Assembly, and others, who attend during the Session, and wish to live comfortably, will apply to him.

If those Gentlemen, who have on former occasions, made his house their home, during the Session, will again favor him with their company, he assures them, there will be nothing wanting that he can procure, to make their time pass agreeably.
Raleigh, Oct 10th, 1808.

WARRENTON FALL RACES

Will commence on Thursday the 17th of November next.

The first day, a Sweepstakes, two mile heats, entrance \$100, four subscribers—subscription closed. Also, a county sweepstakes for untried Nags. Entrance 25 dollars, play or pay, one mile heats, four subscribers.

Second day, the Jockey Club Purse for the whole amount of the subscription, to which there are thirty-nine subscribers at ten dollars each, three mile heats, weight for age, free for any nag, entrance thirty dollars.

Third day, the Proprietor's Purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two mile heats, weight for age, free for any nag, except the winner the preceding day, entrance twenty dollars.

Toll will be collected at the Gates as usual. Stables and litter furnished race horses gratis.

BALLS

On the evening of each day's race, furnished by the Proprietor.
ROBERT R. JOHNSON,
Proprietor of the Course.

THE AGUE CURED.

J. GALES has just received from New-York, a fresh Supply of the following justly celebrated Medicines—

LEE'S infallible AGUE DROPS, price one dollar a bottle, which is a certain cure for the most stubborn Ague. A bottle is generally sufficient to cure several persons.

Dr. HAHN'S celebrated EYE WATER, in bottles of one dollar and half a dollar each. It has been ascertained, by several persons in this neighbourhood, that these drops afford immediate relief.

HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, price one dollar the large, and half a dollar the small box, which, taken occasionally, will prevent Agues or Fall Fevers. This is an excellent Family Medicine.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES; in boxes at one dollar, or packets at 50 cents each. It is unnecessary to say any thing in commendation of this medicine. Its virtues have been sufficiently experienced for several years past in this vicinity.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, a safe and effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, White Swellings, Sprains, &c. The Essence is a dollar and a half a bottle, and the Extract (in Pills) a dollar per box.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, for Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching Consumptions, and for the Hooping Cough. Price one dollar a bottle.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS, price one dollar a bottle.

ANODYNE ELIXIR, for the Head-ach. Recommended as a certain cure—Price one dollar.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK an excellent substitute for the Bark in substance. Price 3s. 6d. a bottle.

ITCH OINTMENT, a certain cure, in tin boxes, at 7s. 6d. each.

A RESTORATIVE TOOTH POWDER, for cleansing and beautifying the Teeth, price one dollar a box.

ANDERSON'S SCOTS PILLS, and HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS, at a quarter of a dollar a box.

And a variety of other Medicines.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Just received by J. Gales, from Philadelphia,

A DIGEST of the Laws of England respecting Real Property, by W. Cruise, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. The first American edition, 5 vols octavo.

Bridgman's Analytical Index, with a Supplement, of the Reported Cases in the several Courts of Equity, as well Chancery as Exchequer, and in the High Court of Parliament, 3v. London edition.

The Nature and Practice of Real Actions in their writs and process, both original and judicial, by Geo Booth, Esq. First American Edition.

Beawes's Lex Mercatoria rediviva. Peake's Law of Evidence, 2 vols in 1.

Cases at Nisi Prius.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

Sampson's Memoirs of Salmagundi, or the Whim-wams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff & others. Pieces of Irish History, illustrative of the present condition of the Irish People, by Wm. James M'Neven.

Car's travels into various Countries Mrs. Opie's Simple Tales. Miseries of Human Life, 1st & 2d part.

And a variety of other Books.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE public semi-annual Examination and Exhibition of the Students of the Raleigh Academy, will commence on Wednesday the 16th of November, and continue three days. On the evening of each day, Select Oration will be delivered by the Students. The Thespian Society will also perform the justly celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, or the Englishman's Fireside, with the Farce of the Poor Soldier, for the benefit of the Academy. Parents and Guardians will please to attend. WILL. WHITE, Secy
Oct 11.

A handsome City Lot.

FOR SALE,
LOT No. 182, in the Plan of the City of Raleigh, situate on Hillsborough Street, at the corner of M'Dowell Street, by which it is divided from the Lot occupied by Wm. Boylan, Esq.
This Lot lies in an elevated and pleasant part of the City, near the State House.—For terms, apply to the Printer hereof.
Oct 19.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership of SHAW & Burch having this day expired by Limitation—All Persons having Demands against, and all those indebted to said Concern, are requested to call on Wm. SHAW for settlement of the same—who is duly authorized to collect all Debts due the said Firm, and to settle and discharge all just Demands which may be brought forward against the same. WM. SHAW,
Tr. D. BURCH.
Raleigh, 14th Oct 1808.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Court house in Chatham County, on the 1st of January next,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1807, with the cost of advertising, &c.
300 acres, the property of A. Bryant,
89 do. the property of Samuel Binson
200 do. do. of George Poplittin
119 do. do. of Wm. Tucker
250 do. do. of A. Cain
126 do. do. of Nath. Brewer.
258 do. given in by Dolly Thomas, for Dade Pasmore.

160 acres, the property of Jos. Madaryz
320 do. do. of John M'Neill
320 do. do. of Thos. Rose.
Oct 1. GEO. GEE, Shff.

WILL BE SOLD.

At the Court house in Brunswick County, on the first Monday in February next,

THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1807, with the cost of advertising, &c.
60,000 acres, the property of John G. Blount, Esq. situate in Brunswick county, on the Green Swamp, adjoining the lands of General B. Smith.

1000 acres, the property of Wade Hampton, Esq. situate near the south line, known by the name of Caulkins's Neck.

Oct. 1. JOHN G. SCULL, Shff.

Preserve your Rags, and exchange them for MONEY or BOOKS.

THE Raleigh Paper-Mill having now gone into operation, the Proprietor calls upon all the patriotic Housekeepers throughout the State, to assist him in carrying on his Manufactory, by saving all their USELESS RAGS.

Those who live at a distance from Raleigh, will now and then find an opportunity of sending them by waggons passing to or through the city; and all who live within thirty or forty miles of the Mill, will be called upon by Persons employed for the purpose of collecting Rags.

The annexed prices, in Cash or Books, will be allowed for Rags of different kinds. It is not expected, however, that the mere price given for Rags will be much inducement to Housekeepers to save them, as the annual amount would not be great; but it is confidently hoped, that when patriotic individuals consider, that the preserving of what would otherwise be to them of no value, is the only means of supporting this Paper-Mill, which, if duly encouraged, will become an important object in the Country, there can be no doubt entertained but they will cheerfully lend their aid to encourage the Undertaking.

PRICES:
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, Loom Waste, old Shoes, in Cash 1 1/2 cts or in Books, 2 cts.
Old Bagging, old Ropes, Junk, &c. in Cash 7s 6d cwt. or 1 dollar in Books.

Merchants in every part of the State are requested to receive white Linen and Cotton Rags, from the Raleigh Paper Mill, and send them on to every opportunity. They can give 6 cents for the price given by J. Gales in Cash, and will give every such Merchant in cash, on receipt of the Rags, besides the expense of cartage.