



Repository of Centus.

PRIDE—By Peter Pindar.

Be deaf, O man to the insinuations of Pride. It is the poisonous weed of the heart, that suffers not a flower of beauty or fragrance to bloom near it.

WHAT can the wisest boast? Alas how little! Thine PRIDE be sparing of thy saucy spittle; Nay, do not squint it in the humblest face; The Wheel of FORTUNE is forever turning; Joy's birth-day suit may soon be changed to mourning—

WITNES: become the victims of the chase. Yes, Pride, I hate thee, canker of our nature! Why look contemptuously on a fellow-creature,

Because it is a monkey or a pig? TERTU have EQUALITIES, or I'm mistaken! What man excels a hog in making bacon?

What mortals, like a monkey, dance a jig? What man from bough to bough like Jacko springs!

Ingenuous rogue—who twists his tail, and swings! Dare we despise because they cannot preach! Forsooth, ungifted with the powers of speech!

That were a joke indeed to make a song! Ah me! what numbers of the human race Most fortunate had escaped disgrace.

Had HEAV'N forgot to give their mouths a TONGUE!

In vain I preach—PRIDE laughs at all I say, Resolv'd, a fool, to keep her DISTANT WAY!

FREEMEN OF JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE just perused a lengthy hand-bill addressed to you by Mr. S. Northworthy, offering himself a candidate for a seat in the Commons of the next General Assembly; and finding arguments therein contained, inconsistent with the dictates of reason, and which would have a tendency, were they from the pen of a Hillhouse or a Pickering, to sap the foundation of the best Government in the World. I am roused by the love of my native Country, to oppose, and with plain reason, confound his arguments. I shall make a few remarks upon some of his assertions respecting himself, and shew you the way he takes to impress upon your minds things that are not true. He tells you "his intentions are pure, and he is actuated by no sinister incentive." I do not believe every thing a man says. Now, if his intentions are pure, and he is actuated by no sinister motive, why then, in the name of common sense, does he oppose every measure adopted by the General Government? I am at a loss to determine. He says in another place, "As to Adams's administration, I was always as willing as any other man to oppose the measures that were burdensome on the people, &c." Now, by what I can understand, he was always a strenuous advocate for Adams's administration, and if so (there can be no doubt of it) his actions never corresponded with what he has told you; and the deducible conclusion must be, he has asserted a non factum. I wish you to see his folly in every case whatever.

"Stop and pause for a moment," and then asks you, "What are we to think of the Embargo?" Had he told you the causes which produced this measure, you might then have answered his question with propriety. The attack of his old uncle John Bull upon our national ship the Chesapeake, the loss of three naturalized Americans, the murder of John Pearce, the orders and decrees of the belligerents, the exclusion of our commerce from British and French ports and their dependencies, were the leading causes of the Embargo. Embargo, War, or degrading submission, were the only alternatives left us, and out of two evils and a submission, the wise Legislator chose the Embargo. He entirely disapproves of the Embargo, and has no measure to recommend in its stead. A wise politician indeed! It would be folly in us to declare war against either of the Belligerents, because we have no ships to carry us there, and they certainly would not come here; and no American that has a spark of patriotism within his bosom, would suffer himself to be taxed by either of them. As war is a greater evil than the Embargo, and submission intolerable, the Embargo must have been the best

measure that could have been devised by Congress. I shall here add an extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney, our minister, to Mr. Madison, dated London, Sept. 21st, 1808.

"I may misunderstand the subject, but I cannot persuade myself that any thing which has happened this side the Atlantic, ought to induce us in any degree to retreat from our present system. If we should resolve to trade with Spain and Portugal (Britain and France persisting in their orders and decrees) in any way to which Britain would not object, we must suspend the Embargo as to those countries only, or as to those countries and Britain, or we must repeal it altogether. The temptation to the first of these courses is in a commercial sense, inconsiderable, the objections to it endless. The object to be gained (if no more was gained than ought to be gained) is trifling. There could indeed be no gain. Should we resolve to trade with the above mentioned countries, a war with France would be inevitable—and such a war (so produced) from which we could not hope to derive either honor or advantage, would place us at the mercy of Britain, and on that account would in the end do more to cripple and humble us, than any disaster that could otherwise befall us."

This is the language of Mr. Wm. Pinkney, our minister. Those who are desirous of perusing this letter, will find it in the Raleigh Register of March 30th, 1809.

Honest Farmers, ye who have wives and children to maintain by the sweat of your brows, had you not rather undergo the privations of the embargo, than to shoulder your muskets, depart from your virtuous wives and affectionate children, and march off to the field of battle? Would you not prefer the Embargo all your life time to degrading submission? These are the questions Northworthy should have asked you. But he has, in order, to deceive you, put the black end foremost, and flowered it off in language not his own.

It is my sincere belief that had there been no such men as Hillhouse and Pickering, & their cloven-footed adherents, of whom Northworthy is one, under British influence, the honest farmers would have got as good a price for their produce as they did after the last war. "I ask the farmers," says he, "what is the reason they have not got a good price for their pork, cotton, tobacco, &c." It can be attributed, sir, to no other cause, than that of your factious party. He wants to make you believe that there was another measure which might have been adopted instead of the embargo, which would have taught the Belligerents to respect our rights and liberties as freemen of America. Has he pointed out that measure to you; or is it in his power? I fancy you would all answer in the negative, as the Embargo, War or Submission, as I said before, were the only alternatives left us. He tells us, "War if the Embargo is kept on;" but he has not told you against what nation you are to fight; and as he has neglected that important part of his duty, I shall here inform you in very plain language, that if we have to fight whilst the Embargo is kept on, it will be against a parcel of old Tories, men under British influence, diabolical men, men who have transgressed the laws of the land, &c. but against no true Americans. In the same sentence, "War if it is taken off. And why then is it kept on," says he.

Gentlemen, to preserve the lives of our seamen, to keep from British and French confiscation the produce of our country, and to maintain our independence. When we examine the contents of his letter, we find no arguments but what proceed from political ignorance and imposition. He wants the Embargo taken off, that we may go to the British ports and there pay an extravagant duty upon our cargoes, for the prosperity of his old uncle John Bull and his family. And such a man (in plain language) is not worthy of a seat in the State Legislature. The substance of his patriotic harangue (except what he borrowed from authors in great repute) is nothing more than spurious effusions against the present Administration.

Amer Patria vincit omnia.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOLID NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Notwithstanding all that has been said against the Embargo, it may be questioned, whether within any year since her independence, America has made a greater progress in solid wealth than during the last. To those who view only the surface of things, this remark may be considered as visionary; but it will only require a dispassionate attention to facts of the greatest notoriety, and considerations of indisputable accuracy, to

induce us, at the least, to withhold an arrogant rejection of it.

In the eastern section of the Union there has been an astonishing progress made in manufactures; in the middle section internal improvements have advanced with unprecedented steps, while in the southern and western states, although most severely pressed, much labour has been advantageously employed in the improvement of their farms. That this has been the case, the increased price of lands and the undiminished price of labour, are almost conclusive proofs. These are the great barometers of national prosperity, and while they keep up, it may be confidently affirmed that the country is free from general distress. The cotton manufactures of Rhode Island have assumed a magnitude that promises to rival those of Britain, and similar associations in Massachusetts have become so numerous as to require a general act of her legislature regulating the mode of conducting their operations. In Connecticut the patriotism and perseverance of Col. Humphreys, both in the introduction and raising the best sheep, and the manufacture of the finest cloths, have overcome almost every difficulty. In N. York, Chancellor Livingston sustains a vigorous competition. In N. Jersey, the raising of sheep has commanded a great and successful attention, in which no one has been more instrumental than Mr. Miles Smith, an enlightened and wealthy emigrant from England, whose virtues and principles every way qualify him for the citizen of a republic. Passing on to Pennsylvania, the favorite seat of arts, enterprise and industry, Philadelphia and its neighborhood display the characteristics of a flourishing manufacturing settlement, and Pittsburgh, at a distance of three hundred miles, with the powerful agency of steam in a cotton manufactory, has begun to draw upon the inexhaustible riches of perhaps the noblest coal mines on earth. When this resource shall be brought into full activity, what may we not expect from a place, in the midst of a fertile country, at the head of a navigation that leads to the ocean by a circuit of two thousand miles, and through a country, part of which is already well settled, and all of which will, in a short period of time, sustain a crowded population. In Philadelphia and its vicinity, property has never risen with such rapidity, and never has Philadelphia received so much improvement as during the last year. If any one wishes to form a tolerable idea of manufactures in and about this place, he has only occasion to pass through Germantown, a flourishing village, commencing about five miles from the city, and continuing almost without interruption five miles further, a town almost exclusively supported by manufactures.

The state of Delaware, on the fine waters of the Brandywine, follows boldly in the footsteps of her more opulent sister. Progressing to the state of Maryland, we find a capital of a million formed, and an immense establishment rising in the neighborhood of Baltimore, with every promise of success. Let us not pass our own city, without noticing, with becoming modesty, an infant institution, the germ, perhaps of future greatness, with a capital of \$200,000 subscribed for a bridge, nearly finished, exceeded in workmanship or size by few in the United States. We might proceed, and shew that even in the southern and western states, hitherto so exclusively devoted to agriculture, the spirit of manufactures has given birth to many a promising experiment. But we have said enough to shew that our citizens, however they may value trade, have too much genius and energy, when driven by necessity, not to find other fields of occupation.

Our surprise will be diminished at the general prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the almost total suspension of commerce, when we compare the insignificant amount of that commerce, in its most flourishing state, with the amount of the total consumption of the country. The foreign goods consumed in this country have never, perhaps, exceeded forty millions of dollars in value; while the total consumption of the country does not fall short of eight hundred millions. How admirably fitted is this fact to humble the vaunting arrogance of those who ascribe every thing to external commerce! It proves that a small amelioration or advance in the great occupations

of agriculture and manufactures outweighs in utility the boldest strides of commerce; and, perhaps, of itself sufficiently accounts for the general prosperity.

Let it, moreover, be regarded, that the internal improvements of the last year are but as the seed sown, and that by far the greater portion of the harvest is still to be reaped; and consequently, the ensuing years are likely to be more fertile in the general prosperity than the last.

BANK OF NEWBERN, RALEIGH OFFICE.

THE President and Directors having established an Office of Discount in the City of Raleigh, under the Agency of the Subscriber, Notice is hereby given, that the Business of it will be transacted under the following rules:

- 1. Bills, Bonds and Notes made negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, and payable at its Office in Raleigh, at or within 60 days, in which two solvent individuals shall be bound, will be discounted at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
2. Three days of grace will be allowed and interest taken therefor.
3. All paper to be offered for discount, will be expected to be left with the Agent on Wednesday, before 10 o'clock, A. M. and the discount will be declared, and payment made at three o'clock, P. M.

SHERWOOD HAYWOOD, Agent.

State of N. Carolina, Rutherford county. January Court, 1809.

Francis Adams Original Attachment. Matthew Raney Judgement by Default & Writ of Enquiry.

ON motion, ordered that notice be given in the Raleigh Register for 3 weeks successively, that unless the said Matthew Raney appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held in the County of Rutherford, on the second Monday of April next, replevy and plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Test, R. LEWIS, c. c.



ARCHDUKE,

UNDOUBTEDLY without a superior on this continent, was imported in the latter part of the year 1803 by Col. John Hoopes, of the Bowling Green—is a rich brown bay, full five feet four inches high, full of bone and sinew, and excellent muscle; was got by the most celebrated stallion in England, Sir Peter Teazle, his dam Horatia by the famous English Eclipse, and was the dam of several capital Horses; his grand dam Countess by Blank, one of the best sons of Godolphin, and was the dam of several of the best Horses in England; his great grand dam by the famous old Rib-Wynn Arabian—Governor—Alcock Arabian—Crasshopper, sister to Generalman's dam.

A better bred Horse than Archduke was never yet foaled. He is own brother to Mr Teazle and Stamford, now in higher estimation than any Sir Peters in England, and whose get perform so astonishingly. Archduke covered a few Mares in England, before he was brought over, and produced some capital racers, particularly Archduke by Archduke, now the best 4 mile horse in all England, having won the four mile heats at York easily in seven minutes and fifty-four seconds, which with some of the performances of Stamford's get, was advertised in a London paper as a racing miracle. Archduke's Stock in this Country were three years old last Spring, and last Fall he produced four winners; and for size and form the subscriber will venture to say that his stock are surpassed by no horse's get in this country.—He made his appearance on the turf at three years old in 1799, and did not run after that year. In his first race he beat several capital horses a sweepstake of 100 guineas each. He won the Derby stakes, beating Sir F. Standish's brother to Spread Eagle, Vivaldi, Expectation, Vandal, Dart and several other capital colts. This stakes gives greater credit to the winner than any in England. He fell lame shortly after and was fired, ran two races afterwards, came in handsomely, but was too much injured to perform and was taken off the turf. It will be recollected that in one of my former advertisements, I pledged myself to those who had favored me with their custom, never to stand a horse of this description, unless he was of the very first quality. I have now to observe, that Archduke is my first favorite, and also of all the sporting gentlemen below; and that he is a favorite in England, a singular circumstance will prove, which is, that a man is now commissioned to purchase him up to be sent over again. His size, his color, his temper, his stock, and the extraordinary performances of all his consanguinity, render him an object to those wishing to raise fine horses.

The above horse will stand this Season at my stable in Mecklenburg county, near Taylor's ferry, where Precipitate, Robin Redbreast and Citizen have stood; and will be let to Mares, in consequence of the great difficulty of the times, the reduced price of \$25 the Season, notes for that sum to accompany the Mares, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty dollars, if paid in the Season, which will expire the first day of August; fifteen dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door; and forty to ensure. The property being changed will bind the party for the insurance. A dollar to the groom in every instance, at the time of putting.

Excellent pasturage and servant's board gratis, but no liability for accidents.

JOHN C. GOODE, March 2.

Any gentleman sending 5 Mares, or becoming responsible for them, and paying with in the Season, shall have one gratis.

Mares put to CITIZEN last Season (by the season) and failing, will be covered by Archduke for 15 dollars and one to the Groom. J. C. G.

THE IMPORTED STALLIONS, STRAP AND JONAH,

STRAP will stand the ensuing Season at Waynesborough, on Nense River, and JONAH at my own stable near Tarborough, and will be let to Mares at twenty-five dollars the Season, and thirty-five dollars to ensure a Mare to be in foal, and half a dollar to the Groom. (Omitted in my advertisement bills) Produce of all kinds received in payment at Tarborough, and the articles of Cotton and Pork at Waynesborough; (as mentioned in my advertisement bills) If paid in money by the 15th of January next, twenty dollars will discharge the season of a Mare. The season will commence the first of March, and end the first of August. It is not to be supposed that as sure a foal getter as any horse living will foal all and every one of the mares put to him, and as such those put to my horses failing to be with foal, or mares losing their foals, if I continue to keep Strap and Jonah (as I fully expect to do, for several years), are privileged to put gratis at any time till the beginning of the next season; and any mare dying before she duly brings her foal, another mare may be put in her stead, (if of positive proof of the death of the mare will be expected) The sources of acquiring money having so improved, (and still in a much improved state) being multiplied, as to make the scarcity of money much greater than usual, induces me to stand Strap and Jonah under the price of otherwise should. From the mares covered by them last Fall (now in the neighborhood and to be seen) adding to the many applications for the Horses, by the way where they stood, and the one that I had a mare to cover last season for three weeks before the season expired, authorizes me to say that I believe them to be as sure foal getters as any horse or horses in America. From their blood, figure and performances on the turf, they certainly are entitled to cover as high as any other horses in America. Strap and Jonah are immediately from the best and best bred stocks of the true English blood horses in England, and with (in my humble opinion) every cross and degree of the Barb's Turk and Arabians that has constituted the greatest numbers that England could ever boast of; and for the better support of this, I will give, in his own words, the opinion of Doctor Tappin, who, in speaking of the Barb's Turk and Arabian says, "However largely this description of horses may have contributed to the improvement of blood in this country, and however grand they may appear in competition with our more settled, steady and well broke studs, yet, when the uniformity of parts which constitute the whole comes to be justly examined, and every point of perfection precisely ascertained, no doubt can or need be entertained, but that the best bred horses in Britain as Highflyer, Escape, Rockingham, Hambletonian, Diamond and many others, must stand firmly entitled the palm of priority." (Sporting Dictionary, page 52.) From the best authorities I could produce, it appears that Eclipse, King Herod and Highflyer, (with the best English blood) stood in a better degree of cross and blood of Barb's Turk and Arabian than that of any other, either previous or subsequent to them. They were large, of great power and quick motion; they in and at their best days, faced anything; ran against, and beat very fast, mare or gelding that could be brought against them. Eclipse ran four miles in eight minutes carrying 12 stone, (168lbs) and only going at his common rate, without any inducement to speed. Strap is a most beautiful blood bay full fifteen hands, 1 1/2 inches high, good eye, deep in his chest, short in his back, round and strong in his body, full of his quarters & otherwise of equal symmetry to any horse in America. Jonah is of a fine brown bay, full 16 hands high, an elegant forehead, thick full quarters, uncommonly short in his back, strong body and a fine set of black legs, (as well as a set of great share of bone, muscle, &c. with dup'loes) and they certainly stand on their feet, & are equal to any horses.

Pedigree, &c. of Strap & Jonah.

Strap was got by Bennibrough, one of the best sons of the noted King Fergus, who was got by Col. O'Kelly's miraculous horse Eclipse Bennibrough's dam sister (on the side of her sire) to Calia, Tickle Toby's dam, Laverock, the dam of Jonah, and the common horse C-rander; and also brother to the unequalled and surprising horse Highflyer. Strap's dam was got by this extraordinary horse Highflyer, Jonah was got by Escape, one of the best sons of Highflyer, his dam Laverock, Herod, &c. For further particulars of Pedigree, refer to my advertisement bills.

Some Stallions, from circumstances, have a very decided advantage of others, generally from that of having good blood, and their produce in the hands of those who are industrious in training them, so that those that can run, are sure to be found out, and others of less consequence made to run, whilst others from equal good mares and horses, are dormant. Jonah's first produce is of an age to be tried on the turf, and I have a high authority, that from small trials made of some of them by their owners, that they are very speedy and run with great ease. No doubt can be entertained by an impartial judge, but that Strap and Jonah will produce a parcel of fine runners.

I have no claims on those who put mares to old Tickle Toby. For further particulars, refer to my advertisements which are severally posted up in the different counties, and otherwise distributed.

HENRY COTTEN, Tarboro', March 15, 1809.

I certify that I saw a filly last February, belonging to Mr. Hare of Virginia, got by the imported Horse Snap, now in the possession of Mr. Cotten, then ten months old, full 4 feet 7 inches high, and for elegance excelled any horse I ever saw. I offered Mr. Hare 200 Dollars for it. He said he had put the dam to the best Horse he could come at, and that this colt far excelled any she had ever brought. Strap was spoken of as a fine foal getter. WILLIE BODDIE, of Northampton.

Mr. Dancy informs me, that on the 17th of March, he saw a Mr. Rivers, (who perhaps kept Jonah 2 or 3 years ago) who said that if Jonah was within his reach, he would send mares to him—indicating that he preferred raising a stock from him to any other imported horse he knew of.

H. COTTEN.

THE General Stud Book of England, May be had at J. Gales's Store.