



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1810.

No. 578

Vol. XII.

National Question.

FROM THE AURORA.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

Sir—I am not surprized, that the recent news from France has excited a variety of opinions and emotions, in the minds of the inhabitants of our commercial cities. No man of sense could have well anticipated joy at such an event as the restoration of amity with France, from those who applauded the violation of the laws, the submission to foreign licences, and to paper blockades, and who called for the unfurling of our flag against the imperial standard; no one could have supposed that "the British party in America" would rejoice at the late act of France, which of all measures that Bonaparte could adopt, is best calculated to test the professions and promises publicly made by Britain, and to expose its emissaries from the shores of America. Every lover of his country should hail as auspicious, that measure, which has created such consternation and muttering fear amongst our worst enemies.

And as this is the way in which this news has been received by "the British party," who can wonder that they are busily engaged in disseminating surmises and doubts respecting the motives which produced the measure, the nature of the revocation, and the consequences of our confidence? To endeavor to frustrate those endeavors, and to place the subject fairly before the public, are my motives, for requesting you to permit me to express my sentiments through the medium of the Aurora.

In discussing these 3 points, I presume, I shall have sufficient scope for expressing my opinions:

- 1. What is the nature of the revocation of her decrees, by France?
2. What will Britain do?
3. What shall we do?

In discussing any particular part of the subject of our differences with the belligerents, it is impossible to avoid a consideration of these truths: 1st. that Britain first began to harass neutrals and had an interest in doing so, which France had not: and that France did not retaliate, although interested in the prosperity of neutrals, and after long suffering and the desertion of neutral rights by neutrals themselves; 2d. that Britain has always injured neutrals, upon the ground of alleged right; and that France has injured neutrals upon the ground of an alleged sacrifice by neutrals of their rights and their use to their enemy and injury to their friends. And 3d. that although the aggressions from willingness on one side and from a retaliatory policy on the other, were alike unjustifiable, the former were uniformly more gross in their nature and extent.

These truths were so well understood in 1807 & 8. when the embargo law was enacted, that the penalties or restrictions imposed upon Britain, were necessarily more severe than those imposed upon France; for in consequence of the daily impressment of our seamen, the attack upon the Chesapeake, the murder of Pearce, &c. British armed vessels were forbidden to enter our ports, whilst French armed ships were not prohibited, the ships of France not having violated our ports, nor having murdered or impressed any of our citizens, nor insulted our territory or flag.

This discrimination was protested against by Britain; in January, 1808, Mr. Rose complained of it, and declared he would offer no reparation until it was removed; but our government very honorably and firmly refused to change this discrimination, alleging that France had not justified so harsh a measure as the exclusion of its ships.

Nothing had been done by France from 1797, to March 1809, to warrant any change in this resolution of our government; the executive had determined to abide by the principles of exact justice; but secret intrigue, and that intrigue extending itself into the executive councils, baffled all these dignified and consistent purposes, and the same congress, which repealed the embargo law, passed an act on the 1st of March, 1809, containing this section.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 20th day of May next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States and the territories thereof, be, and the same are hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired,

chartered or employed by the government of either country, for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, as also vessels forced in by distress, or by the dangers of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid shall, after the said 20th day of May next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the U. States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the U. States," &c.

There can be no doubt, but that the same unseen influence which procured the repeal of the embargo, obtained the enactment of the above law; in fact it was by the law, of which the above is the 3d section, that the embargo was repealed. Nothing had occurred, on the part of France, to induce Congress to resort to this measure; nothing had occurred to weaken the frank but temperate arguments of Mr. Madison, in Jan. 1808, against placing France, who had committed no wrong, & Britain, who had exceeded all precedent in outrage, under an equal penalty; yet this law passed, and as it now appears, without any previous notification to France, that her vessels would be seized if they entered our ports?

It was in consequence of this law, the principle of which Mr. Madison had declared to be unjustifiable, that France resorted to confiscation; her language was this—"Without giving any warning, you subjected French vessels entering your ports to condemnation—your vessels, upon the same principles, are now subjected to sequestration, without warning." Yet, whilst I must reprobate this step taken by France, I cannot but condemn the departure from the system so well defended by Mr. Madison in his correspondence with M. Rose, and by Mr. Pinkney, who it is to be supposed implicitly followed the instructions which he received from the Department of State, in his correspondence with Mr. Canning.

Thus affairs remained, condemning on both sides, from the 20th May, 1808, until the 1st May 1810 when in the spirit of vacillation and imbecility, the law of March, 1809, above quoted, was repealed, and an act passed, of which the following is the material section:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall be, before the 3d day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President shall declare by proclamation; and if the other nation shall not, within three months thereafter, so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 18th sections of the act, entitled "An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid, and the restrictions imposed by this act, shall, from and after the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued, in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

This law re-established or authorized intercourse to and from both the belligerents, but it holds out a temptation to each in this sense. "You profess a desire to revoke such orders or decrees as injure American commerce and infringe American rights; if you will put your professions into practice—if you Britain, will repeal your orders we will resist France by ceasing all intercourse whatever with her, and by maintaining it with you alone until France shall do us justice—if you, France, will revoke your decrees, we will resist Britain by ceasing to trade with her, and by maintaining intercourse with you alone until Britain shall do us justice."

By the correspondence of Mr. Pinkney with the Marquis Wellesley, we find England indisposed to this step; and France has been the first to accept the proposal—her language thro' Champagne is emphatic and cannot be misunderstood.

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and they will cease to be in force from the 4th Nov'r next, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration, the English shall, as they have declared they would, revoke their orders in council, and renounce the principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or, that the United States, conformably to the act of Congress which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."

Yet, plain as these declarations and principles are, naturally as they arise out of the measures and laws to which they refer, attempts have been made to induce a belief that the U. States must go to war with England, in case of her refusal to insure the fulfilment of this promise of France. That no such conclusion is warranted, every man of judgment must discern; we promised to discriminate a trade with such belligerent as should not respect our rights, and maintain intercourse with the belligerent which should respect them.

Either, therefore, Britain must now, as she has so often expressed her willingness to do, revoke her orders (and renounce the new system of blockade, which is a palpable violation of our neutral rights in the meaning of the law of May, 1810, above quoted) or we must fulfil our engagement made in the face of the world, to break off all intercourse with her and maintain it with France.

There is no new condition to be fulfilled; moreover, the proposition accepted is our own, and we have only to do what, in the language of our own law, we have pledged ourselves to do.

And thus, at last, the crisis has arrived—There is no longer any need of long letters, nor of new ministers, nor of confidential conversation;—diplomatic subtlety and etiquette, sophistry & suspense, must give way to plain language and prompt action—"Will you or will you not, Great Britain, leave unmolested the neutral American trade to all the ports in Europe not actually blockaded? We have now come back to first principles—If you will respect our rights we will trade with you, and allow you to trade with us—if you will not, we shall absolutely abandon all sort of intercourse with you; we will, as our law declares, condemn such of your vessels as shall enter our ports, and we will, as we are bound by our law and promise to do, maintain our trade to France; and if you will still determine upon outrage, we will (tho' reluctantly) resort to retaliation by every means which the justice and usage of civilized society have sanctioned, and experience has proved to be effectual."

Such is the language that our government is bound to speak; whenever Mr. Madison shall receive an official notification of the revocation of the French decrees, he will be bound to shut our ports against her vessels, to prevent our own from entering her ports, to seize her property and her subjects, if she continues to seize our property and citizens; and to maintain our intercourse with France.

On the first of November next, every French Decree, infringing our rights, will cease.—We have no new conditions to fulfil—nothing more is expressed in the letter of Champagne, than that we do, as we said we would, that is, "cause our rights to be respected by the English, conformably to the act" of May 1, 1810. If we shall not fulfil the promise made in that law, in case of necessity, then of course France will no longer be bound by her engagement.—But as the sense of the nation has been already sufficiently expressed on the acts of the 10th Congress, honor, interest, and sound policy, command us to carry our promises into effect, like an honest and independent nation—and as the virtue of the People will, no doubt, oblige their Representatives to do their duty, I have not the smallest doubt but that we shall hereafter enjoy the great advantages of a trade to the European Continent—if Britain will permit us, or if we use the means we possess and compel her to permit us.

And here I reach the 2nd and 3rd points of enquiry, but must defer noticing them till my next.

SIDNEY.

EDUCATION.

WE are much gratified at the opportunity which we have of making known to the Parents and Guardians of Children, that we have engaged the Rev'd JAMES THOMSON from Virginia, as Principal Teacher in the WASHINGTON ACADEMY. From the specimen which we have had of the progress of the Students in Literature, during the last session, we feel no hesitation in saying, that we believe that very general satisfaction will be given to those who may send their Children or Wards, as Students in this institution. The next session will commence on the 1st of October.

For the Board of Trustees, SLADE PEARCE, Sept. 20, 1810.

N. B.—We are permitted to give notice to Parents and Guardians, at a distance, that Mr. Thomson will take a few Scholars as Boarders in his Family, 376

BOOK-BINDING.

SAMUEL COMBS & Co.

HAVE established a Book-Bindery in the front part of the Minerva Office where Mr. Boylan lately kept his Book Store.

SAMUEL COMBS has conducted a Bindery for Messrs. Somervell & Conrad of Petersburg, and is emboldened to say that he is a complete master of the Business. The Merchants of Raleigh and the adjoining towns can be furnished with LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY-BOOKS, made of good thick Paper of any size. Clerks of Courts can be supplied with RECORD BOOKS;—And Old Books will be re-bound in handsome and durable covers, on the shortest notice. The prices for all kinds of Work will be as low as at Petersburg and Richmond.

Gentlemen coming to the Courts and General Assembly, will afford opportunities for orders from a distance. Orders for re-binding Old Books, &c. received by D M'RAE, Post-Master, Fayetteville. 75 tf Sept. 20.

Warrenton Fall Races

WILL commence on Thursday the 15th of November next.

First Day—A sweepstake, under the Direction of the Proprietor.

Second Day, the Jockey Club Purse for the whole Amount of the Subscription—say about 40 Subscribers, ten Dollars each—Three mile heats—Entrance Thirty Dollars.

Third Day, the Proprietor's Purse, \$250—Two mile heats—Entrance \$50—The Money for this Day's Race to be hung up before starting.

The following weights to govern;—Three Years old, 85lbs.—Four Years old, 100lbs.—Five Years old, 110 lbs.—Six Years old, 120 lbs.—Seven Years old, & upwards, 126 lbs.—3 lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

The Entries to be made with the Proprietor on the evening previous to each Day's Race, before sunset.

Stables and Litter will be furnished for Race Horses gratis.

BALLS furnished each night of the Races;—And every attention paid to the accommodation of those who may put up at the Proprietor's Tavern. Toll, as usual, to be collected at the Gate. W A K FALKENER, Proprietor of the Course Warrenton, Sept. 1, 1810. 76 6r

THE PERSON RACES,

AT NATHANIEL NORFLEE'S Track, will commence the first day of November next.

The 1st Day—Two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

The 2d Day—Mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

The first Day's Purse will be worth about \$100.—The 2d Day's Purse will be worth about \$75.

The 3d Day—A Subscription Race for two Year Olds, at \$10 Entrance, where due attendance will be given by NATH. NORFLEE. Sept 30, 1810 76 4r

State of North-Carolina.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1810

Peterson Gurley, agent for P Brown, Pl'ff. vs Joseph Spikes, Defendant.

Original Attachment.

Returned—"Levied on a Tract of Land supposed to belong to Joseph Spikes, lying in Hertford County, &c."

IT having been made appear to the Court, that the Defendant above, resides without the State—Therefore, Ordered, that Notice (by way of advertisement in the Raleigh Register for six weeks) be given the said Joseph, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in Winston, on the fourth Monday of November next, replevy and plead, that Judgment final will be entered up against him. 75 Teste, J F. DICKINSON.

Eloped or Taken away,

From the Haw Fields in Orange County, on Monday morning last,

A NEGRO WENCH, about 22 year old, named Alice, about 5 feet 7 inches high. She is very black, has a dimple in her chin, is full eyed, has two scars on her right shoulder; is slim built, and supposed to be pregnant.—She had on at the time nothing but a Petticoat and a Shift.

As the Wench has never been in the habit of running away, the Subscriber is of opinion that she did not now runaway. And he is the more confirmed in this belief by observing a fresh track of shod horses, on that day (27th of August) in an unusual place near his dwelling.

It may be proper to state, that the Subscriber, several years ago, made a deed of gift of this his only Slave to his Daughter by a former wife, reserving to himself the use of her during his life-time: that his Daughter has been twice married; and that he has some reason to suspect that her present Husband, John or Isaiah Pugh, may have taken off the Negro with an intention of disposing of her, under the Deed of Gift above referred to.

If any Person shall stop the said Negro, lodge her in Jail and give Notice to the Subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall receive, if in the County of Orange, TEN DOLLARS REWARD, or if in a distant County, Twenty Dollars. JOHN PUGH, Orange County, Sept. 1, 1810, 72

JOHN WIATT, & Co. COACH MAKERS,

From Petersburg.

HAVING taken the large Red House on Fayetteville Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Jas. Means as a Tavern, where they intend carrying on their Business in all its various branches, they flatter themselves that from their perfect knowledge of the Business and a determination not to deliver any Work but what they can warrant, they will merit every encouragement which a liberal Public may be disposed to confer. Sept. 13.—tf

A Tin-Plate Worker

WOULD doubtless find the City of Raleigh an eligible Situation for his Business.—Besides the consumption of the City, there are a number of Tin Carts constantly travelling in this part of the State, whose owners are under the necessity of going to Petersburg or some distant market for their supplies.

NOTICE

To Farmers and Millers

Is hereby given that I have just received from Philadelphia, two of Oliver Evans'

PATENTED SCREW MILLS,

A Perpendicular and horizontal form, in cast iron metal of the hardest temper. I have carried the screws to the public armory for the inspection of gentlemen, farmers and millers who desire to use them, where I can have others cast for sale. The Screw Mills of either form, will be sold at the moderate price of 65 Dollars, including the patent fee of twenty dollars. These Screw Mills have been found northwardly, where they are much in use, to be a very profitable machine to farmers in breaking the corn and cobb together, to enable their stock to consume the whole substance with ease and benefit. It has been ascertained that two barrels of corn and cobb broken together by these screws are fully equal to three barrels given in the usual way. Also, for breaking Plaster of Paris in small lumps for grinding in mills for manure; Also, those who are in the habit of distilling spirits, may extract an additional quantity from corn and cobb broken together. It must be acknowledged by all that stock would not eat the cobb by degrees as they generally do, were it not for the nourishment they receive from it. The screws may be put in motion from a mill at small expense, and farmers may give them motion by a crank similar to a grindstone. The patentee of these screws has authorized me, his agent, to make such alterations in the constructions as to grind small hominy, but these alterations must not affect the two grand principles of the invention. Having had some experience of mill operations, I will choose bolting cloths for millers the best in this market. The public may be assured I will serve them with pleasure, and hope to share their commands, which will be punctually attended to by their most obedient, JOHN MOODY, Agent for O. Evans in Virginia & all the Southern States, Richmond, Aug. 23, 1810. 6 75

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, have examined and inspected two Screw Mills, or Corn and Plaster breakers, said to be invented by Mr. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, sent to the care of Mr. John Moody of this city, & according to our opinions we think these Machines will answer the purposes intended very well—and be useful to the public—and we freely recommend them.

J PRYOR, G W. SMITH, JNO STAPLES,

Richmond, Sept. 7.

I have got a set of moulds made to cast the perpendicular Screw. Gentlemen may be supplied at the Armory with that kind now.—The Moulds for the Horizontal Screw will soon be made. J. MOODY.

Direction how to set the Screw Mills to work in Grist Mills, or to work them by hand.

The Perpendicular Screw Mill stands right on the Mill Stones, and is attached to the cock head of the spindle of a mill stone by a spindle made of wrought iron, coupled to the lower end of the Screw. The Hopper is let into two pieces of timber, these two pieces are screwed to the sides of two posts, one on each side the stones, the Hopper is also screwed down to the side pieces that embrace it—you must know that the stones run the right way to suit the Screw.

The Horizontal Screw Mill is set between two pieces, one on each side of two posts.—Screws go through these pieces, and through the Screw Mill Hopper, with four Screw-bolts to hold it firm to its place. This Screw, in a Grist Mill, must have its motion by wheels from the end of the Screw, and may stand in any direction from the stones above as convenient. The broken Corn and Cobb, or Plaster, may be conveyed in a spout to the stones to grind to any fineness wanted for Stock, Distilling or Manure. This Screw may be put in motion by a Hand Break and a Fly Wheel of wood, about three feet diameter, let on the end of the Screw, which will enable one person to break the substances, as steel Hominy Mills, wanted at any Plantation destitute of Water Works, or it may have motion by one Horse or by an Ox, at a small expense. I hope the Public will receive considerable advantages by the utility of these Machines—which will highly gratify their

Most obt' & very humble Serv't, J. MOODY, Richmond, Sept. 17.

LEDGERS,

DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND RECORD BOOKS

J. Gales has just received a fresh supply from Philadelphia, well bound and made of the best Paper.