

In a period of peace one half of the time a soldier will suffice for military duty. Let the residue be devoted to making roads and canals. This will produce a new era in the military character. It will no longer be held in disrepute. The positive, palpable and extensive benefits conferred on society, even during a period of peace by the army, will render it an object of esteem; it will do more; by enuring the soldier to habits of industry, it will render him more virtuous and worthy of confidence. He will still be engaged in the discharge of some of the most important duties of the citizen. He will produce as much as he consumes; and the expense of the establishment will be no longer invigorated by just among the greatest evils of government.

Will he make a worse soldier for the regular labor he undergoes? Such is the language of some military men; but it is not the language either of experience or common sense. His daily labor will be too light to exhaust or enervate his system, or depress his spirits; while he will feel, in habitual service he is rendering his fellow-citizens, an elevation of character unknown to the common soldier. The service, too, he thus renders his country, will afford it the means of making his condition more comfortable. Enured to regular habits of labor, his physical system will be nerveless he will, when necessary, be capable of making greater military efforts and he will be freed from the dangerous vices of idleness.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

Arrived here yesterday the fine, fast-sailing ships Fingal, Davis, and Porthos, Hatton; the former in 43 days from Bristol, and the latter in 44 days from the Downs. It is somewhat remarkable that these ships left our Capes for England together, and returned on the same day!

We are favored with London papers up to the 7th of September. Their contents are uninteresting—Such extracts as we deemed worthy of republication will be found below.

LONDON SEPT. 7.

A letter from Windsor, dated yesterday afternoon says, that "there is nothing particular to communicate to-day respecting his Majesty's state. He rose at the usual hour, breakfasted, and walked in the apartments the same as for several days past; but we have the happiness to hear that the hopes of amendment have this day become considerably increased."

The answer to the enquirers this morning at Kensington Palace, respecting the Duke of Sussex, was, that his Royal Highness was better than he was yesterday.

An opinion prevails very generally among mercantile men in the city, that our Government has it in contemplation to adopt immediately certain measures in retaliation of the Non-Intercourse Law of the United States. The expectation of an Order of Council on this subject, which would put an end to all communication with America, or perhaps lead to a war between the two countries, and several reports which were in circulation yesterday, produced an unfavorable impression on the public funds. Omnium was down to 1 1/2 premium and to par.

Letters have been received from the French coast to the 29th ult. From these as well as from the French papers, we learn that Bonaparte is determined to take his proposed tour of inspection along the North coast of his dominions, before the winter season commences. The object of his journey is to take a personal inspection of his ships of war at Antwerp, and at the other ports in the same line of coast. Letters have been received from Holland to the 26th ult. which strengthen this supposition. All the troops in the different towns had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice; nothing certain was known of their intended route; but it was believed that they would be encamped preparatory to being reviewed by Bonaparte. The troops assembled at Utrecht did not exceed 16,000 men. A Dutch regiment of infantry, raised at Amsterdam, received on the 31st of August a route for Spain; we understand it is the first regiment of Hollanders which has been sent entire on that service.

THE POPE.

The Cadiz papers contain the following article, under the head of "Intelligence from Italy."

"The Holy Father continues in custody, without any access to him being permitted, at Savona. After he had promulgated the excommunication against Cardinal Maury, Arch-bishop of Paris, which was allied to his own Cathedral, his Holiness was deprived of the use of pen and ink.—The Cardinal of Pietro and M. Gregory were on the same account thrown into the public prison in Paris, and, after being threatened with death, were ultimately banished. This circumstance has led to the belief of an intended change in the Holy See; but of this there is at present no certainty.—Napoleon Bonaparte has given a commission to Cardinals Felt, Borghese, and some others, to confer with the Pope, but to no purpose. Some have refused to accept the commission, because they anticipate the reply, 'Responde mihi et tu restitues Colles ad libertatem, restore

the patrimony of the Church, and then we will confer." The Cardinals Gonsalvis, Mattia, Oppizoni, Pietro, and Zera, have immortalized themselves in the annals of the Church, especially the first, who, Bonaparte hates mortally. The Curate of Rome, the Canons, and Beneficiaries, afford matter of comfort and edification. In vain have attempts been made to draw them aside from their duty, by a new form of oath. Three hundred of them have been banished to Bastia, in Corsica. M. Folacchio, D. Acerro, Tiberti, Seclupe, the Curate Carbone, the celebrated Abbot Perera, the Canon Belli, in short, the flower of the Clergy of St. John, St. Peter, St. Mary the greater, and of all the Churches, are suffering banishment in that disagreeable island. Some are left in Rome, where they do much good, supply the place of those Curates who are disabled by their infirmities from performing their duty. Three or four Curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable Canons, are the only ones who have taken the oath. All the foreign clergy, even such as are travelling, have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman nuns have been reduced to four convents, of different orders; each has a pension of nine scudi.

Domestic.

FROM MOBILE.

In an action of debt at the suit of the United States, on a Custom House bond, for duties on merchandise imported from Mobile in June, 1810, the question was brought forward as to the right of the Collector of the Customs at Fort Stoddard to demand duties on goods brought from Mobile, and of the President of the United States to recover on bonds given for such duties. The jurors could not agree upon a verdict, but some of that body, among whom were the Colonel of the County, and the Chief Justice of the Orphan's Court, returned to the court the following declaration: "We the Jurors find the Port of Mobile to be within the limits of the United States; and find that the bond given by John McFarland to the Collector of the District of Mobile was without consideration, agreeable to the laws of the United States." The obstinacy (as it was termed) however, of two or three Jurors, prevented this declaration from having the force of a verdict.

Mobile Centinel.

On the 26th September, two companies of the 2nd Infantry started from Fort Stoddard to open a Waggon Road to Georgia, on the United States mail route through the Creek nation as far as Tookabatchee, where they are to be met by a party of troops from Fort Hawkins detached for the purpose of clearing a Waggon way from there.

In the course of a few weeks, two other companies of the same Regiment, will commence opening a road to Tennessee, through the Chactaw country, on the western side of the Tombigbee river, as high up as the Cotton Gin, where they will be joined by the Rifle corps, who it is said, are to cut and clear the road from the upper end of the Muscle Shoals; this body of troops, it is reported, are to be stationed on the Mobile.

Captain Gaines left this place a short time since, to blaze a road to Baton Rouge, by the way of Chelucta and Galvestown, which, two companies of the Consolidated Regiment will open, clear and bridge to this place.

These several routes, are stated by persons acquainted with them, to be well calculated for good roads, which will require no very great labor to render passable at all seasons of the year for carriages; the streams of water generally, will admit of bridges, and the swampy grounds without much difficulty, may be causway'd.—15.

Folch Governor of West Florida, has gone to Havana; Col. Maxent exercises the functions of Governor in his absence.—15.

SMUGGLING.

Albany, October 13.

NON INTERCOURSE.—On Wednesday last, Capt. Van Buren, one of the officers of the custom house of New York, seized a sloop load of British goods in Troy—and on Thursday morning the same officer seized five waggon loads in State street in this city. These goods were brought in by the way of Canada, and were seized under the Non Intercourse Law. They have been claimed since by Frederick Sheldon in this city, and Matthias Buren of New York. From the collector who made the seizure, we have received the following statement.

That the goods in question were traced by him till a part of them arrived at Troy, where they were shipped on board of a sloop by Mr. Buren: That he, the deputy, seized the goods on board the sloop on Wednesday: That Mr. Gardner, the owner of the sloop, as well as Mr. Buren, professed the utmost respect for the laws, and both assured the deputy collector, that if he left the sloop, as he had occasion to do, that the goods should not be molested until his return.

He did not, however, trust to the assurances of Messrs. Gardner and Buren, but employed two men to take care of the sloop and cargo, till he could go and intercept the remaining waggons, which he knew were a few miles back on the road, under the care of Mr. Sheldon.—By the bye, however, Mr. Buren immediately after the seizure of the goods in the sloop, left Troy (before the Collector) and with the avowed intention of bringing the other waggons on to that place, and shipping their loads in the same sloop, confident, as he said, that every thing would prove fair in regard to the importation. His sincerity on this occasion we leave the reader to test by the fact, that when the deputy arrived at Waterford, he met Mr. Buren returning to Troy, but discovered that the waggons had taken the course to Albany, by way of Cohes bridge. He followed, intercepted, and came on with them to Mr. Sheldon's store in State street. Here an attempt was made to store them, which he resisted, and taking hold of the reins of the foremost waggon declared he had seized the goods, upon which the Mr. S. cried out to the driver to break his (the officer's) arm! The driver did not comply, nor

did the officer's resolution forsake him, though threatened by at least one of the crowd with tar and feathers! About this time Judge Taylor, whose integrity is well known, came up and encouraged the officer to persevere in his duty, assuring him that he would see him protected. The deputy persisted and succeeded in the execution of his duty. It was very early in the morning when these instructions took place.

[A New York paper asserts that the above goods were not smuggled, but were legally introduced into the U. States.]

MORE SMUGGLING.—Some few goods frequently find their way out of Canada into the states, in opposition to the non importation act; but custom house officers very frequently intercept them.—This creates much scolding and raving by the smugglers and those that justify opposition to the law.—Something like 1500 dollars worth were seized last week in Pittsford.—They were secreted in a double floored waggon.

Vermont Herald

LOSS OF THE SCH'ER ELIZABETH CITY

Capt. Meriam, of Charleston.

Mr. Joseph D. Broadbrooks, mate of the Schooner Elizabeth City, arrived here on Saturday evening in the sloop Eliza, from Savannah, and has furnished us with the following melancholy particulars of the loss of that vessel, together with the Captain, 3 passengers, and 3 Negro seamen. She sailed from Nassau, N. P. bound for this port, on the 25th of September, in ballast, but having about 20,000 dollars in specie on board. On the 10th, experienced a violent gale of wind, in which the schooner was thrown upon her beam ends, and while in that situation her foremast went by the board. The gale continuing with very little intermission, Capt. M. concluded it must be prudent to endeavor to make some port to the southward, and on the morning of the 2d inst. finding himself off St. Simon's harbor, and it still blowing a gale, he endeavored to run into that place; but the vessel unfortunately struck upon the North breaker, and after beating for about 4 hours, during which time she knocked off her rudder, she worked over, and immediately filled and sunk, in four fathoms water, and about 3 miles from the nearest shore. At this dreadful moment, when inevitable death appeared to await them, an attempt was made to launch the boat, but she was drawn down in the whirlpool occasioned by the sinking vessel.—Mr. Broadbrooks saw his companions sinking around him, but being a good swimmer, he determined, notwithstanding the fury of the storm, to attempt to reach the shore.—Mrs. Fleming, a lady passenger, in the act of sinking caught him by the lapel of his jacket, and would inevitably have carried him to the bottom with her, had he not had the presence of mind to disengage himself, by tearing off that part of his jacket to which she had fastened herself; he saw her sink beside him, her arm extended above the water, with a part of his jacket fast clenched in her hand.

After swimming and drifting before the tide and wind for about twelve miles, Mr. B. landed upon the marsh, nearly up to his middle in water, in which situation he remained through the night, when he was fortunately relieved. Two Negroes likewise saved themselves by swimming, and reached the shore. The following are the names of those who perished, (7 in number), viz. Captain John H. Meriam (formerly of the House of Meriam & Perry, of this City,) master of the vessel—Mrs. Fleming, formerly of Philadelphia, but who had been residing at Nassau, where her husband has lately died, and having sold off her effects at that place, was returning to her friends in Philadelphia—Mr. Uriah Noah, a native of Philadelphia, but who had resided for a few years past in this city, and was the supercargo of the Elizabeth City—Mr. Smith a native of Ireland, but lately a resident of N. Orleans, having \$7000 in specie with him—and three Negro seamen, part of the crew. The body of Mrs. Fleming was found about 4 hours after being drowned, and buried on St. Simon's Island. A boat had been sent to the wreck from one of the U. S. Gun Boats, after the gale, but nothing had been saved when Mr. B. came away. Charleston paper.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

At a meeting of the Republican Citizens of the city of New York, held on the 15th ult. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Considering that it is not only an inherent right, but also the duty of the people on important occasions to assemble, and in firm but respectful terms to express their opinion of the measures pursued by government—that such duty becomes the more solemn and imperative at a crisis when the slanders and disaffection of many conspicuous individuals professing to be Americans, are calculated to countenance the insolence and injustice of a foreign power.

Considering also, that we are menaced by that power, with a sanguinary war, because we have sought peace and retirement by our own fire sides, thus endeavoring to avoid a participation in the conflicts and convulsions of impoverished and bleeding Europe.

Considering that in their wild and mad career "the lawless band of British depredation" may attempt the plunder and confiscation of some unprotected port on our extensive sea coast.

Considering that the perfidious minions of Britain amongst us, preying upon the vitals of our country, carry their doctrine of "passive obedience and non resistance" so far as to vilify and traduce the gallant tars on board our little navy, for daring to repel the insolent and outrageous attacks of a marauder!

Considering that these to us at the approaching session of Congress, will probably attempt to influence and overawe the government by their treacherous clamors, not only against the present, but any other policy which may be recommended or adopted, calculated in its operation to embarrass and thereby obtain redress from "the mother country."

Considering these circumstances with their concomitant effects, we have deemed it our duty to convene, and in the manly and unvarnished language of freemen, to declare to our country, and to the world, our feelings and sentiments at this interesting epoch.

Therefore Resolved, That the unjust and embarrassing orders and edicts of the belligerents left our government but three courses to pursue.

- First, Commercial Restriction,
- Second, War.

Third, Unconditional Submission. And that in adopting the former they have acted with prudence and wisdom.

Resolved, That so long as Great Britain pursues her unjust scheme of paper blockade, the honor and the welfare of the United States, require a rigid adherence to the non-importation system, and that any partial relaxation would in our opinion be productive of serious evil, by holding out to our enemies a hope, that by perseverance, they would ultimately disgrace us by forcing us to an abandonment of the dignified and honorable ground which we have assumed.

Resolved, as to the opinion of this meeting, that during the continuance of paper blockade, we cannot enjoy a profitable foreign trade, and that the temporary inconvenience which we suffer will be amply compensated by obtaining an atonement for the numerous and unmerited wrongs inflicted upon our beloved country.

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, it is highly honorable to the yeomanry of our country that they have so generally and patriotically evinced a disposition to support those just and salutary measures adopted by our government for the preservation of our commercial rights.

Resolved, That the strongest evidence we can give of our attachment to the administration of the general government is an uniform and increasing opposition to its most malignant and bitter foes, and a selection of men for public offices whose patriotic and systematic conduct has evinced a full and entire confidence in our present Republican administration.

Resolved therefore, That it is expedient for our fellow citizens in the different wards, at the approaching charter election, to make nominations, where they have not already been made, of suitable persons to represent them in the corporation of the city; and that the most unwearied exertions be used to promote the election of such persons as may be nominated, and that for these purposes it be recommended to the respective wards to convene meetings on the last Tuesday of October inst. at 7 P. M. at such places as the several ward committees shall designate.

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that in selecting candidates, the will of the majority fairly expressed should govern as a fundamental rule of the Republican party; and that any deviation from it which excites the angry passions, is calculated to introduce discord and confusion.

CALEB PELL, Chairman,
JOHN FELLOWS, Secy.

STATE CURRENCY.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Editors,

A writer in the last Star, under the signature of "Common Sense," has supposed, that at the approaching session of the Legislature, the subject of destroying the Paper Currency of this State, will come before that body, and has gone into long arguments to shew the impolicy and inexpediency of such a measure.

If this subject has been agitated amongst the People, (as is stated,) I have never heard of it. It does not appear probable that the Legislature will do any thing more in relation to the currency of the State until they see the effects produced by the act of last session "to redeem the Paper Currency, and to establish a State Bank," in which there is a provision that the 4th instalment of the shares of said Bank may be paid in this paper, which is to lie in the vaults until it be redeemed by the dividends arising to the State from stock which she holds in the Bank, and then to be destroyed; which provision, it is believed, will embrace most of the Currency now in circulation. Certainly so little of it will be left as to make it no object whether it remain in circulation, or be called in.

This Essay would have been better timed had it appeared before the above act had passed, as it appears to be too late to enquire into the policy and expediency of a measure which has already been acted upon. It may not be amiss, however, since the subject has been moved, to take some notice of the leading arguments which this piece contains.

This writer considers the old Paper Currency as a friend that has been serviceable to us in time of need, and that it ought not, therefore, to be discarded. It is conceded, that this currency was of service to the State when first issued.—It was a time of difficulty and pecuniary distress. But is the period never to arrive when it shall be proper to put out of circulation this medium of expedience? All our Sister States who had recourse to similar schemes, have long since substituted Banks in their stead, whose Notes are equal in value to Specie, because Specie can at all times be obtained for them. Why, then, shall North-Carolina cling to her ragged currency, so long after the emergency for which it was created has passed away?

The writer in question says that this currency ought not to be complained of, because with it a person can purchase whatever he wants. Within the State, it is acknowledged, this currency will answer all the purposes of money; but the moment a citizen steps beyond its bounds, the currency depreciates.—Merchants and others who have to purchase goods from another State, in order to supply their customers, are driven to the necessity of procuring specie at a premium; and of carrying it out of the State; and this premium is added to the price of the goods thus purchased, with an advance upon it, so that the loss arising from our depreciated currency falls ultimately upon the consumers of the articles.—nor are these always articles of extravagance (as intimated)—many of them are of the first necessity.

"Common Sense" puts an additional value upon this currency, because it sticks by us. On the contrary, I have

always thought that kind of money the best which I could readily pass at home or abroad; and the want of such a circulating medium has long been considered, by Strangers at least, as disgraceful to the State of North-Carolina.

But this writer says, no complaints are made against our currency but by Negro dealers, tradesmen in debt, northern merchants, foreign creditors & persons about to leave the State, whom he seems to consider as unworthy of much consideration. With respect to dealers in Negroes, I think as little of men who can lay aside all the tender feelings of humanity, to engage in that abominable traffic, as this writer can do; but certainly those classes of our citizens which he mentions besides, are as well entitled to consideration as others. Not only these persons, however, complain of the currency, but all who have business to transact without the limits of the State. It appears strange, indeed, that any one should be in favor of retaining a currency which is every day becoming more defaced and inconvenient.

According to Common Sense, we ought to have no commerce, except such as is paid for in surplus produce. It is certainly desirable that our produce should be disposed of to life countries with which we have dealings;—and this probably is the case—but the trade is in different hands. It is not always convenient for a man, who wants to purchase articles from a distant State, to transmit flour or tobacco in payment, nor would he obtain his goods on such terms.—He must pay money for them, or not get them at all. Indeed, if the course of barter recommended by this writer were to be invariably pursued, all our circulating medium might be laid aside as useless.

But, in order to prove the absurdity of relieving these grumblers (as this writer terms persons of the above description), and to shew the propriety of retaining a currency that will stick by us, he says that the Government of North-Carolina, provided the currency was destroyed, might lay an embargo on its specie and not suffer a dollar to leave the State. There is no doubt as to the power of Government in this respect; but such an act would be as inefficient as singular. For though some foreign countries have acted in this way, they have not been able to prevent persons from doing what they pleased with their money. But it would be a curious thing for one of these States to prohibit its citizens from carrying specie into another. Such an act would indeed be worthy of the term absurd. If an effectual law could be passed to prevent specie from being sent out of the U. States to foreign countries for purposes of commercial speculation, it would be attended with good effects.

But if our Paper Currency were put out of circulation, this writer says that every dollar due in the State, including a million due to the Banks, would become a hard money debt. How he arrives at this conclusion I know not. For if the Currency were extinct, the Notes which had created this million of debt, would remain, and if they would pay no other debt, they would certainly be received by the Banks from whence they were loaned. Nor will other debts be then any more specie debts than at present, since creditors will generally be willing to receive payment in whatever medium is current. At all events, N. Carolina will be placed on precisely the same ground, in this respect, with her Sister States, and cannot, therefore, reasonably complain.

Men of influence are called upon to pause before they give their assent to a project which though spot to them will be death to their less fortunate neighbors. Common Sense seems desirous of exciting alarm, or why this appeal, for which there is no foundation, or why hold out to the people the idea of a heavy tax for the redemption of the paper currency when such a measure had never been suggested by any but himself? The citizens of N. Carolina, in my humble opinion, have every thing to hope and nothing to fear, from the contemplated change in their circulating medium; since, instead of ragged, defaced bills, current only within our jurisdiction and which have too long discredited the State, they will have elegantly executed State Bank Notes, which it is believed will be current in every part of the Union, and which therefore will serve all the purposes of specie and prevent its being carried away, in order to discharge distant debts. The inducement for collecting specie having ceased, it will no longer be sought after as at present, as the State Bank Notes will always command specie whenever they are presented to the Bank for payment.

As to the fear entertained by this writer that the small itinerant dealers from New England will carry away our Silver, that may be safely laid aside, because they will always be governed by their interest, and they will find it most profitable to continue their present course of barter.

This Essay of Common Sense, it appears, is introductory to another, in which he means to examine the foundation, prospects and utility of the State Bank. I, for one, had hoped, that when the friends of this Bank had nearly overcome all their difficulties, and were on the point of giving the institution effect to its operation, no one would have come forward to endeavor to lessen the