



Our aim is the plan of fair, deliberate Peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 28.

POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The most striking incident in the intelligence of the present week is, the surrender of Bonaparte to a Captain in the British navy. This will probably close the political existence of a man who has sustained a greater part on the theatre of Europe than any potentate, statesman or warrior, of modern times. The concluding events of his career have passed with astonishing rapidity. In the short space of four months, we have beheld him an exile, an emperor, a fugitive and a captive. These four months contain matter not only of interest to the philosopher, and of deep research to the future historian, but of the highest importance to him, who looks forward to the progress of the cause of freedom. The overthrow of Bonaparte both now and in the spring of last year, ought to be closely investigated, and the more we discover its causes, the more will the great lesson, exhibited by it, both to sovereigns and to nations, be understood. The prominent circumstance in his fall is his insatiable ambition. He was furnished with power by the French people, which he abused to their destruction & his own. He could not content himself with the character of the champion of freedom; he sought only for military renown, combined with sovereign power: in his recent temporary possession of the French throne, his attachment to the nominal rank of imperial dignity, seems to have been tenacious even to a degree of infatuated obstinacy; his ruin is probably to be entirely attributed to the reluctance which the patriotic party in France must have felt against assisting in his views; for little as that party had to expect from the Bourbons, still less confidence was due to the idol of a victorious soldiery, who seemed resolved to defend the national independence of France, only that he might possess it in entire sovereignty, and transmit his crown to his own dynasty. Whether the patriotic party are able to improve the circumstances of his fall to the benefit of mankind, or to the establishment of any one of those principles of liberty for which the human race have been contending with the prejudices of ancient and ignorant institutions, is a question of difficult solution. But on examining the appearance that France at present offers to us, we see no reason to despair.

In the capital of France, and in many of the provinces, there are large foreign armies. The objects of the potentates to whom such extended forces appertain, are security against the operation of popular principles, and personal aggrandizement. They have, however, an opponent to the first of these objects, which the force neither of bayonets or artillery can subdue: the increase of political knowledge. It is also probable, that if in their other object, they aim at dividing France, they will rouse a spirit throughout that country, which will strengthen the armies under Davoust and Suchet, and originate another war, of as sanguinary a character, as that which they hope to have terminated with so much glory.

After a contest of five and twenty years, the European sovereigns have succeeded in destroying a government in France, which, whatever was its origin, greatly resembled their own despotisms, and was weak exactly in proportion as it approximated in character to them. They have gained no victory over those principles, which at the beginning of the French revolution they pledged themselves to counteract. On the contrary, those principles have become every where more prevalent. Russia, in receiving the dominion of Poland, has acknowledged the representative system, and has engaged herself to introduce it into those parts of that kingdom, which have been so long under the despotic authority of Austria and Prussia. Even the military tyranny of Prussia has been obliged to concede much to the voice of the people, and a legislative body, composed of deputies, chosen by the inhabitants of the various states, is to form a part of the Prussian government. The feudal system is completely broken up: Saxony and Prussia have mutually surrendered what were termed their feudal rights—rights founded entirely upon the oppression of the people. The Nether-

lands, in receiving a monarch, with authority extending over the former aristocratic republic of Holland, and the mixed and ambiguous governments of Flanders, are to have the representative system on an extensive plan, each deputy to be elected by about two thousand persons. If some fragments of feudalism are to be found in the new German confederation, they are to be attributed to the complex situation of the states that compose it; and the friends of freedom will still have reason to congratulate themselves, that popular rights, have, even there, been acknowledged among all the discordant claims of a thousand petty sovereignties. From Sicily to Norway, the right of the people to participate in their own government has been asserted, and under various modifications, has been admitted. The great western peninsula of Europe, containing the superstitious thrones of Spain and Portugal, is the only portion of the most civilized quarter of the globe, in which no effects of the British representative system of freedom appear to have taken root.—The consequences of the war in that region against the invasion of Bonaparte, have been transient. The principles which the cortes endeavored to propagate, had nothing to support them against the return of superstition and despotism.

In this general view of the progress of the representative system, and of the extensive acknowledgement that the people, ought, through that system, to participate in the government, we have to conclude that the cause of liberty has been eminently victorious. It has obtained perhaps, as much as it is possible for it to obtain, in the present circumstances of mankind. Knowledge, though widely diffused, has not yet removed some of the strongest prejudices. Men still revere the most debasing institutions; the sanctity of antiquity still gives an awe to ignorance and to error; the splendor of conquest, and the enthusiasm of military renown reduced thousands in France, at the moment that her freedom was making itself felt in every corner of Europe, to the servile admiration of a successful general, & drew to an imperial throne, that honor which was due to the energies of a republic. The prevalence of liberty is therefore limited by the want of universal knowledge; even knowledge itself, from the very imperfections of human nature, must be always fluctuating; it may sometimes recede as well as increase; but the political improvements that accompany that increase are so many fixed and permanent advantages gained by mankind. They are the strong holds, the fortresses, of human welfare, and it is the business of all those who comprehend their value to defend them, at all periods against the inroads of ignorance. In this point of view, the establishment of the representative system in so many kingdoms of the continent is truly important. Let the advocates for the ancient family-claim of monarchs rejoice at the restoration of the Bourbons in France, but the friends of liberty have much more reason to rejoice, that the great principle, which is the foundation of all justice, is admitted in those states where those ancient families reigned hitherto, only to oppress.

But while we congratulate mankind on this great victory over feudalism, in what situation is the representative system in Britain? Here, where it may almost be said to have had its birth, & whence other nations derive the example, on which they frame the outline of their new institutions, have we preserved that fabric in its purity, which they so eagerly endeavor to imitate or surpass? The nations of the continent have taken up this principle of legislation, at a time when the interests of mankind are better understood, and when the prejudices of superstition, prevalent as they are, have certainly less sway than during any former era of English history. Does it not, therefore, behoove us to watch attentively the modifications with which they accept the representative system, and to attend to all the improvements that it is found capable of receiving? In most of the plans into which these nations have entered, we find that the deputies will be sent, not by towns, but either by districts, or by a certain numerical proportion of inhabitants. This expedient will prevent all the evils which we experience from the borough system.

And shall we, who have set the example of a representative body of the legislature to the rest of the world, continue to behold that legislature with regard to ourselves, divided by turbulent factions, while people who are just emerging from despotism, are to enjoy it in a state of comparative perfection? With us, it is continually made a tool of corruption or contention; a portion of it is directed by a manager appointed by the administration, while another portion is in the hands of those who are ever demanding the possession of places held by their opponents.

The representation of the people has in this country been repeatedly proved to be the property of an oligarchy; the absolute inheritance of a few wealthy men; and there are instances of its sale and purchase recorded on the journals of that very assembly, which is supposed to consist of the representatives of the people of the kingdom.

Shall we, then, after having paid most liberally for the maintenance of a war, which with all its calamities, has been instrumental to the progress of freedom, not participate in the greatest of the benefits that are to ensue from its close? We have on our own shores that man, illustrious as a warrior, and beneficial in his institutions as an emperor, but who perverted the victories of liberty to his own aggrandizement; we have been greatly instrumental in overthrowing that man; and shall we gain no advantage from the high position which we have attained? Shall we not show the world, that we have really had "the liberation of Europe at heart," and that having seen, with pleasure, the representative system extending itself through every state, we are now actuated by the generous spirit of emulation in the cause of liberty, by immediately endeavoring to improve that example, which we have already successfully given to mankind?

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax laid under the act of Congress of August 2, 1813, on the following described property, situate in this State, having remained one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies, that the tax had become due and payable, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax due thereon, with an addition of twenty per centum, will be sold at public sale at the Court house in the Town of Hillsborough, in the County of Orange, on the 4th day of October, 1815, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Table with columns: Name of taxable persons, Description of property, Amount payable. Lists various individuals and their property across different counties like Wake, Orange, Granville, Warren, Northampton, and Franklin.

Table of public sales and notices. Includes sections for MARTIN, HALIFAX, ROCKINGHAM, GUILFORD, JONES, GREENE, JOHNSTON, LENOIR, and SHOCCO SPRINGS. Lists names, property descriptions, and dates.

PUBLIC SALE. On Wednesday, the 4th of October next, at my Opossum Quarter Plantation, near Warrenton, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, all the stock of Cattle, amongst which is a good yoke of Steers, stock of Hogs and Sheep, &c. Also, all the Plantation Utensils, crop of Tobacco and Fodder. On the next day, the 5th October—the Sale will commence at the place where I now live, and continue from day to day until all is disposed of; at which time and place, will be sold upon the same terms, the crop of Fodder, some Cattle and Hogs, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, also, 10 or 15 likely young NEGROES. This sale will be worth the attention of those who wish to purchase any of the above Property, as it will be without reserve, being about to remove to the Western Country. O. FITTS. August 29. 32 4w

PUBLIC SALE. CABINET and Chairs, as well as other persons, would do well to attend the Sale of Articles advertised below, being the whole of the remaining Stock of Mr. Zenas Bronson, late of Raleigh. It may be relied on that the whole will be struck off, without reserve; as all the judgments lying against the Property are then to be satisfied. Those therefore, who may desire to purchase, will have no other opportunity.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be Sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the house now occupied by George Grimes, on Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, on Monday the 4th day of September next, the following Property, to wit: A QUANTITY of Mahogany Plank and Scauling; some Walnut Plank, Maple Plank, and Cherry Plank; a large quantity of Wooden Clocks and Cases; a quantity of Brass Mounting; one Mahogany Log; a parcel of Jugs with Vermilion & other things in them; some Wearing Apparel; a Blanket; two Pa at Stones, Stove and Pipe; a parcel of Hand-saws; one Diamond for cutting Glass; and sundry other Articles which were leveled at the instance of Lewis S. Mure & heirs supposed to be the property of Zenas Bronson. L. LANE Sheriff. August 24 1815 31-3t

State of North-Carolina, Randolph County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1815.

Benjamin Elliott, Or, Attai Nathan Newby, Or, Attai. Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant resides in another State; It is ordered, that publication of this suit be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said County, on the first Monday of November next, to plead and to answer, or final judgment will be entered against him. A Copy, JESSE HARPER, c. c. 32. 3w

State of North-Carolina, HEARTFORD COUNTY. Court of Equity, April Term, 1815.

William Jones, Howell Jones and Temperance Scott, Adm's of John Scott, Dec. George Campbell and Mary, his wife, James Mungo and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Scott & Matthias Deans, guardian to Julia, James, Peggy, Lydia, William and George Scott, heirs at law of the said John Scott deceased. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Campbell and Mary his wife, and Samuel Scott, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered that public notice be given for three months in the Raleigh Register, that the said George and Mary his wife and Samuel Scott be and appear before the Judge of our said Court for the county of Hertford, at the Court house in Winton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, answer to the bill of complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso. Copy, HOWELL JONES, c. c. 26 3m

ROGERS'S Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, For Coughs, Consumptions & Asthmata. The most obstinate Coughs yield to it. THE preposterous composition of inflammatory drugs—the disappointment I repeatedly experienced in my practice, from remedies, highly recommended, added to my own predisposition to Pulmonic Complaints, were powerful inducements with me to consider whether a compound, consisting of vegetable substances, could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening distraction of the Lungs. I now offer to the public, the result of twenty years experience on this subject. No expense or trouble has been spared in this composition. That no medicine, for Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints has been so successful as my Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent would become a mention in this address. But if the attestations of persons of the highest respectability, of its efficacy, which will be shown to any person—the great and increasing demand for it may be called proof, it is proved. GEO ROGERS. Northampton, Mass. July, 1814. The above Medicine for sale at JOS GALE'S Store, Raleigh.

SHOCCO SPRINGS. At the time the Proprietor engaged with Gen. Williams for the Shocco Springs, he observed an advertisement in the Register with the names of E. J. Jones, H. H. Jones & J. Hunter, annexed thereto, fixing the price of board at one Dollar per day for grown people, half price for children and servants, and fifty cents for each horse. He believing that those gentlemen would adhere to their advertisement, Gen. Williams and himself concluded to board at the same. Since which Mr. Hunter and H. Jones has reduced the price of board without apprising either Mr. E. J. Jones or the Proprietor of it. In consequence of which the boarders at Mr. Hill Jones's and J. Hunter's, were prohibited from the benefit of the water, which would not have been done, had those gentlemen adhered to their pledge. Those who intend visiting the Springs can be well accommodated either at Mr. E. J. Jones's within one mile of the Springs, or at the Springs, by J. H. HAWKINS, Proprietor. August 31. 32-3t