BOX THE BRINDING REVIEW

LIBERTY OF THE CONTENEN. TAL PRESS.

In endeavoring to estimate what, during the next age, may be the influence of the press in improving the condition of the European world, it is natural to turn our first attention to country has long enjoyed the distruction of serving as a kind of model to her continental neighbors; and many powerful circumstances ensure to her a leading influence in their conduct and character. Her language is in some measure, the aniversal languages her position is central; she is, on the whole, the most powerful, and the most accomplished nation; & the character of her people is active and imposing. What is enjoyed and admired in France, will not easily fail of being desired in other countries where it is wanting. Celebrated books, published in France, can never be altogether excluded from any country in Europe; and we may, therefore, pretty safely conclude, that the degree of liberty enjoyed by the French press, will go far to determine the rapidity with which salutary truths are likely to be disseminated in the rest of the continent. In no single event, therefore, were the interests of humanity ever more deeply concerned, than in the species of government which may in will be very rapid during the years this respect, be established in that coun- that are first to ensue. It will not,

In trying to conjecture what degree of liberty the press is likely to enjoy! in France, the melancholy experience of human affairs seems to require that we should anticipate the worst, rather than the best state of Cutys, of which its present civilization will admit. Suppose the Bourbonsagain restored; and suppose them as able as they were before, to set aside dery stipulation in favor of good government, and, among the rest, the liberty of the press -how adverse soeve the laws may then be to a free discission, the laws to a certain extent, will prove impo-Where the discreance between tuem and the public pinion has risen to a certain height, fley cannot be executed-and their very forms become the means of evasion. The grand question therefore . What extent of free discussion tay the state of public opinion in Fince be expected to ensure, in spite of all which bad laws and a bad government can effect to repress it? for tis, in truth, is all the liberty to while with any assurance, we are entitle to look forward.

When doctrines thich lay as solid: and as broad a foundation for the liberry of the press, s those which weil have quoted from the work of M. Constant, are published in the most popular works of the tile; and when the people have fairly ad the experience of so considerable degree of that liberty, as has in facexisted in France during several moths, we do trust, and with some conflence, that theimpulse towards it in he public mind is too powerful to be todaed; and that even the return of te Bourbons, with angmented powers | spread the reign of darkitess, will no be altogether able to prevent the subiplication and

circulation of usefulbooks.

If it should happen, wat a family, claiming to hold its sovereign powers, not by the will of the people, but by hereditary & intefeasible right; a family regarding every thing which it permits the people to enjoy as the effect of its grice and bounty, tot part of that which the people dught to claim -and, fit is withheld, to take be aracy of sovereigns, there will ce tainly be geat reason to fear, that almost ever restriction which law and govesment can maintain, will be impose upon the freedom of the press in pince. Our hopes, therefore, are need in what the state of the public ind may produce, in spite of law & f government. It former wproduced considerable results, in opposition to both; and we have reason to conclude that it is still more strengthened and enlightened at the present, than at a-

In other respects, however, the si-tuation of Europe, we fear, is less fa-vorable to this, or any other species of freedom. In former times. Holland was a republic ; and enjoyed a press eninently free. From the press of Holland issued books, composed in

France and other countries in which they durst not have appeared, & thence made their way into every quarter of Europe. This was an advantage of unspeakable importance. Holland, by the power of the confederated sovereigns, who seem so eager to help all the world to kings, has been constrained to receive a king; and under him, it is scarcely to be expected that the same liberty will be indulged. Germany, too, was formerly divided into a great number of little states. A book which could not be printed in one of them, might often be printed in ano-

The free cities allowed great liberties to the press; and, upon the * hole the circulation of useful truth was considerably favored in all that mighty empire. There is no chance whatever that any such ficilities will be granted under the arrangements which may be ultimately made by the Sovereigns of the Congress of Vienna. Of all the ancient resources for the free expression of thought, on the continent of Europe. Geneva alone appears to be reserved. But what powers of aiding fils great cause, even she may be alfiwed to exercise, yet remains to be

Under all the circumstances of the rase, we cannot find reason to hope that the progress of the human mind however, it may easily be foreseen, be cither stationary or quiet; and never again will it wear its shackles with contentment. Arrangements, almost all unfavorable to human nature, may, in the present state of affairs, be expected to be made. But they will produce dissatisfaction; and, in the end; an irresistable desire of change. Henceforth, too, changes will be more easily effected. The superstitious reverence for princes and men of authority, is prodigiously weakened over all the civilized world. What is bad in governments will not much longer have any thing but the bayonet for its supports and, under the state of preparation, which, in the more cultivated parts of Europe, the human mind has attained, it seems not much to be dreaded, that any set of arrangements which shall deprive it of the liberty of the press will be of long duration. It is hard to tell how soon events may open a way for its triumphont establish-

From Colbett's Political Register, Dec. 9,

PLAN

For the publishing of truth, and for keepin interemirse shall tend to assist the course of

"I kept silence," says St. Paul, weven from guad mords, though it was pain and grief to me." In this repect have, for a long while, been imitating the apostle. It has been great pain and grief to me to refrain putting upon paper numerous truths, which, if inade public, could not have failed to I pray, which is about to be put into exdo much public good. I am resolved to submit to this restraint no longer. I am resolved to make a great effort to secure the means of freely expressing my thoughts to millions of people, on the other side of the Atlantic, and. through that channel, to every part of the world, where truth has, or can obtain circulation.

in England, the publication of TRUIR, dealt in any thing but ley politics, & clearly proved truth, nay, notorious matters closely connected with poli- communicating with the Register thro' truth, though concerning public men tics. No false statement has ever him, or them, will be pointed out. and their actions as public men, may knowingly been made by me; and in Nothing appears to me to be more ea-be deemed a crime, and punished with any thing I may write, or recommend sy of execution; and for my own part. gain send on the throne of that great heavy fines, and even with pillory be- shall be doubly scrupulous in sticking in aiding the undertaking. a line does not suit my taste. Without saying any thing about motives: without making any professions, I shall simply observe, that it is my wish to be able, with safety to myself, to express the opinions that I entertein, and to promulgate, through the press, such facts, conserning public mon and measures, as I am in possession of, and as I think proper to pro-

It is, therefore, proposed to place in the city of New-York, some pe shall cause to be printed; and publish ed in that city, a throughout the United States, such writings as the authors may not choose to put to press here. In England the letter founders and press makers, are compelled to keep and to render an account to the government of all the troes and presses

that they sell, and of the persons to ing houses in America were poured whom they sell them. No man dares into England none but those newsputo have types or a press in his posses- pers which represented the country as sion without a livense. No printer resolved to depose the President radares put any thing to press without ther than presecute a war against Eng-being able and ready to discover, and land. Those papers were regarded by swear to, the author, or his employer. No printer dares print any thing without putting his name to it. The man who publishes is liable to punishment as well as he who writes or who prints. To sell, or give away, to lay upon a counter or a table, to lend, or to send by the post, is to publish. Such is law in England; and whenever any one complains of this law; when he complains that the law is not what it was 20 years ago; the approvers of this new law tell him, that, if he does not like it, he may leave the country; or, in the words of Fuller, a late member of parliament, " if they do not like it, n them, let them Lave it."

But though a man does not like to have his mind subjected to these restraints, he may like the country as well as Fuller. He may have an eshim to the country; and what is more, he may think, that duty even towards that country, bids him remain in it.— However, as to the writings, THEY may leave the country. So far Fuller's ce may be followed, if proper ar-

ements are made for that purpose. To do this thing well; to put the tween England and America, carried on by persons of some talent, and of great zeal and activity. To trust to the casual communications of bookselters, or editors of papers, would never answer. They have their business to attend to, and that is incompatible with the keeping up of a literary intercourse of any considerable magnitude, and especially one of the kind here contemplated.

An intelligent person, fixed in the city of New-York, would not only cause to be printed and promulgated any original writings sent to him from England: but he would be able to send from America to England such American publications as he might think likely to be useful here; and if any curious persons wished to see the original writings that he published at N. York, they might, through the same means, obtain

As for myself, I must confess, that I would rather live on bread and water for the remainder of my life, than not have a regular literary intercourse with America. That is now the only country in the world, in the fate of which one can feel much interest. If ion in America constantly before the political good is to come at last, it must come through that channel. It is of the very first importance, that every thing appertaining to that country should be well known here; and that every thing appertaining to this country should be well known there. Both these may be accomplished by the ecution, and the details of which plan will hereafter be fully laid before the

But, even in this stage of the project, I cannot refrain from stating, for myself, that, those who may look upon this as a scheme for the disseminating of venom, of falsehood, of scandalous anecdotes, will find themselves disapcoording to the practice of the law pointed. For many years I have not to the truth. Let no or e say, that this resort to the American press is taking an unfair advantage. My adversaries will have the same channel of promulgation at their command; and they will have a thousand times as much extransous weight and influence as I can

possibly have.
The communication between England and America is now, and always has been carried on by the merchants & by manufacturers and their agents. Such newspapers and other periodical sublications, in both countries, as a surred the riews of these persons, and according ed with their feelings, lave, exour ministers and by the nation, as truly describing the state of the public mind in America; and as it is well known to every man in England, the universal expectation was, that the people of America were ready to pull down their government, and to throw themselves into our arms. Nav. it is notorious, that lord Liverpool, in the house of lords, so late as in the fall of 1814, said, that the people of the U. States seemed, by their kind treatment of our officers who were prisoners of war, " to be disposed to put themselves under the protection of his majesty's government." Even the battles at sea and on the Chippewa, had not removed the false impression. When, indeed the destructive thunder of the American arms was heard from Lake Champlain and New-Orleans, the ministers were undeceived; but the nation was not, and has not been to this hour.

Is it not then, of vast importance, that the two nations should know one the following will be the Rates of Posts another? Go to the commercial confee-houses in London, where files of American newspapers are kept, and you see there only such papers as are under influence of commercial men. machine into efficient motion, and to To read those files one would suppose Any distance not exceeding keep up that motion, there must be all the United States to be still a colony regular and rapid communication be- of England. The yeomanny, who form the strength, and who really speak the voice of America, being under the beak of neither government nor landlords. have no correspondents in England, have no English agents to truckle to for trust or forbearance, have not the praises of aristocracy eternally dinned in their ears, and, therefore, have fair play for their good sense and integrity. But, they send no newspapers & pamphlets to England. They perform no part of the work of communication. This is wholly left to the most powerful of the sons of trade and commerce : and, though there are, without doubt, many of these who are true to the interests of their country; still the great majority must, and they notoriously But if carried to any post-office in the do, act under the bias of an opposite tendency.

This evil, which is really a great evil to the whole world, would be, in a great measure, checked by the plan now proposed. For a regular and speedy communication between the editor of the Register, and an intelligent and active person in America, a communication which would enable that ed itor to keep the state of public opineyes of the English, and to make the Americans acquainfed, with all that is passing here, would, and must, defeat in a short time, all the endeavors of those whose object it might be to give false impressions. The interests of mankind demand the truth, and the wholetruth, and nothing but the truth, with regard to both governments, should be known to the people in both countries; and, if there be a man, who has it in his power to make it known, and who does not do it, he neglects the performance of his duty

It is with these impressions on mind, that I have suggested the PLAN, and that I shall lend the utmost of my attention to the carrying of it into effect. The person, or persons going out, will hereafter be named; and the mode of

WRAPPING PAPER GALES has just finished making a quantity of good WHAPPING PAPER of both large and small sizes. The large he sells at \$25 a Ream, the small at \$15.

Maleigh, March 14.

VILLS AND LANDS FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale his Mills on Crabtree; consisting of a Saw, Grist, and interior is now and always has been carried on by the interchants to by manufacturers and their arguing. Since the product of the period o

STRAYED OR STOLEN

ILOM the Subscriber, (residing in Meck-lenburg county, North-Carolina) durout of the Stable of J seph Hart in Lincoln county, a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, about 14. and a half hands high, heavy made, a small blaze in her face, a blemish in her left eyo occasioned by the st oke of a whip, her hind feet both white and remarkably rutfooted bo h behind and before. Any person giving information so that I get her sgain, shall be well rewarded.

SAMUEL BEED March 1.

RAN AWAY.

From John B. Powell's, in Warren County, April 1813. NEGRO WENCH NAMED FAN, raised

In that County, aged about 40 years, a ther vellow complexion, 5 feet and a half high some of her fore-teeth missing, a scar on one of her arms helow her elbow occasioned by the cut of a knife. Carried off a quantity of good crothes, some silk. The said Nacho now be-longs to the estate of Thomas Stackhouse, dec'd. FIFTY DOCLARS REWARD WIL be given on delivery of said Negro to me a Warrenton, or THIRTY DOLLARS if secur ed in any jail so that I can get her.
THOS. BRAGG, Administration

Jan. 15th. 1316.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

age on and after the first of April next, agreeably to act of Congress passed Febru-For Single Lettere, composed of one piece of

Over 40 and not exceeding Over 150 Over 300

Double Leiters or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double Traple Letters - with triple those rates.

Quadrufle Letters-with quadruple those Every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ource or more, is to be charged with single postage

for each quarter of an ounce ; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four disfinct letters. Rates of Postage of Newspapers.

Each paper carried not over 100 miles 1 State in which it is printed, whatever be the dis ance, the sate is,

Magazines and Pamphlets

are rated by the sheet. Garrieri not over 50 miles, per sheet Over 50 and not over 100, do. Any grea er d stance, R. J. MEIGS, Jr. P. M. G. Ceneral Post Office. Feb. 15, 1816.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

18th January, 1816. HE Board of Naval Commissioners will proposals for furnishing the following descrip-tion of articles required for navy use, viz. Cannon, carronales and cannon locks. Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead,
Saltpetre, sulplain
Cannon and printing powder

swords, boarding pikes Copper—Sharthing asserted, say 1-8 of 12 ozs. 1-8th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 26 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 32 ezs. and 1-8th of 34

Copper holts, spikes, sheathing nails-23, Lend in pigs and sheets Anchors from 300 to 8000 lbs. Iron Kentledge Hemp, American

Twine—whopping, sewing and seine /-Staves-leger-pipe, ho

seamen's clothing-hats, shoes, trowsers Flanuel and wild-bore for cartridges

Dignum vitie and paints

To be delivered either at Washington, Boson or New York.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these reicles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind -the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form.

Proposals to furnish—
for the use of the Nawy, made by—
in consequence of

in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816.

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the commissioners will enter into contrast; and in cases where the articles are not to be intractively delivered and paul for, the contractive to the required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts and it will be well for the in to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their supeties, and evidence of their competency.

On the first day of April next and part learners are the first day of April next and part learners.

their competency.
On the first day of April next, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted.

opon. JOHN RODGERS, President Of the Board of Nany Commissioners.