

PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

Sir Francis Burdett's Address to the Electors of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN.—In addressing so enlightened a portion of the community as the electors of the great metropolitan city of Westminster, it would ill become me to adopt the hacknied style of congratulation and profession usual on occasions like the present. I cannot congratulate the people on the opportunity afforded them for redressing their manifold grievances, by a due exercise of their constitutional right to appoint their representatives in Parliament, well knowing, and that too, they know full well who cause this cheating appearance of an election to take place, that no such opportunity is, in point of fact, or is intended to be, afforded the people. You, gentlemen, are too well informed of the real condition of your country, not to regard such language as deceptive, and to treat it with merited contempt. Neither can I, with truth, profess that I shall be highly, or at all, gratified, by being returned a member of an Assembly where corruption is acknowledged to be as "notorious as the sun at noon day," and where "practices which would have made our forefathers startle with indignation, in utter oblivion of every former maxim and feeling of parliament," have been impudently avowed, & shamelessly justified. This has brought us into a situation almost impossible, within the limits of an advertisement, to depict. Nine hundred millions of debt; inland fortresses under the name of barracks; an army of German and other foreign mercenaries; an army of spies and informers; of tax and excise agents; an inquisition of private property; a phantom for a king; a degraded aristocracy; an oppressed people; a confiding parliament; irresponsible ministers; a corrupt and intimidated press; pensioned justices; packed juries; vague and sanguinary laws, sometimes shamefully relaxed, at other times violently stretched beyond their tone; which, together with a host of failures of foreign expeditions, and the present crushing burden of taxation, are some of the bitter fruits of corruption in the House of Commons. A House of Commons, the members of which did, agreeably to a return laid before it in 1808, put into their own pockets 178,994, a year in sinecures, salaries and pensions; besides their Staff-Appointments, and their Commissions, and besides the money received by their wives and other relations. In fact, the whole of the evil arises here. Those who vote the money are, some way or other, interested in the expenditure of it. The small number of independent men have no weight at all.

Gentlemen, it is often affirmed, that the savings in our power to be made from Sinécures and Pensions, would afford no relief to the people? Let us take a few out of numerous instances. The House of Commons itself, in sheer places and pensions, swallow as much as would give fifty shillings a year to 71,225 families. Would this be nothing? Would it not be felt by the people? Lord Arden, brother to the late Minister, with reversion to the late Minister himself, receives from his sinecures 38,574, a year. This is the exact sum stated. But it is said, that he has besides an immense sum arising from interest. Here is support all the year round, at twelve shillings a week, for more than a thousand families. The same may be said for the family of Grenville. The Duke of Grafton's sinecures & pensions would maintain half as many; and, in short, it is in this way the nation is impoverished, and reduced to misery. The lord chief justice, Ellenborough, besides his salary, receives in sinecures, 8,993, a year; besides having offices to sell, and participating in the emoluments of his own jailer. The sinecures of the chief justice would keep 300 families. Mr. Garniers, the Apothecary General, has a clear 12,000, a year, according to his own acknowledgement. Besides the sums given to the Princes out of the Droits of the Admiralty, the King's private property in the funds, exempted from the income tax, and Mr. Addington (the maker and the breaker of the treaty of Amiens) in 1801, misapplying upwards of 50,000, (voted for the civil list) as a loan to the Duke of York, on-

ly a small part of which has been repaid, and that without interest. What noble examples they set us of making sacrifices—and for reconciling the people to their sufferings, from the weight of the taxes, and the distresses of the times!

Gentlemen, there was formerly a law for putting a badge of distinction on every pauper receiving alms from his parish; but what badges of infamy do those men deserve, who thus extort alms from every poor man in every parish in England—who embezzle, in unmerited pensions, and sinecure places, and divert into private purses the public resources of their country?

Gentlemen, our usurping oligarchy assumes a power of making our most innocent actions misdemeanors; of determining points of law without appeal; and of imprisoning our persons without trial; and breaking open our houses with the standing army; and murdering the people in the streets, by soldiers paid by the people themselves for their defence. Gentlemen, before recent experience, we should have hardly thought that a bare vote of the lower house would have been of sufficient force, in any Court of Justice, to overpower the solemn enactments of the king and parliaments.

Gentlemen, the judges, in the time of Charles I. decided against Hampden in the great cause of ship money—*ut fecundum legem onerateur* Joannes Hampden. Gentlemen, in the action brought against me by the present excellent high bailiff of Westminster, which I defended because I tho't it my duty not to give up your rights, Lord Ellenborough directed the jury to find a verdict for the high bailiff, reasoning in this curious manner:—

"The burden and the benefit ought to go together, therefore as I had the benefit," said his lordship, "by taking the seat, the election expenses ought to fall upon me." As to taking the seat, that was compulsory in obedience to the king's writ, and what the benefit is, of a seat in the House of Commons, I am still to learn. How his lordship could make so many blunders, both in law and logic, in so small a compass, it is impossible to imagine, unless it could, for an instant be supposed, that his lordship spoke from experience: and that, having found a seat in the house a convenient stepping stone to the bench, he had forgotten the ancient theory in the modern practice of the constitution; with the latter of which his lordship is said to be full as well acquainted as with the former. But there is nothing in the conduct of judges, either ancient or modern, to induce us to resign, at the shrine of their authority, all pretensions to common sense, and to the understanding of plain English. How are we the better for the noble struggle of our forefathers against arbitrary power in the king, if we endure it in much worse hands—those of our fellow subjects? What signifies to us the law declaring, that no man shall be imprisoned without lawful judgment of his peers, if the jargon of "*Lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*" (a scrap of latin ever introduced to cover a cheat) can render all law useless. How is the flock the better for being safe from the wolf, if they are devoured by the very dogs placed to defend them? What avails resisting the lion to fall into the jaws of the jackall? To have pinioned the eagle's wing to become the prey of hawks and kites? Despicable condition! cheated, sold, and arbitrarily ruled by our own servants, who exceed Judas in treachery, and equal him in guilt! The House of Commons, instituted to redress our grievances, is become the greatest of all grievances, itself the ready instrument of all our oppressors: a two edged sword to destroy, instead of a shield to protect us!

Gentlemen, the people of England are entitled, by several positive laws, as well as by that which is superior to all law, reason and common sense, & common good, to annual Parliaments and free elections. These are the vital principles of the constitution: the only means of insuring Justice, Peace and Security, to the community at large.

Gentlemen, we once had this happiness: our laws were made by Representatives of our own choosing; our money was not taken from us but by our own consent, and the laws made by common consent were the measure of

the king's rule, and subject's obedience. To use the words of our great Dramatic Bard,

"Look here upon this picture and on this The counterfeit presentment of two brothers. See what a grace was seated on his brow 'T' A combination, and a form, indeed; Where every God did seem to set his seal. This was your countryman: Look now, what follows Here is your countryman."

We may well conclude by adding, with the poet,

"What devil was't That thus has cozen'd us at hoodman blind."

Gentlemen, under the present system no change of ministry can be permanently and importantly useful to the country. The present are just as good as any of their predecessors during the present reign, or as any that are likely to succeed them. The fault is not in the individuals, but in the system; a system under which no nation ever did or can prosper: a system of the most infamous and complicated corruption.

To this infernal situation of the country, I desire to draw the attention of my countrymen, persuaded that from hence alone proceeds all our internal sufferings and external weakness; by the removal of this system, you may have foreign conquest, if, even victory and conquest would serve only to enhance, and to confirm the national servitude, depravity and misery. This system must be put a stop to by efforts from without the doors of the House of Commons, for, be assured the gentlemen within will never reform themselves. They will no more part with their rotten boroughs than a highwayman with his pistols. The SPIRIT OF HAMPDEN must revive in the breasts of our country gentlemen, and the people, with united voice must demand Reform in a language not to be misunderstood.—Until some such spirit shall manifest itself, I am desirous of withdrawing from acting a part in the low farce carried on in St. Stephen's; of resigning into your hands your delegated trust; of returning to that retirement I had chosen when you so unexpectedly placed me in your service; thinking that in so degrading a state of the country, "the post of honor is a private station." At the same time, gentlemen, be well assured that nothing can efface from my recollection the deep impression of your noble and generous conduct. On this point all the world are agreed, whatever difference of opinion may exist about the object of your choice. Gentlemen, your kind and considerate behaviour has made a burthen far too heavy for my shoulders, sit easier than I could have expected. Not only have I been free from importunity, but even from the slightest request from a single individual of your numerous body.

Gentlemen, this conduct fills me with esteem and respect, and must ever bind me to the electors of Westminster by indissoluble ties of gratitude and affection. But, gentlemen, I do most earnestly wish to spare myself the mortification; and you the disappointment, of passing a painful life in undignified, because unsupported and unavailing efforts to stem a torrent of corruption, as irresistible as infamous; of "dipping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up."

Gentlemen, I remain with the most profound gratitude and devotion your humble servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT.

The celebrated Horse,

SHYLOCK,

Will stand the ensuing season at my Stable in Northampton county, N. C. eight miles from the Courthouse, ten from the town of Halifax & seventy from Belfield, on the road leading from Halifax to Belfield. Will be let to mares 25 dollars the season, if paid by the expiration thereof, or 30 dollars payable by the 25th of December next, with one dollar to the groom in every instance.—Very extensive and well inclosed pastures for the benefit of mares left with the horse; they shall be fed according to direction, which money must be paid when the mares are taken away. My attention shall be such as to try to prevent any accident, though no responsibility if any should occur. The season has already commenced, and will expire on the first of August. Shylock is a beautiful bay, five feet two inches high, with black legs, mane and tail—of superior form, great action, and such substance and stamina as the best judges say they have never before seen.

JOHN D. AMIS. 63 6w

April 1, 1816.

LOTS,

Adjoining the Town of Danville in Watauga County, Virginia,

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Solomon Debow, to secure certain debts due by him to the State Bank of North Carolina,

A TRACT OF LAND, laid out into more than Sixty Lots, with convenient Streets and Alleys, adjoining the Town of Danville, and intended to form a part of said Town, will be exposed to Sale, on the 7th day of June next, on the premises. The terms of the sale will be, cash for all sums under an hundred dollars; a credit of six and twelve months will be given for all sums above an hundred dollars, which sums must be secured by notes made negotiable and payable at the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, bearing interest from the date, and having two indorsers resident in the State of North-Carolina.

Many of the Lots now offered for sale are well situated for Business—and gentlemen who wish to make establishments in Danville are invited to attend the sale.

Thomas Ruffin, Trustee, &c.

April 1, 1816. 63 tds

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Charlotte, N. C. on the night of the 7th inst. FOUR likely NEGROES; viz. TOM & THREE OF HIS CHILDREN

Tom is about 47 years of age, dark complexioned stout made, grey headed, has a remarkable white spot on the side of his neck, and scars of white across his breast. Stephen is about 20 years of age, stout made, has a scar in his under lip cut with a penknife.

Pugry is about 14 years of age. Ellick is about 12 years of age, some of his jaw teeth are rotten.

They are all middling well clothed, and took with them a number of good clothing. They also took a shot Gun and two Pistols.

I purchased the above Negroes some years ago of the estate of Wallis Alexander, Esq. deceased, of Lincoln county, N. C.

I will give the above reward and pay all reasonable expenses to any person who will apprehend said Negroes, and deliver them to me in Charlotte, or secure them in any Jail, so that I get them.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

April 11, 1816. 66 3w

HARDWARE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, For Western Bank paper.

MICHAEL KIMMEL,

No. 4, North Howard Street,—opposite Mr. Joseph Worley's Tavern, BALTIMORE.

NOW opening 502 Packages assorted CUTLERY, SADDLERY, PLATED BRASS and JAPANNED WARE, BUTTIONS, &c. &c.

And a further Supply expected by the first Spring ships. It will be worth the attention of purchasers to call, as those Goods have been purchased for Cash in England; the Assortment will be sold low for cash, or on liberal credit for acceptances in the City. February 12, 1816. 61 3m

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of Wilmington, N. C. a Weekly Paper, to be entitled,

THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER.

The subscriber proposes to publish a Weekly Paper under the above title: being convinced that the present and increasing importance of Wilmington, warrants the undertaking, and that sufficient support will be given, should the wants of the establishment, entitle it to the patronage of the public.

It is not the wish of the Editor, to enter into a discussion of the opinions or measures of Parties in this Prospectus; but as the political complexion of a News-Paper is a matter of importance to its Patrons, he conceives it his duty to state, that the politics of this Paper will be decidedly Republican.

The wise and patriotic measures adopted by our government previous to, and during the late contest with Great-Britain, in the opinion of the Editor, set all rivalship in theory, or competition in practice, at defiance. And while the present, or any future Administration, shall continue to pursue a course which has exalted the American character to a zenith of glory, to which the despotic powers of Europe may aspire in vain—the Cape-Fear Recorder, will contribute its humble energies towards advocating their policy.

The columns of this paper, will be open to temperate investigations of political subjects, emanating from any Party—but slanderous animadversions on the characters or conduct of men in office, as well as private citizens, will be avoided.

An account of the Prices Current, of Foreign and Domestic articles in this Port, will be given weekly, carefully corrected.

The Cape-Fear Recorder will commence about the first of May next, and all persons holding Subscriptions, will please to forward the names of subscribers to Wilmington, by that time.

The size of the Paper will be Super-Royal and printed on entire new type.

Terms—Three Dollars per Year—One Dollar and Fifty Cents payable on the receipt of the First Number—Advertisements will be inserted at the established prices in this place.

THOMAS LORING.

Wilmington, April, 1816.

The unequalled Race-Horse which never was beaten.



FLORIZEL.

A fine sorrel, sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Halifax Court-House, Virginia, throughout the season, except when shewn at public places, and will cost Thirty Dollars the season. Notes will be required when the Mare is covered, but the same may be discharged by twenty-five dollars if paid by the 15th of July.

We deem it unnecessary to say much in this advertisement respecting the pedigree or performances of Florizel, as these may be fully seen in his handbills—nor of his colts. There were upwards of one hundred & twenty of them winners of purses and sweepstakes in the last four years. Good pasturage has been procured within a few miles of his stand, at 25 cents per week, well inclosed, and may be fed with grain at the neighborhood price, if required. Servants boarded on reasonable terms, and one dollar in every case to the Groom, sent with the mare, likewise for board, grain and pasturage, or punctually paid when the mare is taken away. The great stake will be taken of mares, but cannot be liable for accidents, &c.

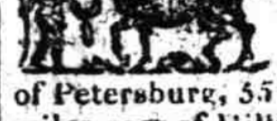
WIS SHERLEY,

For Major William Ball.

March 20

CHANCE,

A most beautiful blood bay and handsomely marked, the property of John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.



WILL Stand this Season

at the subscriber's Stable in the Town of Warrenton, 85 miles south of Petersburg, 35 miles north of Raleigh, 60 miles east of Hillsborough, & 35 miles west of Halifax.—And will be let to Mares at \$20 the season, to be paid within the season, which will end on the 15th of July, \$15 the leap, to be paid down, and \$40 to insure a mare to be in foal, and one dollar to the Groom in each instance. No liability for accidents of any kind.

CHANCE, from his performances and his real character is inferior to no horse ever imported into America. He was selected in England by the best judges for his present owner, at a very high price.

CHANCE was a good Racer. At Doncaster in 1800, he won the 100l. plate, beating Sir Solomon, Haphazard, Sportsman, Hyacinthus, &c.

At Rock-Springmeeting 1801, he won 50l. two mile heats, beating Honeycomb, Trumpeter, &c.

At Doncaster he won the Doncaster Stakes of ten guineas each, thirteen subscribers, with twenty guineas added, four miles, beating Hayacinthus, Cockfighter, &c. And the same day, he won the Gold Cup, four miles, beating Sir Solomon, Champion and Attainment.

At Malton, in 1803, at 8 st. lbs. he won a Sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, nine subscribers, two mile heats, beating Sir Solomon, 6 years old. 13lb. after which he fell lame, and was sold to Y. Duncomb for a Stallion, from whom he was purchased.

Good and extensive Pasturage for such Mares as may be submitted to the care of the subscriber and Servants board, gratis—and in case any person may want his mare fed, it shall be done well at 25 cents per day.

Pedigree of Chance.

He was got by Lurcher, his dam Recovery by Hyder Alley, his grandam Perdita by Herod. Lurcher was gotten by Dungannon, which was by Eclipse, his dam was by Dermotus, (or Eclipse). Hyder Alley was gotten by Blank, his dam by Regulus.

Performances of Chance's Colts.

1811—Grimalkin, (Mr. Duncomb's) 80 guineas at Malton, 100 guineas at Pontefract and the gold cup at Doncaster, four miles.

Speculator, (Sir G. Armytage's) 100 guineas at Doncaster.

1812—Mr. Seale's b. c. Chance, dam by Atticus, a Sweepstakes of 180 guineas at Stamford.

Mr. F. R. Price's b. c. Chance, by Chance, the Member's Plate of 70l. three miles, at Preston. Chance the favorite.

Sir G. Armytage's Accident, by Chance, the Maiden Plate of 50l. at Chesterfield; 3 mile heats.

Sir G. Armytage's b. c. Speculator, by Chance, the 100l. for all ages, 3 mile heats, at Pontefract, 3 to 1 on Speculator.

Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, the Sweepstakes of 200 guineas, at New Market. 6 to 4 on Grimalkin.

Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Lord G. H. Cavendish's Election, for 200 guineas, at New Market.

Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Lord Darlington's Trophionis, 5 years old, for the Jockey Club Plate of 50 guineas for all ages, at New Market, 6 to 4 on Grimalkin.

Duke of Rutland's b. c. Grimalkin, by Chance, the Garden Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Mr. Shakespeare's b. h. Chester, Lord Jersey's b. h. Invalid, Lord Foley's Soothsayer, Lord Darlington's Om des de Gaul and Mr. Andrew's Trophionis, 5 to 2 on Grimalkin.

Duke of Rutland's Grimalkin, by Chance, beat Mr. Shakespeare's bl. c. Hydaspes, 2 to 1 on Grimalkin.

With many others, the particulars not ascertained, the sheet Calendars only having arrived and all of them not regularly.

1812—Grimalkin is now considered the best 3 years old in England; the Duke of Rutland having refused 1400 guineas for him.

PHILEMON HAWKINS.

Warrenton, March 4, 1816. 61 t