## RALEIGH , REGISTER

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

## Vel. XVIII.



ENGLAND.
Fnox taix bostrox curowters 1 mo patmior Fuurth Letter on the present
Englana:

THE REFORMERS. Mr. Southey, in his late fetter to Willian smith, member of Paliament
Norwich, has the following re-
warks: Slavery has long ceased to be tolerat-





 Plans which wwild have led to the utmost
herrors of insurrcecion have been pere-
vented by the gevernment, and by the vented by the government, and by the
enactment of toron but necassary hav.
Let it not, howerer, ,ece suppesed that the the disease is healed because the ulcer may
shin over. The remedies by which the



It is well known that the Poet Lau-
reat is at present ene of the most determined enemies of reform in any stape, much more revolution-l.
tevimony will tierefore beconsidered
protty pretty grod evidence of the existence
of a great disposition to it amyty the
perile .ince lis spopinions would natupeoppie, since his opinions would natu-
Jaily leau him to overlok, as far as
as posibile, the appearances of such a
disposition. it is. however, at prelonger. The distress of the labouring Cusses is now so great, and its connec-
tion with the political system so obvins, that they are united to a man,
in demandinu a reformation of that
sutem in some way or other. Ali system in sone way or other. Are
tiat suffer tirough the country are
now of one party and all that make a
.
 t.r rlependants on the the alministration. is pot diffecult, therefore, to determine
on which side lies the physical force and the nuuzerical majority. The A.
ristrocry menepotize nearly alt the
wealth and par censequent nearly all weart, and per conse.
the cultavated talent.
Weaith. we know
 the taste of thie castomer. Where two can other, for the purchase of a-
祭 thing he tiat can pay best is sure
thave it. And hawever lamiliating not authorised Sy experieice to
opt from this list of articies. so plo-
ot public auction, the natural yesativiated part of the comedene of the
not even in thing where principo,
are at stake. As the ricliest client
and
 In general, however, a few may be
found ready to sacrifice personal in-
teret to in England at the present luty, But
prepmiderance of wealthis sis so great on
tite Aristocratic side,
ch
 lat right in that countrampion of of popu-
as the imagination could devise, no in in aividual possessed of commending in-
tellectual force and fiished educat. has yet been found to take the field.
When the strugute celremen France between Aristonacenced and in De-
mocracy, the ranks of the latter swarmwith mighty minds-There wre
Nirabeaus, the Talleyrnnds the ses, the Condercets and and theer, the-
But in England we see noth-
ait in this. The we see noth-
ail party
ii Parliamente on ouly two chamb
$\int \begin{aligned} & \text { pions. Sir Francis Burdett and L.ord } \\ & \text { Cochrane are the only two }\end{aligned}$ Cochrane are hee only two voices tha
undoubted right, a brilliant cause an a starving peopie have yet been able or
are sen are soon likely to command. Neithee
of these, as you well know, are mind of these, as you well know, are minds
of the highest order, and one of them is far from being personal'y respecta-
bie. Thie active champions out of Parliament are not more numerous o mech superior. Mr. Cobbett was
while he remained in England, a favo while he remained in England, a favo-
rable exception from the rest in point rabbe exception from the rest in point
of talents. Hunt, Cartwright, and the
other speakers, other speakers at public meetings
while publice meetingstested, were per Formers so much iifferior to the parts
they undertook, that in their hands what ought to be tragedy, degenerated While I was in England I attended one of these public meetings, which
was feld, I think, about the last of January, just atter the commencement
of thie present session of Pariament.
T The place of assembly was the open
square before the door of Westminste Hall, cailed Palace Yard, and the os
teusible ebject was to give the freelolders and inhabitants of Westminster an opportunity ot presenting an ad
dress to the Price Regent on occa
sion of the him as he was retursing in state, fron the House of Lords. The meeting
was appointed for 12 o'cleck, and about one the square was half filled wit
Westminster eleciors, generally no
 had been erected just in front of the
door of Westminster Hall, which was
Coc on occupped by the presiding officer, the
$H H_{2} \|$ Baiiit of Westminster, the nem bers for that borough, and other per
sons who intended to address the meet ing. The Bailiff opened the proceed
ings by a short formal address, and was followed by Major Cartw, wight
who moved the address to the who moved the address to the Prince
Regent. The Major is a veteran of near eighty, and apparently decrepid
and feeble beyond his years. His voice is aow so taint and broken that
he could hardly make himself heard by the authiucuc: Hant cumene for ward
atter the Major hal finished, and made a s.enecin of consididerable length. His
eloquence is of the hind produced by great assurance, a full flow of not very -he has alsp the advantage of a hand
sone face and oood person. The son
of Cobbett was fain to second the of Con for the Address, but this being
tion his sirst attenmte, ,his, voice thailed hing
fremn mere diffidence, and the procecid. ings mence cuded with we, speeches proceed trom the
two menters, Sir Two members, sir F. Burdett and Lord
Cochane.
The substance of all these speeche The substance of all these speeche
was nearly the same. They thace
the viserije of the country to the pre the viseries of the country to the pre-
sent political sstem, or, athey prase
it,. the boroghghmon, -invieither agoinst sinevecoues and pen-
sions, and inculcated the abonlut ne cessity of refurm. The address mov-
eif on tlis occasion was one of the aeti on tris occasion was one of the a-
biest compositions of the kind I have seen,
ing who was the pepputed writer.-
Thrwoh the whol I was rather mere ammsed with the significant gestures
ank
sperecies of the crowd and the sy mpathy that seemed to exist between
tiem and the orators, than withe the
 is not he ? ${ }^{\text {? }}$ - Hove he does give it to
'en ${ }^{2}$-with other expressions too ener getic to be inserted here, matie, with
eccasional shouts and huzzas, a most occasionat shiouts and hazzas, a nost
diverting accompaniment to the eriu.
cipal action. After the neeting Huat and young Cobbett got intoa hackney
coach together, from which the mob took of the horses and drew the patriots to their loiginys-1 abserved
Sar Francis staiing aiong alone and
rapidy cthrough the crowd towards his rapidy through the crowd towards his
own house, apparently eadeavoring to avoid notice.
Or late the Burdett lime inself, in the thy of Sause of of the rough reform, seems to be a tittle drawn in question. The truith is, he is
demen attached by bis fortune and rank to the Aristocracy, and begins perhaps to apsuccess of the the effiee that the full supported might have hepon hits own
interest. He possesses a fortune some 60 or 70,00000 . clear incomeand in private seciety is very courtly
and agreeable. His principles he de-

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1817
rived, as is well known, from the fa
nous Horne To rived, as is well known, from the
mousu Horne TTooke, and if he cou
have inherited his tatents have inherited his tatents would them, $_{\text {have ben a most }}^{\text {widable }}$
champion in the papular champion in the popular cause. As
it happens, his powers are pot of the iighest order, though respectabie. In ais political character be isable to do
them full justice, by the ffiency and elegance of his selocution. In the opiniun of one of the best jud des in Eng-
land, he is, take him altogether, perssm land, he is, take him altogether, person
voice and elocution, the finest orator they have. He speaks, savs the same
authority, aboce his mind, that is, the products of his mind, when er. ployed
in public speaking, are nuch spereriut
to those obtained in any other way. to those obtained in any other way.
He -logut ago separated himself from Parliament, but now that the popular annual lectares itself oand universat sut
frage, he is is in danger of being left befrage, he is in danger of being left be-
hind, for it is sunderstood that he would be quite satisfied with triennial Parliag-
ments, and the extension of suff ace to all he ho thors. When I heard him speak, whether in or out of Par-
hament, he rather avoided giving any decided opinion on these subjects. but efferts of all who were any way inter-
ested in the conmon cause. Upon the whote, it is iupossible not to regard
Sir $\mathbf{F}$. Burdett as an individual of great personal respectability; his
rank and wealth put him above the
and suspicion of sordidand vulgar motives,
in his polititial eftorts, and thouyh an
advocate for more advocate for more thorough reform
than is agreeabie to his peers in suciethan is agreeabie to his peers in socie-
ty, he has yetalways pleacied his cause without fury or enthusiasm, and lite man acting uppan solid grouaçs.
Mr. Brougham may be mentioned Mot precisely among the lealers of the popular party, but among thpse who
would glady have been so, could it asit is he invevish aganst then a Pa lianement more violently than any other member. Mr. Bruygham is a scotch-
man, and a lawyer of dastinction. He man, and a awer of ustinction. He
is also well known to the literary world as one of the principal writers
in the Edinburg Review, and it was
he that pointel the ther, of work a apinst Lord Byron's first pro-
laction, and drew upun himself and daction, and drew upun himself and
his brethren so unmeasured an attack expelled from the house, Mr. Broug is phoue from that factivus and deme cratic borough, and bengs willing, , , ike
Paul, to be all things to all men, he dectured himself at a public dinner, siven on tie occasion, a aecided friend
onnual Partiaments and universal suffrage-such declaration being unto an election. Unfortunately,
Lord Cochrane was re-elected, and Mr. Broughame wailed. re-elected, and his opinion as ill luck would have it committed to writing, and that in his own hand writung. So it happened
one day during tue session, after he one day duriny tine session, atter he
had been declaiming pretty violently ayainst these old favorite tenets of hic
hat Lord Cochrane produce the per, and read it to the house. The iv-
coosistency was pretty palpabie. consistency was pretty pal pable.
Brougham got over it in the follow way: "The noble Lord, (said hie,) excessively unfair to brug forward
this paper, as he knows that I have made a motion upon this subject, that comes onf for discussion int $a$ tew days,
when 1 shall dectlare my opinion full and in spite of the neble Lord's stra tagem 1 shall still reserve my full 0 satisfy the house for the present.
When I said uviversal suffraze, I did not mean exacily universal, but the suffrage of all freeholders ; and as to that another time.", This defence was thought quite satisfactory by his Whis
friends, though it was friends, thought it was ridicaled by the
Ministry, and found no great tavor with the people. Yet the man whe could pake this speech, is reckoned and one of the ablest lawyers in Eng and on
land.
lou
Counsellor Phillips may be number
ed among the friends of thorough re ed among the friends of thorough re
form, and notwitlistanding the ver form, and notwithstanding the very
faulty character of his eloquence at
present, will protboly present, will probably in time be
powerfut man, and a truly great ora
tor, He certainly possegses a yery
vigorous mind, and most of the ingre-
dients necessary for elo first order. Thiere lias been litherto a very considerable de fect in taste, of
a kind, however, likely, to be remedied as he grows older. Perhaps his stile
will not be the worse if he does not quite come down to the freesing point of Engrish criticism: Universal suffrage and annual Parluanenits are at present the watch word
of the reformers, and some discussion has been wasted in England upon the quileges guarenteed by the English constitution in its purity. The truth is mers is to free themselves rrom dis can be effected short of the reforms bove mentioned, they will not stickle much for them, but, if in aiming at
this object they are compelled to perthis object they are compefted to per-
severe till they obtain an ascendency in this state, it is not likely that the would stop short at annual Parlia-
ments and universal suffrage. In that case tiey would be likely to annihi ate at once the fiscal system, and that of
privileged orders, and to build up Republic on the ruins of the bank and The violent measures lately adopted by the government, have put a stop
for the time to a public efforts this party - but, as the Laureat we obsserves, the disease is not healed. If,
instead of saying that it is not the government but the peeple that stand in
need of reform, he had said that the people required to be eformed as well as the government, he would have been
nearer right. No doubt the laborer are very depraved and ignorant. It may be doubted, however, whether
superiur degre, ligence would induce them to sit down quietiy under the monstrous inequality
which the Puet himself declares to be intolerable. They would, with such aivantages, conduct their attacks wit
more system and skill and with great er probatility of success, becanse wit less tumuit and disorder. To say
tiat the Britisi goveroment does no stand in need of reform, argues not in ry litule political sagacity. In fac In his youth his song was all liberty and equality; community of words
and II think of women. His mode public worship was to take a walk wonds, and a priest was his av
The British Constitution the venerable "oak of his fathers,"
quite ruited by a fatal ivy called corquite ruited by a fatal ivy called cor
ruption, that fed upon its vitals. Alas for the oak of our fathers that stood,
In its beauty the giory and pride of the wood What his opinions now are, thos
can tell who have waded through hi pious pilgrimage to Waterioo, h Laureat Odes, and his late letter t
Mr. Smith, the coarseness of which, point of language, is its only preten
sion to strength; in which he is vast ly angry, but so far from-confuting his adversary's charge, that he doe not appear to understand it. In al his humor, however, with the excep-
tion of some light $j$ jeux d'esprits of his youth, Southey has the merit of being oniformly dull; the worthy successu
of the Whiteheads aud the PyesThe midwife laid nee hand upon his skull,
With this prophatic bless.ng - be thou dull. Southey. however, is not alone in the opimion that the British Constitu-
tion stands in no need of reform, but is, on the contrary, a perfect piece u
political mechanism. Much wise men in England, and even in othe and the true-born Ene same notion, neral feels a full conviction that hi privileges are the envy and admiration
of the world. It may, therefore, be matter of cariosity to enquire what thens of Great Britain, and how fa they really effect the great and onl objects of a good government-the se This enquiry will form the subject of my next letter
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T} \text { a Court held for the Coun } y \text { of warren }}$ A in the month of May iast, the subse-i
bers qual fied as Exxeutors of the last $W$ i
 will evthetwine we shait availourselves of it
a protection.
June 25,1817,
JAMF, TH TURNER,
ROBERT PARKE

DR. RELF's BOTANICAL DROPS! The following oolunimy certificatss ore
troofs of their singular and suferiqu This ray cetrifythati, Gen Jas, Wh. telaw,
 ter having tied many medicines to no eftices
 Iess, completed a cure, and she has not beel
roubled with Moitpelier, March 6 , $1 \$ 158.8$ WHITRLAW. The foltowing letter from the mother of
an inf ant is truly incresctiogs to the of ficted.
Gues, Twould feed 3 ir - Agreeable to your re-

 most crippled! hip dr pped out of placef: his
thigh swelled up and broke in 5 places; arms min thean time swelied up and broke in 1,2
places; many of the sores were down
 well but three, he now appears to be gett thy
well very fist. Many sad it was simposss. 5 Se
 Whe shewn so much kidedners to mo son. Thee in (C) May 12,1316

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sic, and may be given to cifdren with
feet safe



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ble ble.
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| :--- |

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