NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" Oursare the plans of fair, delightful Peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage, to livelike Brothers."

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ENGLAND.

TROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE AND PATRIOT. Fourth Letter on the present state of England:

THE REFORMERS.

Mr. Southey, in his late letter to William Smith, member of Paliament for Norwich, has the following re-

" Slavery has long ceased to be tolerat ed in Europe; the remains of feudal oppression are disappearing even in those countries which have improved the least can it be much longer endured that the extremes of ignorance, wretchedness and brutality should exist in the centre of civilized society. There can be no safety with a populace half lazzaroni, half luddite. Let us not deceive ourselves-We are far from that state in which any thing resembling equality would be possible; but we are arrived at that state in which the extremes of inequality are become intolerable: They are too dangerous as well as too monstrous to be borne much longer. Plans which would have led to the utmost horrors of insurrection have been prevented by the government, and by the enactment of strong but necessary laws. Let it not, however, be supposed that the disease is healed because the ulcer may skin over. The remedies by which the body politic can be restored to health must be slow in their operation. The condition of the populace, physical, moral and intellectual, must be improved, or a Jacouerie, a bellum servile, sooner or later, will be the re uit. It is the people, at this time, who stand in need of Reformation, not the Go-

It is well known that the Poet Laureat is at present one of the most determined enemies of reform in any shape, much more revolution .- His testimony will therefore be considered pretty good evidence of the existence of a great disposition to it among the people, since his opinions would naturally leau him to overlook, as far as possible, the appearances of such a disposition. It is, however, at present, too obvious to be overlooked any longer. The distress of the labouring classes is now so great, and its connection with the political system so obvious, that they are united to a man, in demanding a reformation of that system in some way or other. All that suffer through the country are now of one party, and all that make a profit by the present political system, of the other. The latter party consists of the fundholders, computed by Mr. Preston at about 300,000, the aristocracy and their dependants and the dependants on the administration. The former consists of all the rest. It is pot difficult, therefore, to determine on which side lies the physical force and the numerical majority. The Aristocracy monopolize nearly all the wealth, and par consequent, nearly all the cultivated talent.

Wealth we know naturally draws into its vortex, talents and education -The supply follows the demand, and the articles must be accommodated to the taste of the customer. Where two parties enter into competition with each other, for the purchase of any thing, he that can pay best is sure to have it. And however humiliating the fact may be for human nature, we are not authorised by experience to except from the list of articles, so placed at public auction, the natural gehas and acquired knowledge of the cultivated part of the community-no, not even in things where principles are at stake. As the richest client commands the services of the ablest lawyers, so the wealthiest political partv commands the services of the ablest advocates.

In general, however, a few may be found ready to sacrifice personal interest to what they think a duty. But in England at the present day, the preponderance of wealth is so great on the Aristocratic side, as to monopolize completely all the cultivated talents. Notwithstanding that the career now open for a powerful champion of popular right in that country is as brilliant as the imagination could devise, no individual possessed of commanding intellectual force and finished education has yet been found to take the field. When the struggle commenced in France between Aristocracy and Democracy, the ranks of the latter swarmed with mighty minds-There were the Mirabeaus, the Talleyrands, the bieyeses, the Condorcets and their felows. But in England we see nothof all this. The popular party asts in Parliament of only two cham-

[pions. Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane are the only two voices that undoubted right, a brilliant cause and a starving people have yet been able or are soon likely to command. Neither of these, as you well know, are minds of the highest order, and one of them is far from being personally respecta-The active champions out of Parliament are not more numerous or much superior. Mr. Cobbett was, while he remained in England, a favorable exception from the rest in point of talents. Hunt, Cartwright, and the other speakers at public meetings, while public meetings lested, were performers so much inferior to the parts they undertook, that in their hands what ought to be tragedy, degenerated into farce.

While I was in England I attended one of these public meetings, which was held, I think, about the last of January, just after the commencement of the present session of Parliament. The place of assembly was the open square before the door of Westminster Hall, called Palace Yard, and the ostensible object was to give the freeholders and inhabitants of Westminster an opportunity of presenting an address to the Prince Regent on occasion of the supposed attack made upon him as he was returning in state, from the House of Lords. The meeting was appointed for 12 o'clock, and about one the square was half filled with Westminster electors, generally not remarkably well drest-A platform had been erected just in front of the door of Westminster Hall, which was occupied by the presiding officer, the Hi, h Bailiff of Westminster, the members for that borough, and other persons who intended to address the meet-The Bailiff opened the proceedings by a short formal address, and was followed by Major Cartwright, 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 now so faint and broken that he could hardly make himself heard by the audience. Hunt came forward after the Major had finished, and made a speech of considerable length. His eloquence is of the kind produced by great assurance, a full flow of not very elegant language, and a little humour -he has also the advantage of a handsome face and good person. The son of Cobbett was fain to second the motion for the Address, but this being his first attempt, his voice failed him

two members, Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane. The substance of all these speeches was nearly the same. They traced the miseries of the country to the present political system, or, as they phrase it, "the borough-mongering system" -inveighed against sinecures and pensions, and inculcated the absolute necessity of reform. The address moved on this occasion was one of the ablest compositions of the kind I have seen, but I had no opportunity of learning who was the reputed writer .-Through the whole I was rather more amused with the significant gestures and speeches of the crowd and the sympathy that seemed to exist between them and the orators, than with the speakers themselves. Such phrases as . That's right -- Oh he's a fine fellow Sir Francis is a noble fellow, is not he?'- How he does give it to 'em,'-with other expressions too energetic to be inserted here, made, with occasional shouts and huzzas, a most diverting accompaniment to the principal action. After the meeting Hunt and young Cobbett got into a hackney coach together, from which the mob took off the horses and drew the patriots to their ledgings-I observed Sir Francis stealing along alone and rapidly through the crowd towards his own house, apparently endeavoring to avoid notice.

from mere diffidence, and the proceed-

ings concluded with speeches from the

Of late the orthodoxy of Sir Francis Burdett himself, in the cause of thorough reform, seems to be a little drawn in question. The truth is, he is attached by his fortune and rank to the Aristocracy, and begins perhaps to ap- | land. prehend a little the effect that the full success of the party he had hitherto led among the friends of thorough resome 60 or 70,000l. clear income-

mous Horne Tooke, and if he could have inherited his talents with them, would have been a most formidable champion in the popular cause. As it happens, his powers are not of the highest order, though respectable. In his political character he is able to do them full justice, by the fluency and elegance of his elocution. In the opinion of one of the best judges in England, he is, take him altogether, person voice and elecution, the finest orator they have. He speaks, says the same authority, above his mind, that is, the products of his mind, when en ployed in public speaking, are much superior to those obtained in any other way. He long ago separated himself from the Whigs, and stood almost alone in Parliament, but now that the popular voice declares itself loudly in favor of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, he is in danger of being left behind, for it is understood that he would be quite satisfied with triennial Parliaments, and the extension of suffrage to all he holders. When I heard him speak, whether in or out of Parhament, he rather avoided giving any decided opinion on these subjects, but appeared to labor for a union of the efforts of all who were any way interested in the common cause. Upon the whole, it is impossible not to regard Sir F. Burdett as an individual of great personal respectability; his rank and wealth put him above the suspicion of sordid and vulgar motives, in his political efforts, and though an advocate for more thorough reform than is agreeable to his peers in society, he has yet always pleaded his cause without fury or enthusiasm, and like

a man acting upon solid grounds. Mr. Brougham may be mentioned not precisely among the leaders of the popular party, but among those who would gladly have been so, could it have been conveniently brought about; as it is he inveighs against them in Parhament more violently than any other member. Mr. Brougham is a Scotchman, and a lawyer of distinction. He is also well known to the literary world as one of the principal writers in the Edinburg Review, and it was he that pointed the thunder of that work against Lord Byron's first prohis brethren so unmeasured an attack !! in return. When lord Cochrane was ham would fain have been elected in his place from that factious and democratic borough, and being willing, like Paul, to be all things to all men, he given on the occasion, a decided friend to annual Parliaments and universal suffrage-such declaration being understood to be a necessary preliminary to an election. Unfortunately, Lord Cochrane was re-elected, and Mr. Brougham failed. His object was lost; but, as ill luck would have it, his opinion remained, for it had been committed to writing, and that in his own hand writing. So it happened had been declaiming pretty violently aconsistency was pretty palpable. Mr. Brougham got over it in the following way : " The noble Lord, (said he,) is excessively unfair to bring forward this paper, as he knows that I have made a motion upon this subject, that comes on for discussion in a few days, when I shall declare my opinion fully, and in spite of the noble Lord's stratagem I shall still reserve my full opinion till then. Meanwhile this may satisfy the house for the present. When I said universal suffrage, I did not mean exactly universal, but the suffrage of all freeholders; and as to annual Parliaments, we will talk of that another time." This defence was thought quite satisfactory by his Whig friends, though it was ridiculed by the Ministry, and found no great favor with the people. Yet the man who could make this speech, is reckoned one of the first men in Parliament, and one of the ablest lawyers in Eng-

Counsellor Phillips may be numbersupported might have upon his own form, and notwithstanding the very interest. He possesses a fortune of faulty character of his eloquence at present, will probably in time be a and in private society is very courtly powerful man, and a truly great oraand agreeable. His principles he de- tor, He certainly possesses a very

rived, as is well known, from the fa- | vigorous mind, and most of the ingredients necessary for eloquence of the first order. There has been hitherto a very considerable defect in taste, of a kind, however, likely to be remedied as he grews older. Perhaps his stile will not be the worse if he does not quite come down to the freezing point of English criticism.

Universal suffrage and annual Parliaments are at present the watch word of the reformers, and some discussion has been wasted in England upon the question whether these are really privileges guaranteed by the English constitution in its purity. The truth is, however, that the object of the reformers is to free themselves from distress and oppression. If this object can be effected short of the reforms above mentioned, they will not stickle much for them; but, if in aiming at this object they are compelled to persevere till they obtain an ascendency in this state, it is not likely that they would stop short at annual Parliaments and universal suffrage. In that case they would be likely to annihilate at once the fiscal system, and that of privileged orders, and to build up a 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 of this party-but, as the Laureat well observes, the disease is not healed. If, instead of saying that it is not the government but the people that stand in need of reform, he had said that the people required to be reformed as well as the government, he would have been nearer right. No doubt the laborers. are very depraved and ignorant. It may be doubted, however, whether a superior degree of morality and intelligence would induce them to sit down quietly under the monstrous inequality which the Poet himself declares to be intolerable. They would, with such advantages, conduct their attacks with more system and skill, and with greater probability of success, because with less tumuit and disorder. To say that the British government does not stand in need of reform, argues not in this case a corrupt mind; for I believe Southey to be an honest man; but very little political sagacity. In fact, duction, and drew upon himself and I this writer is always in the extremes. In his youth his song was all liberty and equality; community of words, expelled from the house, Mr. Broug- and I think of women. His mode of public worship was to take a walk in the woods, and a priest was his aversion. The British Constitution was the venerable " oak of his fathers," declared himself at a public dinner, quite ruined by a fatal ivy called corruption, that led upon its vitals.

Alas for the oak of our fathers that stood,

In its beauty the glory and pride of the wood. What his opinions now are, those can tell who have waded through his pious pilgrimage to Waterloo, his Laureat Odes, and his late letter to Mr. Smith, the coarseness of which, in point of language, is its only pretension to strength; in which he is vastly angry, but so far from confuting one day during the session, after he his adversary's charge, that he does, not appear to understand it. In all gainst these old favorite tenets of his, his humor, however, with the excepthat Lord Cochrane produced the pa- tion of some light jeux d'esprits of his per, and read it to the house. The in- | youth, Southey has the merit of being uniformly dull; the worthy successor of the Whiteheads and the Pyes-The midwife laid ner hand upon his skull,

With this prophetic blessing-be thou dull.

Southey, however, is not alone in the opinion that the British Constitution stands in no need of reform, but is, on the contrary, a perfect piece of political mechanism. Much wiser men in England, and even in other countries, have held the same notion, and the true-born Englishman in general feels a full conviction that his privileges are the envy and admiration of the world. It may, therefore, be a matter of curiosity to enquire what is the true value of the political institutions of Great Britain, and how far they really effect the great and only objects of a good government-the security and happiness of the people.-This enquiry will form the subject of my next letter.

NOTICE. T a Court held for the Coun y of Warren in the month of May last, the subscribers qual fied as Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM TWITTY, dec. All having claims against the said Estate will exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise we shall availourselves of its profection. JAMES TURNER, June 25, 1817. ROBERT PARKE.

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The following voluntary certificates are proofs of their singular and superior efficacy.

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JAMES WHITELAW. Montpelier, March 6, 1816.

The following letter from the mother of an infant is truly interesting to the af flicted.

W. T CONWAY, Respected Sir-Agreeable to your request, I would inform you, that my son is now 8 years old, his health as follows-he has been sick 3 years; 18 months since, when informed of Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops and Pils, he then had not the use of his arms; one leg almost crippled : hip dr pped out of place ; his thigh swelled up and broke in 5 places; arms in the mean time swelled up and broke in 12 places; many of the sores were down to the bone for one year; he had no use of the joints -but now has the use of both arms, sores all well but three, he now appears to be getting well very fast. Many said it was imposs. Sle that he could get well. Others say it seems like raising one from the dead. I must ever remain a sincere friend and well wisher to you who have shewn so much kindness to my son.

LUCY RODGERS. Waterford, (Con.) May 12, 1816

These Drops are a radical cure for Scurby, Suit Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sore Legs even when the bone is affected, Venereal Taints when mercury has failed-are the best spring and autumnal physic, and may be given to children with pe fect safety. Price \$1-Ask for " Dr RELEE'S Borasical Deops" - Observe none are grante unless signed "W. T.Conway."

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