

order. His pleasures are in the chase. He has no will of his own, because without the information upon which to form one. He is and always has been, governed by his favorites, and those favorites, even in the best times, of that degree of talent & knowledge which we are accustomed to see in England in men appointed to be Lord Chamberlains & Masters of the Horse, or Masters of the Ceremonies at Bath or Cheltenham.

It may be readily imagined, what must have been the system of administration under such a King and such ministers, when a constitution, so loose and open as to oppose no restraint whatever to the royal will, rendered the actual government of the country nothing more than the will and discretion of the minister of the day. Accordingly, Turkey alone excepted, and scarcely excepted, there were more examples of the grossest tyranny and ill government in Naples than in any other kingdom in the world. Almost all the Barons, and who are nearly as numerous as our forty shilling free holders in England, had a signorial jurisdiction on their lands,—all their Baronies were franchises or rather County Palatinates; they had the power of imprisonment, and of all corporal punishment, short of death; they tried all offences in their courts, and imposed penalties at their pleasure. Every man within their district was totally within their power and at their mercy. They abused this power to the monopoly of all the necessaries of life and all the produce of the land. No one could gather their own vines, nor reap the harvest on their own lands, until the Baron's steward made his circuit through every field, and appointed the quota which every one was to send to the Baron at a fixed price,—such price, moreover, to be fixed by the steward. This monopoly extended to every thing. All the remaining produce might be sent to market, but under the restriction, that it must be ground at the Baron's mill.

The next intolerable burthen was in the taxes.—not, indeed, in the rates, but in the vexatious and mercenary manner. The collectors travelled the country like the Baron's steward, and like him, surveyed every field severally. They then affixed the portion to be paid by the proprietor. If there were afterwards any failure of payment, the most merciless proceeding was resorted to. The family of the proprietor was eradicated from the district, and the proprietor himself sent to prison, where he remained forgotten forever, and therein, most probably, a prisoner for life. Besides, there was a poll tax, or so much per head for every male and female above twelve years old, the effect of which filled the prison with defaulters from one end of the kingdom to the other. All those who did not pay it were subject to be seized and imprisoned; and as such imprisonment was afterwards reviewed by no one, it was equivalent, as above said, to imprisonment for life. If a neighborhood was at any time infested by more beggars than was deemed convenient, they might be all seized for the poll tax, and sent by dozens and scores to the common jail in the capital.

The security of person and property in the privileged classes, depended only upon their own personal power. The roads and caverns were covered with travelling brigands, so that travelling after sunset, even in the vicinity of the capital, was to expose the traveller to certain robbery, and probable assassination or murder. Women, young girls in particular, were watched beyond the walls of a town or city, and then seized and carried off to the house of any profligate Baron, who might choose to employ his servants or hired brigands in such service. It was totally fruitless to appeal to the laws, even where the criminal was known. The judgment was intercepted by privilege, fear, or direct favor. By privilege, as perhaps the place where the act was committed was within the jurisdiction of some other Baron, and who had, therefore, a right to hear and decide the cause in his own court; by fear, as perhaps the judge was personally threatened with the fear of the brigands in the interest of employ of the offender; and as he well knew that the laws could not protect him; or by favor, as the pardon of a Baron was almost a matter of course.

We feel persuaded that we need say no more to justify the expression of our satisfaction in the subversion of a government of this kind. A weak government is so much worse than a despotic one, as 100 ruffians are worse than one. It is the vice of a weak government, that all its servants, from the highest to the lowest, and all members and parts of it, nobility, clergy, and town magistrates or judges, together with all those whom landed property gives a local jurisdiction and power, are enabled to become tyrants; and are usually tyrants of the worst kind, because under no restraint of habit, example, or education. Such

was the government of Naples and Sicily; not a constitutional despotism in the King, but a practical despotism from the effect of a weak administration of laws fundamentally bad.

HAMBURG, MAY 30.

Electoral of Hesse.—Electoral Order.

The electoral high commission of censors of the press are not only to be particularly watchful that nothing be printed contrary to the principles of monarchy and legitimacy, but that no work or publication be imported by the booksellers from foreign countries animadverting in any manner on the acts and measures of legitimate sovereigns. The Elector has ordered that nothing be inserted in the newspapers of his dominions respecting the revolution in Spain or its consequences, and the Editors of the Cassel and Hanau Gazettes are directed to take particular notice of this decree, under pain of losing their privileges and of further punishment if they shall insert any article concerning Spain. The newspaper writer in Hanau, who has hitherto indulged in observations and reasonings on the passing events of the day, and presumed to give his uncalled for opinion on public affairs, is strongly prohibited from again doing the like.—Correspondent.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

By the favor of Dr. Mitchell, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter from J. Robinson, Esq. The magnitude of the discovery will not fail to arrest the attention of every one, and the surprise is, that such an extent of land in the ocean and so situated, should not before have been generally known. It is said, however, to have been discovered some years since by some American whalers, and the knowledge concealed for mercantile purposes.—N. Y. Columbian.

Valparaiso, Jan. 23, 1820.

SIR—I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the South Seas.

In the month of February of the last year, Capt. Smith, master of the British merchant brigantine Williams, on a passage from Buenos-Ayres to this port, round Cape Horn, in latitude 61 40 south, discovered land. When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Montevideo, he sailed to the southward to ascertain whether he had been deceived or not; but meeting bad weather, and encountering ice, he was obliged to desist and prosecute his voyage; yet, without abandoning his original intention, or losing his sanguine belief in the existence of land in that neighborhood. In Montevideo, he prepared his vessel rather better than common, and proceeded a second time round the Cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 15th of October was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. The water was then high colored, and he sounded in sixty-five fathoms, black and white sand and shells. The soundings gradually decreased to 25 fathoms and less, but coarser, and of a greenish color as he approached the shore.

Captain Smith was obliged to stand off and on, by a heavy swell, until the 17th ultimo, when he landed in latitude 64 43 south, and 57 10 west longitude, by observation and an excellent chronometer.

Here he saw many seals, sea-lions, whales, and sea-fowls—all perfectly fearless, and unacquainted with danger.

This land he calls a continent, & gave it the name of NEW SOUTH BRITAIN, upon which he hoisted the British flag.

On the north coast of this land there is a chain or line of islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of PENGUIN ISLANDS. Between these islands and the main land, there is a kind of channel, from 2 to 10 miles wide, with some current;—and in one place an appearance of breakers, produced probably by a narrow passage and sunken rocks. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, but Captain Smith did not explore it.

Captain Smith coasted to the west and west by south, sometimes inside of the Islands, at others between them and the main, to the latitude of 63 53 south—longitude 64 west; the wind then blowing from the southwest, he took his departure and steered from the land N. W. by W. when it bore south and west, as far as could be discerned with good glasses, and with every appearance of its extending further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits as having been covered with snow, and with generally a sterile, barren aspect, but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys and apertures of the hills and mountains, and likewise with rivers and creeks. He stretched along this coast three hundred miles with generally cool pleasant weather, but not having been provided with boats, he did not attempt to re-land, notwithstanding he saw hue bays and sandy beaches.

Capt. Smith saw many fish of all colors and sizes, and different denominations.—The most remarkable resembled the cod-fish of Cape Angully Bank, and the Iste Juan Fernaudes. The whales were like those of Hudson Bay and Davis' Straits. Besides these, he saw a species of white whale and Black fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead, at each cast, are preserved. I have seen them, and likewise a draught of the land, by a good sound. Capt. Smith, the commander of the Andronache, and other British naval forces in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, inasmuch as it may be the means of throwing a new light upon geography, navigation, and the theory of the earth, I take the liberty to communicate the information, in the hope that the facts will be gratifying to the Lyceum & useful to the society in general.

Permit me to hint, that it is probable many great discoveries are yet to be made in this hemisphere, and that much has escaped the most curious observers in the Pacific Ocean. Should the government of the United States equip and commission a vessel with suitable persons for a voyage of discovery to this quarter of the world, I think that the government and nation would be amply rewarded by the acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the conscious satisfaction, arising from having patronised and promoted laudable intelligence, adventure, and enterprise.

Perhaps new sources of wealth, happiness, power, and revenue, would be disclosed, and science itself be benefited thereby. The land lately discovered lies in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean.

With respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
J. ROBINSON.

To the Honorable

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, L. L. D.,
President of the Lyceum of Nat. History,
New-York, &c. &c. &c.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

List of steam boats belonging to the western navigation, July 27, 1820.

Several others are now on the stocks above the falls of the Ohio and two in New Orleans. One of them a twin boat for the ferry there. There are also several team boats in operation.

James Ross, Captain, Gen. Green, Columbus, Tennessee, Car of Commerce, Feliciana, Tamerlane, Olive Branch, Frankfort, Vulcan, Mississipi, Manhattan, Post Boy Providence, Cumberland, Expedition, Race Horse, Napoleon, Volcano, Gen. Washington, Madison, Rife-man, General Jackson, United States, Teache, Gen. Clark, Telegraph, St. Louis, Mayville, Rapide, Calhoun, Comet, Alexandria, Fayette, Exchange, Gen. Robertson, Beaver, Pike, Velocipede, Ramapo, Louisiana, Alabama, Ohio, Maid of Orleans, Hicks, Eagle, Henderson, Gov. Shelby, Independence, James Monroe, Johnson, Jefferson, Cincinnati, B. zaleel Wells, Mobile, Elizabeth, Yankee, Vesuvius, Kentucky, Snapper, Brandenburg, Gen. Putnam, Rumsey, No. 1, Rumsey, No. 2, Western Engineer, Packetting Bur, Ves. a. Harriet, Wheeling Packet, Donally, Fire Fly, Missouri. Total 73

The above list of vessels will afford a pretty correct idea of the extent and importance of the steam boat navigation of the western country, which must continue to increase with every succeeding year. Estimating the freight actually carried by each boat, at 150 tons on an average, and that each will make 5 voyages per year, the imports to the various parts of the western states will be found to amount to \$3,500 tons, and the exports in steam boats will exceed that amount, while those which are made in the usual way, (in flat boats or arks) will more than double that amount. Thus, our exports may be said to amount to about 100,000 tons.

Freights are now from 1 1/2 to 2 cents from New Orleans to this place. The average price, however, may be stated at 2 cents per lb. on articles imported from New Orleans. The amount paid for freights on imports, annually, is now something like 1,332,000 dollars to steam boats—the exports in the same description of vessels may be estimated at 666,000 dollars—passengers up and down, calculating ten to a vessel, at 100 dollars up and 50 down, amount to about 335,000 dollars.

Making the amount paid for freights in steam boats, about	\$1,998,000
For passengers in do.	335,000
	\$2,331,000

To this sum, an addition of at least 500,000 may be made on account of the great number of voyages performed exclusively in the lower country in carrying sugar, cotton, &c. to New Orleans, &c. &c.

Total \$2,831,000

Of the value of our imports and exports, no correct estimate can be formed; nor are we able to ascertain how many persons are actually employed in the steam boat navigation of the western country.

We should be thankful to gentlemen employed in this trade to give us information on the above points.

Twenty-one of the steam boats enumerated in the foregoing list, are now lying in port at the foot of the falls.

DEFENCE OF PEACE SOCIETIES.

[Communicated.]

It has often been said that Peace Societies tend to weaken the arm of government. This is the principal objection which we have seen or heard. It is founded on a supposition which we believe to be correct, altho' we deny the inference. The supposition is, that the diffusion of the principles of peace will render war so abhorrent as to diminish the number of its advocates and supporters. Such is indeed the effect which Peace Societies aim to produce; but this may be found a very different thing from weakening the arm of government.

To meet the objection fairly it may be useful to consider, what are the proper objects of government, or for what

purposes its arm should be employed. If the objects of government are to excite or keep alive enmities between different nations, to acquire fame by human butchery, to sacrifice the lives and happiness of many for the benefit of a few; then it will be admitted that the exertions of Peace Societies tend to weaken the arm of government, and to defeat its objects. But if, on the contrary, the design of government is the good of the governed as well as of those in power,—if its objects are the peace and welfare of a nation; then the influence of Peace Societies may strengthen the arm of government, and render it a blessing to the world.

The whole human race should be regarded as the children of one Father, even God; and no christian will deny that men should love one another, and do all they can to promote peace and happiness. It will also be granted that war is a great evil, and that it should be prevented when this can possibly be done by benevolent means.—What more than this do Peace Societies aim to effect?

In regard to the supposed danger, we ask—Does the wise parent apprehend any danger in teaching his children to be of a kind, forbearing, and peaceful disposition? Is he afraid that this will weaken the arm of parental government, or endanger the welfare of his family? Can the good parent imagine that the teaching his children and servants to fight, to be of a haughty, unforgiving, and revengeful spirit, would strengthen the arm of parental authority, or render his family more safe and happy? Should any parent be so blind as to educate his children on this principle, would it be wonderful if his instructions should eventually operate to his own untimely ruin, and bring down his gray hairs with blood and sorrow to the grave?

Let these questions be extended to large families or societies of men, to a town, a state, and a nation composed of many states;—Is it not obvious at first sight, that in each case, the greater number of persons who are under the influence of pacific sentiments, the greater is the safety of the whole, and the stronger the arm of government?

In a nation like ours, composed of more than twenty independent states, spread over a vast extent of territory, it is to be expected that a clashing of opinions and interests will frequently occur,—and also supposed grounds of complaints of one section of the country against another.—These clashings may cause great excitement, and expose the nation to the calamities of civil war. We now ask, by what means, are insurrection and civil war to be prevented? Are they to be prevented by duellists and men of military ambition, who are prepared by their principles and passions to murder one another, like savages, for trifling offences? Are they to be prevented by the general diffusion of the principles of war, revenge, and the love of military renown? Or by having all our citizens throughout the country armed with weapons of death, and trained to the art of manslaughter? Is it not easy to see that in times of great excitement, these men, these principles, and these means, may all be called into operation by popular and unprincipled demagogues, to subvert or change our government, and to fill the land with murder and desolation?

If our country shall be saved from such horrible scenes, it will not be done by the friends of war, nor the principles of war, nor the preparations for war; but by the friends of peace, the principles of peace, and the preparations for peace. One hundred intelligent men, in each of the United States, having their minds properly imbued with the love of peace, would afford more security against insurrection and civil war, than five hundred thousand fighting men, with all our boasted preparations for war, by land and sea. For what security do fighting men afford to a nation, when divided and incensed against each other, and disposed for mutual havoc?

How happy then it would be for this nation, and for each particular state, if the principles of peace should be so extensively diffused, that no demagogue or rash politician could possibly obtain followers, to support him in an attempt to excite insurrection and civil war! Should these prudent, forbearing principles become predominant in the land, then in the event of extraordinary excitement, men will take time to reflect, and adopt rational and conciliatory means for a redress of grievances. They will avoid the rash and barbarous resort to arms, as beneath their dignity as christians or civilized men. And in all cases of controversy, cool reflection on both sides will discover a more excellent way than that of murdering one another.

These remarks may be admitted as correct in regard to domestic tranquility. Many however may still imagine, that such a pacific policy would expose the nation to be ruined by foreign powers.—We may therefore observe,

First. That it is the desire of Peace Societies to diffuse their principles not only in one country, but throughout the world. If these principles tend to produce an abhorrence of war in the United States, they will have the same tendency in Great Britain, and in every other country. If they tend to diminish the number of the friends and advocates of war in one state, they will do the same in another.—Consequently, the safety of all countries will be promoted by the general diffusion of the principles of peace and good will to men. As the probabilities of civil war will be diminished by multiplying the friends of peace, so will the probabilities of war with foreign powers. One intelligent statesman, of pacific sentiments, will afford more security against the recurrence of war, than a thousand ambitious warriors. And to prevent a war is far better for any country, than the most splendid victory. The histories of war

In March last there were eleven Peace Societies in Great Britain. Their publications inform us that the prospect of peace principles on the continent of Europe is encouraging.

clearly evince, that in general, the principles of a nation, at one period, have been but prejudices of future defeat and ruin.

Second. It is believed that a nation which adopts the principles of peace and acts conformably to them, will be in less danger of invasion from any foreign power. Suppose, for example, that Great Britain should adopt these principles, and discard her warring policy,—and if the government, or any other, should attempt to change in the policy of the nation, to do her "any harm"; would not immediately produce a change of feeling towards that people? Would not every christian and every honorable man, raise his voice against any measure which might lead a people who had renounced the principles of rivalship and war? There certainly and menant attitudes assumed by several nations, which makes them jealous of each other, and exposes them to frequent collisions and the calamities of war.

A pacific nation might indeed occasionally suffer by depressing and unimproving bands of pirates and robbers; but these are as nothing when compared with the wholesale murders and desolations of public war, between powerful nations engaged for mutual havoc and destruction. One public war has probably occasioned more mischief, crime and suffering, than all the licentious depredations and murders which have occurred in Christendom for a century.

We may now observe, that if there be any validity in the objection against Peace Societies, the same may be urged against every humane and beneficent institution against all pacific instructions and examples, and especially against the precepts and examples of Jesus Christ.—For these all tend to the same result,—the abhorrence of war. Are christians then, willing to discard every thing benevolent and humane, lest they should weaken the arm of civil government, by exciting an aversion to war, and diminishing the number of its adherents?

May not the objection, however, be turned to good account. It is generally admitted that war is one of the greatest evils which the world was ever afflicted with; that the object of Peace Societies would be good, if it were attainable,—and it is certain that if all men were friends of peace, there would be no occasion for war, and no country would be afflicted with its calamities. It is also admitted, even by our opponents, that men are susceptible of the influence of pacific principles, and of a change of opinion in respect to war. Otherwise there would be not even the pretext for their objection. If then it be evident that the exertions of Peace Societies tend to multiply the friends of peace, and thin the ranks in favor of war, why should not every good man, every christian society, and every christian government, adopt similar means to diffuse the principles of peace throughout the world? Success in any cause is generally in proportion to the amount of well directed means and exertions. If then a few Peace Societies, with scanty means and limited influence, can produce in so many minds an aversion to war as to excite a fear that the ranks of fighting men will be too much thinned or enfeebled,—what might not be effected by a general union of christian societies and christian governments? Could they not soon cause all the alarm to subside, by filling every country with sentiments of peace and love? Shall then Peace Societies be blamed for attempting an improvement in the state of the world, which ought to be encouraged by every government, and by every accountable being?

JUST PUBLISHED,

No. 3 of Judge MURPHY'S Reports of the Supreme Court of this State.

Another No. which will be put to Press without loss of time, will complete the Volume of the Judge's Reports. Judge Rufin will continue them. Sept 24.

A TEACHER

Wanted in the Hycos Academy.

MR. JOHN H. HINTON, the present Teacher of the Academy, having made known to the Trustees his intention of withdrawing from the Institution at the close of the present year, the Board wish to employ as a successor a well qualified Teacher to enter upon the duties of Principal, at the beginning of the ensuing year.

Under Mr. Hinton's care, the Academy has been rendered strictly preparatory to the University; the Board having ratified his adoption of the course of studies requisite for entering the three lower classes at the College. In the employment of a Teacher, therefore, it is their object to get one qualified to instruct according to this system.

For the purposes of facilitating the procurement of a Teacher, whenever one may be wanted in the Academy, and of rendering this situation comfortable and desirable, the Trustees have, at considerable expense and trouble, erected suitable buildings upon a lot of three or four acres of ground, within less than a quarter of a mile of the Academy, and very contiguous to a fine water way in the upper country. The use of these buildings and the lot, together with great abundance of fire-wood on the spot, are now and will be allowed to the Teacher free from expense.

To a person who can come well recommended for correctness of scholarship and morality of character, it is believed that few situations of the kind in the state, can be more inviting.

The School has almost uniformly been large and flourishing, so as to bring in a handsome income to the Teacher; and it is expected that it will continue to be so.

A Clergyman, or at least a pious man with a family, would be preferred.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, Sec'y.
P. S. Letters directed to G. W. Jeffreys, Postmaster, will be punctually and promptly answered.

Red-House, Caswell County, N. C.
September 1, 1820.