



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Quis est qui plangit, delectat, Peccator, Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN—"It is not necessary at this time to be providing the means of defence." "It will be time enough to begin to build ships when there is some prospect of having use for them."

Does the Editor possess the information which alone could justify the utterance of such unqualified opinions? Is he intimately acquainted with the designs and views of the European cabinets?

When I look at Spain, and see the mighty pacificator of Europe denouncing her for having dared to break asunder the chains of the most galling slavery, and establish a constitution assimilated to our own?

As to its being "time enough yet," surely, Mr. Editor, you have not considered what it is to build a ship of war.—Her frame of live oak, which grows only south of Virginia, and principally on the Georgia and South-Carolina islands and coasts?

The construction and equipment of a navy is not the work of a day, nor of a year. No man of experience will undertake to deliver at either of our building yards the frame of even one ship of the line in less than two years!

built on our lakes during the late war.—Vessels which have already decayed and are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; but I speak of vessels substantially and permanently built, of the best materials, according to the most approved plans; vessels whose frames will be as sound one hundred years hence, as on the day they are put together.

In every view which can be taken of the subject, this surely is the time to build ships of war. Labor is cheap, no impediments interpose in the collection of materials—they are as low as ever they were known to be. Our building yards are all in a state of high organization.

But it seems "we are about to become a manufacturing people." & this is gravely urged by the Editor of the Cadet as a reason why we should discontinue our naval preparations for defence.

CADMUS.

From a London paper of August 9.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL

ADDRESSED TO ALL THE MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The Chevalier de Zea, Bermudez has presented to the Imperial Cabinet the annexed note, relative to the events which have just taken place in the Peninsula, and of which we were already informed by the despatches that were forwarded to us by our agents at the foreign Courts.

M. de Zea, in this document, confines himself to informing us that the Constitution proclaimed by the Cortes in the year 1812 has been accepted by the King, and expresses a desire to know how the Emperor has viewed this change of the government.

The necessity of replying to M. de Zea was, therefore, evident; but, in this important conjuncture, it appeared natural

that, previously to pronouncing an opinion, the Emperor should consider the object which the Allied Powers proposed to themselves in their relations with Spain—that he should consult the views which they had expressed to that same Power, and that he should take as a guide for his own the principles of European policy.—This is what his Imperial Majesty was bound to do; this is what he has done.

Since the year 1812, more than one diplomatic document attests the generous solicitude which the several Courts of Europe have constantly manifested in behalf of Spain. They applauded the noble perseverance with which her intrepid people resisted a foreign yoke. They rendered homage to their wisdom, when they rallied round a constitutional throne, the dearest interests of their country—the interests of her independence.

The Allied Sovereigns did more: In the course of long conferences relative to the differences with Rio de la Plata, and to the pacification of the colonies, they let it be sufficiently understood that these institutions would fail to be a means of peace and happiness, if, instead of being granted by kindness, as a voluntary concession, they should be adopted by weakness as a last resource of salvation.

Let us investigate, on the other hand, the great transactions which established the European Alliance.

What is the object of the engagements that were renewed on the (3d) 15th November, 1818?

The Allied Monarchs had just then obliterated the last traces of the Revolution in France; but the Revolution seemed ready to produce new calamities.

Nevertheless, as if the alarms which were then excited by the state of France, and which it still excites, were not sufficient—as if governments and nations entertained but slight doubts with respect to its future condition, it was necessary that the genius of evil should select a new theatre, and that Spain, in her turn, should be offered up as a fearful sacrifice.

In union, therefore, with his Allies, his Majesty cannot but desire to see granted to the Peninsula, as to its transmarine provinces, a government which he considers as the only one that can yet justify some hope in this age of calamities.

We dare not affirm it; for experience has taught us to consider almost always as an illusion, the hope of a happy event. But, if we might trust the calculation which personal interest would seem bound to indicate; if it were permitted to presume that the Cortes would consult the interest of their own preservation, it might be believed that they would hasten to extirpate, by a solemn measure, all that is culpable in the circumstances which accompanied the change of the administration in Spain.

* This refers to the "Note of the Imperial Russian Ministry to the resident Spanish Minister," which appeared in the last Register.

will never consent to legalize insurrection. These are hopes which would not appear to be without some foundation. The Emperor, however, is far from cherishing them; and if he admitted the possibility of a result so useful, he would make it depend upon the unanimity which might manifest itself in the opinion of the principal powers of Europe, as to the act by which the Representatives of the Spanish people ought to signalize the opening of their deliberations.

Their ministers in France have hitherto treated in their name, with a plenipotentiary of the Court of Madrid. Can they not now present to him, in common observations, the summary of which follows, and which would recal to the Spanish government the conduct as well as the political principles of the allied monarchs?

"The monarchs would," let the five Ministers say, "have never ceased to entertain wishes for the prosperity of Spain. They will always entertain them. They have desired that, in Europe as in America, institutions conformable to the progress of civilization, and to the wants of the age, might preserve to all Spaniards long years of peace and happiness. They desire the same at this moment. They have wished that all these institutions should become a real blessing; by the legal manner in which they should be introduced. They now wish the same."

"This last consideration will convey to the ministers of his Catholic Majesty with what sentiments of affliction and grief they have learned the events of the 8th of March, and those which preceded it. According to their opinion the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe, will require that this crime should be disavowed, this stain effaced, this bad example exterminated. The honor of such a reparation appears to depend upon the Cortes. Let them deplore, and, forcibly reprobate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in consolidating an administration wisely constitutional, let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt."

"Then, and only then, the Allied Cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain. The observations urged in common by the representatives of the five Courts, would, from thenceforth, demonstrate to the Spanish ministry the conduct which the allied governments would observe in case the consequences of the 8th of March should perpetuate, in Spain, trouble and anarchy. If these salutary counsels be listened to, if the Cortes offer to their King, in the name of the nation, a pledge of obedience; if they succeed in establishing, upon durable bases, the tranquility of Spain and the peace of Southern America, the Revolution will have been defeated, at the very moment when it thought to obtain a triumph."

If, on the contrary, alarms, perhaps too reasonable, be realized, at least, the five Courts will have discharged a sacred duty; at least a new occurrence will have developed the principles, indicated the object, and displayed the scope of the European alliance.

HIRAM LODGE, NO. 40.

THE Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, are reminded that their regular quarterly meeting takes place on Saturday the 7th October. As business of importance will be laid before the Lodge, the Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order, JOSEPH RAMSEY, Sec. pro tem. Sept. 28, 1820. 97 1t

NOTICE. WHEREAS a number of the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Catawba Navigation Company have failed to pay the required instalments on their respective Shares. This, therefore, is to notify such delinquents, to settle all arrears with the Treasurer in Charlotte, on or before the first day of January next; otherwise the provisions of the Charter will be enforced against them.

ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't. N. C. Catawba Nav. Company. September 9. 97 4t

NORTH-CAROLINA Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fourth Instalment of Ten Dollars on each and every Share of the Company's Stock, is required to be paid to the Treasurer in Charlotte, on or before the first day of Jan'y next. ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't. Sept. 9. 97 4t

UNION TAVERN.

MRS. JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragement she has received, and hopes, from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Fifteen or twenty Members of the approaching Legislature, can be accommodated with Rooms and Board on reasonable terms. Also, a few regular Boarders will be taken.

Raleigh, September 20, 1820. 96 6

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the share of patronage he has received since he opened a Public House in this place, and will be truly thankful for a continuance of the same. He has room to accommodate 12 or 14 Members of the approaching Assembly; also for transient and travelling Gentlemen. He will have NEGROES for sale in time of the Assembly.

WM W FULL. Raleigh, Sept. 28. 97 3t

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber still continues at his noted stand, near the State-House, and takes this method of informing Travellers and others, that he has reduced his charges as low as possibly can be afforded; he will accommodate man and horse at \$1 50 cents per day; and flatters himself that the fare will not be inferior to any in the City.

HENRY H. COOKE. Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1820. 96 3w

JAMES LEA AND GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, (From New-York.)

HAVING formed a connection in the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, under the firm of LEA & DISOSWAY, have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Halliday in Bolingbrook Street, and are now opening a complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the present season; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.—From their connection with a long established House in New-York, they will procure their Goods at prime cost in that market, (bought at the lowest cash prices,) and will at all times be enabled to keep their assortment complete, and upon as reasonable terms as any House trading in this section of the country,—to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants.

LEA & DISOSWAY. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1820. 96 1c

HIWASSEE LAND SALES.

By Joseph M'Minn, Governor in and over the State of Tennessee.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed on the 15th day of November, 1819, entitled "An act to dispose of the lands lying between the rivers Hiwassee and Tennessee, and north of Little Tennessee River," the Governor of the State is authorized and required to cause advertisement to be made of the time and place of said sales.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH M'MINN, Governor as aforesaid, do by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me, hereby declare and make known, that Public Sale for the disposal of said Lands, shall be opened and held at Knoxville, on the first Monday of November next, under the superintendance of the Treasurer of East Tennessee, and shall continue from day to day agreeably to law; beginning at the most northern fractional section (if any there be) of the first range west; thence proceeding to sell all the quarter sections in the most northern fractional township in said range; then by quarter sections, offering first the north east quarter of the first section of the first Township, then progressing west and east alternately, until all the quarters contained in said section and township are disposed of; then commencing with the lowest number of sections in the next township south, and progressing in regular numerical order thro' the whole range. The lands in the second range west shall be next disposed of; and in the same order shall all the lands be offered west of the basis meridian. After disposing of the lands lying west of the said meridian, the sales shall then be continued east in the same manner until the sales are completed east of the said line. The lands lying north and east of Little Tennessee, shall next be disposed of, beginning in the manner required for the sales of the land on the south and west of said river; reserving in all cases such lands as may be laid off under the provisions made by law, for the use of schools, or for other purposes.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Murfreesboro', this tenth day of August, 1820.

By the Governor, JOSEPH M'MINN. DANIEL GRAHAM, Sec'y of S. ate.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS May be had by applying at this Office.