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" "There is no prospect of another War," These are the opinions of the enlightened Editor of the Cincinnati Literary Cadet, whose excessive modesty on this occasion will

not be too much admired. 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? Is he gifted with the spirit of prophecy so far as to be able to say what the state of the world will be six years hence? Is he conversant in the science of ship building and naval defence? If all these questions cannot be answered affirmatively, we shall be justified in questioning very seciously the purity of the editor's motives in expressing opinions which, if not founded on facts, might, if adopted, lead to the most disastrous consequences-might endanger, if not prostrate, the liberties of the Republic.

As to the period when it may becomenecessary to employ all the means of naval defence which we are now, wisely in my opinion, providing, no man living can, to save. This is known only to that Omniscient Being who rules the destines of nations, & knows the secrets of the hearts of mer. Adverting to past experienceremembering that, to obtain that independence which is our boast, our forefathers engaged a parent state, renowned for her strength, ambition, hanghty and imperious demeanor: that our republic, for its purity, its wisdom, and its energy, stands preeminent above all the nations of the earth, and a constant reproach to all those governments which proclaim "that all measures of the throne are of a conservatory character, while those which proceed from the people lead to second chaes:" casting our eye upon the present convulsed state of a considerable portion of Europe-knowing the jealousy with which every crowned head views our rising greatness, how can we, how dare we, undertake to say, "It is not necessary at this time to be providing the means of defence?" That we may not soon be constrained to bring all our means into action, may Heaven, in its mercy, grant! And may it grant that, when called upon, we shall be found ready and ful-

lessons of our gallant ' Constitution!' 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 or n; when I look to France, and see her in a state approaching a crisis which may result in the resurrection or death of her liberties; when I look to England, rembembering Copenhagen, and a thousand similar scenes, and behold her King secretly placing arms in the hands of the Spanish peasantry, for the purpose of forging new chains for devoted Spain, while at home, in defiance of all decency, he is exerting his, utmost power and intrigue to crush a poor woman-the wife of his bosom! I lose all confidence in the morality of European governments; and were the policy of the Cincinnati Literary Cadet to govern our national councils, I should tremble for the liberties of my

ly prepared to meet the boldest foe,

and triumphantly repeat the admonitory

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; her outside plank of white oak, not to be procured of the best quality east of Jersey-her decks, masts, yards, and heavy spars, of yellow pine, which does not grow north of Maryland-her light spars of spruce, to be procured only in the eastern states. These materials are not to be collected in a day. They are not transportable by land, but at an expence which would forbid the attempt .-They must, it will be seen, be drawn from all parts of our country. To attempt their collection, in time of war, when the enemy is at our door, would be vain and idley Peace, in the language of our most venerated departed sage, in the language of all our experienced statesmen, is the time !to prepare for war. A state of preparation, if it will not ensure peace, will at least secure our safety.

country.

take to deliver at either of our building the Emperor wished that the opinion of ards the frame of even one ship of the his Allies might conduce to regulate his line in less than two years! The other materials of wood also require much time the note of the Chevalier de Zea imposfor collection, and more for scasoningand when you have all the materials collected, and in a state to be put together, one year is probably the shortest period of time, in which, employing the best intelligence, the utmost skill, and the greatest force of artificers and laborers in evety department, you could build and equip a ship of the line for service. I speak not of such vessels as were of necessity

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. The goodly work of preparation for national defenge is progressing, under the most skilful, judicious, and economical management. Stayed be the hand that would arrest its progress! May it ever be incapable of opening to receive that golden treasure which England would cheerfully give to him who would produce the adoption of a policy so well calculated to accomplish her purposes. Know you, my countrymen, that England is at this moment in our forests! Her agents are among us, offering the most liberal prices for our live oak ! How far they have succeeded I know not; but is it not clear to your minds, that the policy of the Cincin nati Literary Cadet would ensure her success, while it would deprive us of that with any degree of certainty, undertake indispensable article of naval equipment that most precious of all descriptions of wood? I will not say that the Editor of the Cadet had any such an object in view. I believe he had not. But such would be the tendency of his miserable policy; a policy which I invoke his patriotism to discard.

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 The discerning manufacturer may thank the editor for his good will, but he will not be so forge ful of his own interest as to approve his policy. He knows that between the navy and the manufacturing interest there is a strong and intimate connexion; that they aid and assist each other; that they are measurably dependent on each other for support. Will the manufacturer of copper, of iron, of canvass, of cordage, of cloth, of bread, &c. &c. &c. say that their establishments derive no benefit from supplying the Navy? Will the state of Ohio, and the Western country generally, abounding as it does in hemp, flax, iron and copper ore, saltpetre, sulphur, and most of the raw materials required in naval equipment, be blind to the great sources of wealth showered upon them by a When I look at Spain, and see the Deneficent Deity, in possessing such materials? Let them, as the Editor of the Cadet proposes, become a manufacturing people, and they will feel their interest in fostering naval preparations: they will reap of the harvest so profusely spread before them. Then, if not before, will the Editor of the Cadet, like very many other honest men before him, recant his opinions, and, frankly acknowledging his tion, the revolutionary measures set in error, become, probably, the strenuous advocate of that system of national defence so urgently recommended by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen. In charity, I believe that the Edifor of the Cadet knows not the resources of the country in which he lives.

CADMUS.

From a London paper of August 9.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL

ADDRESSED TO ALL THE MINISTER 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 pror ulgared 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. If the distance which separates us from Spain, and from the States which are best enabled to weigh maturely the nature of the disasters with which she is menaced, be considered, it will be readily acknowledged, that the position of the Imperial Ministry, with regard to the representative of the Spanish nation, was difficult and delicate.

The Revolution of the Peninsula fixes The construction and equipment of a the attention of the two hemispheres; the navy is not the work of a day, nor of a interests which it is about to decide are year. No man of experience will under the interests of the Universe; and, if ever ed upon his Imperial Majesty the obligation of prenouncing upon an event which involves, perhaps, the future destinies of all civilized nations. This obligation, however, existed, for, in these days, every subject of doubt becomes an instrument it of malevolence.

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

that, previously to pronouncing an opinion, the Emperor should consider the object which the Allied Powers proposed | to be without some foundation. The Emto themselves in their relations with Spain peror, however, is far from cherishing that he should consult the views which them; and if he admitted the possibility 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.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1820.

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 voke. They rendered homage to their wisdom, when they rallied, round a constitutional throne, the dearest interests of their country—the interests of her independence. Finally, from the period when Providence Pestored Ferdinand VII. to his people, they never failed to acknowledge that solid institutions could alone secure on its basis the ancient Spanish monarchy.

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 sufficently 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 No-

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

The obligation of Monarchs was, therefore, and their design was, to prevent that bursting from the same horizon, the same storm should a third time desolate Eu-

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 necessa ry that the genius of evil should select a new theatre, and that Spain, in her turn, should be offered up as a fearful sacrifice. Revolution has therefore changed its ground, but the duties of Monarchs cannot have changed their nature, & the power of the insurrection is neither less formidable, nor less dangerous, than it would have been in France.

In unisen, therefore, with his Allies, his Majesty cannot but desire to see granted to the Peninsula, as to its trans-marine provinces, a government which he considers as the only one that can yet justify some hope in this age of calamities. But in virtue of his engagements of (3d) 15th of November, 1818, his Majesty is bound to mark, with the most forcible reprobaaction to give new institutions to Spain .-Such is the two-fold idea which is found developed in the annexed answer, which the cabinet of Russia has made to the Chevalier de Zea, by order of his Imperial Majesty.\* The Emperor does not doubt, that his august allies will approve its contents, and perhaps they have already addressed similar sentiments to the Court of Madrid. The same wishes may in fact, have inspired the same language. and, convinced, like his Majesty, that crime must always yield pernicious fruit, they have, doubtless, deplored, as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We repeat it, this outrage is deplorable. It is deplorable for the Peninsula; it is deplorable for Europe; and the Spanish nation now owes the example of an expiatory deed to the people of the two hemispheres. Till this be done, the unhappy object of their disquietude can only make them fear the contagion of her calamities,-Nevertheless, amidst all these elements of disaster, and when so many motives combine to afflict the real friends of the welfare of the nation, may a better future still be looked for? Is there any wise and redeeming measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself as well as

with the other powers of Europe? 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 than 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. The interest of the Cortes is here identified with the interest of Europe. The misled soldiery who protected, may, to-morrow, assail them; and their first duty towards their monarch, towards their country, & themselves, seems to be to prove that they

\* This refers to the " Note of the Imperial Russian Ministry to the resident Spanish Minister," which appeared in the last Regis-

will never consent to legalize insurrection. [] These are hopes which would not appear of a result so useful, he would make it depend upon the unanimity which might manifest itself in the opinion of the prin, cipal powers of Europe, as to the act by which the Representatives of the Spanish people ought to signalize the opening of their deliberations. This unanimity, always so powerful when it takes the character of irrevocable deed, will per-haps carry conviction on the minds of the most eminent members of the council of his most Catholic Majesty; and the allied courts would seem to have an easy means of impressing upon their language such an imposing uniformity.

Their ministers in France have hitherto treated in their name, with a plenipotentiary of the Court of Madrid. Can they no now present to him, in common, observations, the summary of which follows, and which would recal to the Spa nish government the conduct as well as the political principles of the allied mo narchs ?

"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 tranquiby 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.

The Emperor awaits the answer of the Courts of Vienna, London, Berlin and Paris, to the communications which his ministers have addressed to them on this subject. He informs them, that the present Memorial is the instruction which he has caused to be despatched to all his Ministers, on the subject of the affairs of Spain.

## HIRAM LODGE, NO. 40.

HE Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, laid before the Lodge, the Members are particularly requested to attend. By order,

JOSEPH RAMSEY, Sec. pro. tem Sept. 28, 1820.

NOTICE.

WHERBAS a number of the Stockhold-ers of the North-Carolina Catawba Navigation Company have farled to pay the required instalments on their respective Shares This, therefore, is to notify such delinquents, to settle all arrearages with the Treasurer in Charlotte, on or before the first day of January next : otherwise the provisions of the Charter will be enforced against

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

NORTH-CAROLINA

Catawba Navigation Company. OTICE 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.

97 4t

UNION TAVERN.

TRS. JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgements to her driends and the public generally, for the encouragement she has received, and hopes, from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. Her house is large and convenient, her Table and Bar supplied with the best the market will afford. Her Stable is plentifully supplied with Corn, Folder, &c. &c.

Transient customers and others will find their fare good, and their bills as low as at any other regular house in town,

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

Raleigh, September 20, 1820. 966 ENTERTAINMENT.

FILE 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. BELL. Raleigh, Sept. 28

ENTERTAINMENT. FINE 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,)

TAVING 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 & DISOS VAY. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1820.

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

HEREAS, 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 authorised 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 superintendence 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 are reminded that their regular quar-terly meeting takes place on Saturday the 7th ship, then progressing west and east alter-October. As business of importance will be nately, 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 throthe 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 here-

unto set my hand and caused the (L.S.) great seal of the State to be affixed, at Muffreesboro', this tenth day of August, 1820.

By the Governor, JOSEPH M'MINN. DANIEL GRAHAM, Sec'ry of Sate.

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