comes productive of evil. The very existence of men in a social state implies a mutual sacrifice of opinion. Without such a spirit, co-operation is impossible. But, notwithstanding its indispensable necessity to preserve every thing valuable in society, there are certain honest minds, which from the influence of physical temparament, or moral habits, are totally insensible to its obligation. Such men, necessarily, under every modification of society find themselves in a minority. There are such, we have no doubt, in the republican minority. It will be their good fortune always to stand alone. Should their will prevail, we should have neither government nor laws. Such an opposition, it is manifest, is incurable; and consequently, any attempt to destroy it chimerical.

A FARMER.

The Editors of the northern papers appear to be still misinformed as to the political complection of this state. A few weeks ago, it was asserted in the *Washington Federalist*, and the paragraph was copied by most of the federal papers thoughout the U. States, that *North-Carolina was become completely federal*. This, in a late Register, we flatly contradicted. Since which, we have observed, in the *Washington Monitor*, a respectable republican print, an estimate of the probable result of the ensuing Presidential election, in which the votes of this state are equally divided betwixt *Madison* and *Clinton*. So far from this being correct, we do not believe (as we have before stated) that Mr. Madison will lose a single vote in North Carolina.

Raleigh Reg.

The East-India Sago plant (*Cycas circinalis Lin.*) is now in full bloom, in Mrs. Forest's garden in this city. It is the largest and most perfect plant of the kind we have ever seen. It has been in her possession about twelve years, and has never blossomed before. Mrs. F. has very politely given permission to any person, who feels an interest in acquiring Botanic information, to examine this valuable exotic, which now, unquestionably has been proved, can bear the cold of a Carolina climate. It is the only plant of the kind which has ever blossomed in this country.

Char. Courier.

The brig *Charles*, of Baltimore, captain Brownlow, has been taken at sea by the United States brig Argus, and sent into Savannah, where she arrived three days ago. This is the same brig that was "*robbed*," some fifteen or twenty days ago, of a quantity of flour, by two French privateers, while she was lying at anchor in Amelia Sound. Our readers will recollect we published captain Brownlow's account of that affair some days ago.

Ch. City Gaz.

By a gentleman arrived at New London, from Martinico, it is stated, that on the 20th ult. there were 4 vessels there, and those sailed by permission; among them the brig Susan, G. W. Lee, of N. Y. who was taken on his passage out, on suspicion of having provision on board, and carried to Barbadoes. His cargo was taken out, and finding nothing but lumber and water casks, was permitted to proceed. Provisions at St. Pierres were amazing scarce, and only sufficient flour for ten days consumption. The inhabitants greatly alarmed. No sale for produce.

Phil. paper.

Mr. John (late lieut. gen.) Whitlocke, intends, it is said, shortly to embark for America.

London Paper.

FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

To the electors of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, & Brunswick.

It was not before March, that I was able to take my seat in Congress the last session; and even then I was unable to perform my duty as your representative, from the state of my health, which continues such as to leave no room to expect it would be in my power to represent you the next session, whatever favorable change may occur. I have, therefore, determined to resign my seat, and thereby leave you at liberty to select a representative, who may be competent to your service.

About to dissolve the ties by which I have been bound to you as a representative, it would afford me pleasure to congratulate you on the continuance of national prosperity and happiness; but notwithstanding the just policy pursued by our government towards foreign nations, we appear to be on the eve of war. Indeed, nothing but the laying an embargo, could have kept us from war for some months past. Necessity, and the calculation that the embargo would have an ultimate effect highly useful to our interest, led to the adoption of it. It is till hoped it will have the desired effect. That it is a serious temporary evil to ourselves, cannot be denied; but the fortitude with which you have met its consequences, affords a proud proof of a genuine patriotism, promising a readiness to encounter all hardships and every hazard, to maintain that liberty, so gallantly atchieved by the heroes of our revolution, whether assailed by foreign or domestic enemies.

It was my wish to have given you my views of the state of our country and of its foreign relations, but health does not permit it.

Although disabled, perhaps forever, from serving the public in any shape, my sincerest wishes and hopes are, that our present difficulties may eventuate in the perpetuation of liberty and happiness to our beloved country.

Since I have been entrusted with your interests, you have had my best efforts to promote them, and the public welfare; and it is with sensibility not a little excited, that I add, that I have been honored by you with marks of a liberal confidence, and a generous approbation of those efforts, which will always claim the grateful recollection of

Your Fellow-Citizen,
JOHN C. CLAIBORNE.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

Frigate Chesapeake, Hampton Roads, 15th June, 1808.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

Sir,

On perusal of Commodore Barron's defence, (lately published in your paper) I find it is calculated to make impressions on the public mind injurious to me, and diametrically opposite to the decisions of the court in the cases of him and myself.

In my defence I have expressed a wish that those who read the defence of Commodore Barron will also read his *evidence*. I have therefore to request you will publish with my defence the enclosed evidence of the Commodore on my trial, and let the impartial reader judge whether the two statements corroborate.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES GORDON.

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES GORDON.
Norfolk, June 26, 1808.

Sir,

Your letter of the 15th with your defence and the evidence of commodore Barron, were put into my hands two days since. I certainly shall with cheerfulness insert your defence, but I feel great difficulty in the publication of abstracts of the evidence given on the trials. You will readily perceive that the publication of the evidence given by Commodore Barron, might produce a request from him for the publication of some other part of the evidence, and perhaps with comments illustrative, or in support of his positions, and which might produce a replication on your part. This is not all—other officers will perhaps desire abstracts of the evidence to be published in their vindication, and (what I more than all wish to avoid) personal discussions would unavoidably follow.

Under these considerations I am compelled to decline the insertion of the evidence, but will insert your defence with pleasure, if you desire it to appear without the evidence.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN COWPER.

[After this follows Captain Gordon's defence.]

Columbia, (S. C.) June 22.

The House of Representatives were yesterday occupied in committee of the whole, on the representative reform. Captain Blanding introduced sundry resolutions, forming the basis of the future representation of the state, which were adopted in committee unanimously.

These resolutions contemplate the following arrangement: taxation and population are to be equally represented, and sixty-two members assigned to each; where there are fractions of population and taxation, they are to be combined; and if both entitle a district to a representative, it is to be represented accordingly. To prevent the possibility of any district not being represented on the general plan for want of a sufficient population or taxation, every district in the state is to be entitled to one representative at least.

In the Senate, the only alteration contemplated, is to give to the election districts which are not now entitled to a whole senator, one member in that body. It also contemplates a new apportionment of representation on the above principles every ten years.

From the spirit of mutual concession, and the harmony discovered in the discussion, little doubt is entertained of the success of the plan.

Staunton, June 24.

Yesterday morning past through this town to the northward, a large flock of sheep, to appearance all in good order; there were in the flock 342, and were raised near New River, in this state.

New-York, July 2.

Excessive heat.——The following shews accurately the degrees of heat by Farenheit's scale.

	9	12	3 o'clock.
Sunday, June 26	78	81	86
Monday, 27	82	87	89
Tuesday, 28	85	87	88
Wednesday, 29	86	88	88
Thursday, 30	83	89	92
Friday, July 1	87	90	91
Saturday, 2	88	92	*

Average heat for 6 days, at 9, 12, and 3—86 1-2.

A degree of heat much greater than has been experienced before, in this city, for a great number of years. The Thermometer, from which the above is taken hangs in a spacious airy entry at the corner of Nassau and Pine-streets, where it has hung for ten years past.

* At 2 o'clock 93 1-2.

New-York, July 4.

The ship Cornplanter, Gillies, on her passage from London for Philadelphia, ran ashore on Monday last near Montog-Point, Long-Island, where she lay fifteen hours, but was got off by the assistance of several whale boats, and has proceeded for Philadelphia.

Eight of her passengers reached New-York on Saturday afternoon; and one of them has favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with the London Courier of May 11th, from which the subjoined extracts are copied.

We learn verbally from the passengers, that the Cornplanter left Gravesend on the 5th May, Deal on the 14th, passed Scilly on the 18th, and saw a ship which was supposed to be the Osage from Falmouth for New-York, so that she may be hourly expected. They understood that our affairs with Great Britain were not in the most favorable train of adjustment; and that the Cornplanter had dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the government. The British Orders in Council were still in operation, and not likely to be rescinded.

From the London Courier of May 11th.

LONDON, May 10.

The Renommee frigate is arrived with dispatches from admiral Purvis, whom she left about a fortnight since. It is said that the news she brings confirms the report of the combined Toulon and Rochefort squadrons having got safely back to Toulon. The Spartan frigate, capt. Brenton, saw ten sail of the enemy's ships on the 8th ult. off Sardinia, steering down the Mediterranean.

The expedition sailed from Yarmouth yesterday morning, with a fair wind for the northward. It was a grand spectacle. The naval force consists of 9 sail of the line, 5 frigates, 6 sloops, and 15 gun brigs, with upwards of 200 sail of transports with troops, 80 of which have horses on board. Several gun-boats accompany the expedition; they are made upon a new construction; they draw only two feet water, and carry a long 18 pounder and a carronade. It is conjectured that they are to cover the landing of the troops.

The conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney have for the present terminated; and this day Mr. Nourse sets out on his return to America with the result. Much discussion is understood to have arisen upon the subject of the right of searching merchant ships; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, that the interests of Great Britain have not been compromised by any concession of ours on this important point.

On the 7th inst. an American vessel arrived in Guernsey, which left Rochefort on the night of the 30th ult. in consequence of a private but positive communication, that an order had been received at the custom-house, to embargo all American vessels at Charante and the other French ports, and which would be carried into effect the following morning.

Late last night a Portuguese officer arrived at South Audley street, with the long expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahaia, on the 25th January; and after remaining there about a month, had sailed for the Rio de Janeira. His royal highness made several excursions into the surrounding country, and was present at a great hunting party at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues from Bahaia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible, and his royal highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one.

It appears that the Principe-Real was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th that she was joined by the Bedford man of war.

The remaining persons of the royal family had arrived at the Rio de Janeira, with the rest of the Portuguese and British men of war, a few of which had entered Pernambuco in distress.

May 11.

Some details have just been received from Spain, which are highly interesting, and which strongly mark the national feelings.

At Madrid, in the Plaza Maya, 4000 French troops were collected, with artillery mounted, and every other manifestation of hostile designs against the inhabitants. It is stated, that this force was successfully resisted by the populace, and that all ranks of persons united in publicly proclaiming their indignation at the conduct of these intruders. When Murat expostulated with the people, he observed, that his countrymen appeared not to injure, but to protect the Spanish people as friends; he was told that weapons of war were not necessary for the intercourse of friendship, and that the valor of the Spanish people was equal to their own protection.

In another place a large body of French troops are said to have been disarmed and deprived of their cannon; the people declaring that, if they came as friends they did not want cannon, and if as foes, it was proper for the Spaniards not to suffer them to have any.

A volunteer of Arragon is reported to have been affronted by three of the Mamelukes, two of whom he killed, and wounded the other, but was at length killed himself.

A man had been tried according to the short ceremonies of martial law, for a robbery, and had been found guilty. He was to undergo military execution; the regiment was drawn up which was to inflict the punishment, and before he reached the ranks he was rescued by the populace, who conducted him to the commander in chief, and loudly demanded his liberation and pardon. Murat thought fit to condescend to the wishes of the citizens, and the man was conveyed away amidst loud acclamations.

The journey of the new king to Bayonne had produced an almost general dissatisfaction, which was loudly expressed in the different places through which he passed. It is said that in one of his proclamations issued on his journey, he declared that but for the best assurances his royal person would be safe, he would not have acquiesced in the invitation to go to Bayonne; and that in the course of four or five days he shall, with the assistance of his good brother and ally, settle the affairs of Spain to the content and joy of his subjects.

This proclamation, which shewed that Bonaparte was to interfere in the affairs of the country, did not by any means tend to quiet the people, and on the next day, 19th April, another was published, the people having assembled in crowds round the new king's residence at Vittoria. The duke de l'Infantado addressed them, and at last persuaded them to retire, though not without expressions of much dissatisfaction. The new king, it is added, means to represent to Bonaparte the antipathy the people have to the French troops, and to press their immediate recall.

Meanwhile Catalonia has offered to raise and maintain 160,000 men, for the support of the new king, and Andalusia 50,000. The Castilles have not imitated the example of these two provinces, and in Newcastille the public opinion does not seem favorable to the new monarch. It is feared that Spain will be convulsed by the partisans of the deposed king, and the new king, for every one sees that the abdication of the former was a measure of compulsion, not of choice. Indeed it is reported that he himself protested against it, and is gone to Bayonne, to interest Bonaparte in his favor. Bonaparte the usurper himself of the crown of one branch of the Bourbons, will thus have a legitimate sovereign belonging to another branch of the Bourbons pleading against his son for having usurped his crown and dignity!

But it is impossible not to fear and feel that these disturbances may be detrimental rather than beneficial to Spain, and that Bonaparte may take advantage of them, to fix his yoke more firmly upon her neck.—That he will assist her in rendering herself independent of France, it were absurd to suppose—that he will withdraw his troops, because they are hated by the Spaniards, it were impossible to believe.—Partial successes indeed the Spaniards may have had against isolated bodies of French troops, but irregular and undisciplined valor can effect but little against them when their force is united and concentred. We wait with anxiety for the full developement of Bonaparte's plans and intentions.

Treasurer's office, Washington city, July 1, 1808.

WHEREAS by an act of the City Council of Washington, entitled "An act laying a tax on SLAVES the property of non-residents," it is among other things enacted, that from and after the 1st day of July 1808, there shall be paid for all slaves hired to labor or service in the city of Washington, & owned by persons not residing in the city, by the owners of such slaves respectively, the following sums, to wit:

For all male slaves under eighteen years of age, eight dollars per annum; for all male slaves above eighteen years of age, fifteen dollars per annum; for all female slaves under sixteen years of age, four dollars per annum; and for all female slaves above sixteen years of age, six dollars per annum.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons hiring slaves of the above description, that the subscriber will attend at his office, near the Theatre, every day (Sunday excepted) from 12 o'clock in the forenoon until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the taxes due thereon.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Treasurer of Washington city.

July 8—

10 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber an Apprentice boy by the name of *THOMAS A. AUSTIN*, a Taylor by trade. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me.

JOSEPH S. CLARKE.

July 8—3t

TO HIRE

BY the month or year, a Negro man COOK, about 23 years of age who is supposed to be perfectly acquainted with the business, as he has been for the last six or seven years learning the art of Cooking in the first taverns in Baltimore. For terms, &c. apply to the Printer.

July 8—

[illegible] CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, hunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk mol skins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture Chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do.
India mulmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoes,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Pelisse dresses,
8-4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves,
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross-barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Modes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4-4 7-8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish diapers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Osnaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 3—tf

TO LET.

The House occupied by Mrs. [illegible], West End of the Six Buildings. Apply to her at the same.

July 6th—3t