

We noticed in a former Intelligencer, the very favorable observations, made by the Edinburgh Review on the "Notes of a Journey from the coast of Virginia to the territory of Illinois, by Morris Birkbeck." The Quarterly Review which is opposed to the Edinburgh Review on every subject, political and religious; and particularly on those subjects which are connected with the United States, is, as may be expected, uncommonly severe and rancorous in its remarks on Morris Birkbeck. The Edinburgh Review furnishes us with the sentiments of the British nation; and the Quarterly Review the sentiments of the British Government. This is briefly the principal difference of these two publications. The one speaks the language of the people, the other the language of the Court. The same difference may be observed in this country. The Edinburgh Review is read and admired by every republican. The Quarterly Review is patronised by the advocates of Aristocracy and Church establishments. But to return to Morris Birkbeck, he is introduced to us by the Quarterly Review in the following manner: "With regard to friend Morris we understand that, during the late war, he held the lease of a farm at a rent of about five hundred pounds, which was worth three times that sum; that in its expiring, he had it renewed at a rent more nearly approaching its value, when, the sudden change from war to peace having reduced the demand for produce, and consequently the value of land, to rid himself of his engagements and his country at the same time, he threw up his farm unbound, and, laughing in his sleeve at the humorous trick which he had played his unsuspecting landlord, set out on a land speculation into the back settlements of North America."

"Mr. Morris Birkbeck was not without a *compagnon de voyage*; he prevailed, it seems, on a young man of the name of Flower, to accompany him, a short of squire. This flower bloomed freely in the kindly soil of Hertfordshire, in possession of a fine flock of Merino sheep, and with them of every comfort of life; but in an unlucky moment he was persuaded by his guide, philosopher and friends, that to be happy and contented under such a government as that of Great Britain, was contrary to all sound reason, and that for his credit sake he must be transplanted into a more philosophical soil; accordingly the ill-starred Corydon sold off his sheep, and consented to seek an abode in a country where sheep could not thrive. The two farmers had previously made a hasty tour through France, where "thanks to the revolution" every thing was right. The "speculators in land had been before them." The property of which the rich had been plundered, Mr. Morris Birkbeck saw with infinite pleasure partitioned out among the plunderers, or, as he delicately expresses it, among those who stood in need of it, "thanks to the Revolution!" and they were too well acquainted with the value of their acquisitions to admit our friend to any share of them. Wonderful is the prosperity, boundless the influence of France! there the peasantry have their six bottles of wine daily, and a change of linen a mounting to twelve or fifteen shillings a piece; and in the Tyrences (where money is nearly as plentiful as on the Himmaleyan mountains) Mr. Birkbeck found the common labourers earning six and thirty shillings a week. And for all this they have to thank the Revolution."

When such is the introduction, which the English Reviewers have given this to their Review of Mr. Birkbeck's books it may be supposed that their remarks are both censorious and prejudiced. In deed we do not recollect of ever having read a Review which exhibits more misrepresentation, malignity and falsehood than the above article in the Quarterly Review. We do not approve entire-

ly of Mr. Birkbeck's observations. We think many of them untrue and without foundation; particularly his account of Petersburg and Richmond. But we conceive upon the whole that his notes may be extremely useful to emigrants.

There is one observation which the Reviewers have extracted, and which had escaped our notice in reading Mr. Birkbeck's book. It is the following; "Washington is said to be a thriving town, with 2500 inhabitants; it has a college with about a hundred students. But, says our author, "from the dirty condition of the schools, and the appearance of loitering habits among the young men, I should suspect it to be a coarsely conducted institution;" all this, however, he ascribes to the fatal influence of the concourse of free negroes."

We are of opinion Mr. Birkbeck would have given a better reason if he had been informed that the college of Georgetown is a Roman Catholic institution, and that all the professors are priests.

In speaking of Mr. Birkbeck's last volume, his letters from Illinois; the Reviewers observe: "some malicious friend has furnished him with a motto of ominous import: *Vox clamantis a deserto*; the voice of one crying out of the desert. The fact we suspect, is that simpletons do not flock so readily as he expected to the Paradise thus opened for them in the wild; he is evidently alarmed, therefore, lest he should be left to the solitary enjoyment of his own happiness. Mr. Birkbeck allows too much to his own cunning or too little to the understanding of his readers; for his plan to procure associates is most clumsily laid. He has scarcely, as we have just observed, traced the outline of his Elysium, ere he falls to boasting as loudly of his pleasures and his profits as if they were already received: he sees harvests spread before he has yet planted a grain of corn, and villas arise before he has mortised the few rude logs which shelter him from the weather:—Nay, he receives letters from anxious inquirers in various parts of Europe, respecting the blessings to be obtained by purchasing lots of land in his neighbourhood, &c. &c. he answers them with a gravity that might make one split. Never was the game of *make-believe* played with such ludicrous solemnity and such impudence."

The Quarterly Review concludes its remarks in the same strain of virulent and malignant abuse: "Had this man submitted, during his long course of prosperity to a thousandth part of the privations which are now forced upon him, it is apparent, from his own statement, that he might have realized a sufficient sum to purchase the estate which he cultivated; but vanity first indulged to excess, and then mortified, joined to a want of principle, destroyed all his advantages, drove him from society, and "settled him down" in the pestiferous swamps of the Wabash; whence he looks at England (like another great "anticipator") with *jealous leer malign*, and seeks some alleviation of his ulcerated feelings, in attempting to seduce her capitalists to follow his steps, and partake in his wretchedness."

"Doctor Johnson, in his strong language, has some where said, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." The patriotism of Morris Birkbeck, we will do him the justice to believe, is not exactly that which is meant by the Doctor: for—in fact, we know not well what it is; for he seems to disclaim the feeling as well as the word, in every sense of it with which we are acquainted."

Just received

And for sale by
C. EMILE CATONNET.

- 3 bbls Oranges
 - 12 bbls best Ghoshen Cheese
 - 12 boxes Muscatel Raisins
 - Fresh Arabian Dates
 - Ditto Currants
 - Ditto Brazil Nuts
 - Ditto N. Orleans
- January 28

We have extracted from the History of England a detail of the effects produced by the celebrated South Sea Bubble. Our readers will judge whether it is or is not applicable to the present state of the chartered banks of the United States. We regret that want of room prevents our adding Postlewaites admirable account of it and the law passed in consequence of the misconduct of the directors.

The Cotton Market.

In order to point out the kinds of Cotton competing with that of the U. States we have copied the prices of those sold in the week ending the 30th November at Liverpool.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 340 Bales Bengal Cotton from 8d. to 10 1/2 | |
| 750 do. Sumatra | 12 1/2 to 15 1/2 |
| 380 do. Pernama | 23 to 24 1/2 |
| 130 do. Baniyas | 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 |
| 400 do. Maranhama | 21 to 22 |
| 1000 do. Mina G. rea | 18 |
| 130 do. Demarara | 1 1/2 to 2 |
| 13 do. Bahama | 18 |
| 57 do. West India | 17 |

From the United States.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 970 bales Bowd | 16 1/2 to 20 |
| 300 do. Orleans | 17 1/2 to 20 1/2 |
| 140 do. Tennessee | 15 1/2 |
| 250 do. Sea Island | 32 to 39 a 54 |

By accounts of the 1st December, it appears that there had been a brisk market and 9,300 bales were sold; and although they had not sold at much higher prices it seems to assume a better aspect.

A Liverpool correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle after stating the quantity of Brazil and other Cotton says "as American Cotton (at or near its relative price) is a most favorite article with the consumers, and better adapted for general purposes, it will no doubt continue to support good prices, all things considered; but it cannot contend against such a weight as we shall have the coming year, or at the close of this, without some reference to the price of other cotton, and we should think 45 cents for Uplands should be the extreme limit at which purchases for this market ought to be made. We see no reason to doubt a continuance of the present rate of consumption, and if what we have laid before you should assist your judgement, we shall feel satisfaction."

NEW-YORK.

In Mr. Clintons admirable speech we see it well observed, that "our country is in a state of profound peace, which promises a long duration, and even the civilized nations of the hemisphere have sheathed the desolating sword. An enlightened and exalted spirit redominates friendly, to the primary interests of the state,—to the promotion of agriculture, commerce and the arts,—to the encouragement of literature and science, of schools, academies, colleges, universities and learned societies,—to the advancement of those great internal communications which form the basis of individual and public wealth, and to the elevation of our rational character, by works of public and permanent utility, and by acts which consult the welfare and the dignity of the human race. In addition to these distinguished advantages, we have enjoyed the blessings of a healthy season and of an abundant harvest; our seminaries of instruction have increased in usefulness; our population is augmenting beyond all former experience; justice is administered with purity and ability; the majesty of the laws is respected; the influence of religion and morality is spreading: And, after fully estimating those afflictions, which must be experienced by all human beings, and those evils which are incident to all human institutions, it is not too much to say, that we never had more reason to be grateful to the Almighty Dispenser of all good. At a period so auspicious, we cannot therefore anticipate disappointment from your deliberations.—As the faithful representatives of the people, possessing their confidence, you will not hesitate to obey their voice. And, in discharging an important duty assigned to me by the constitution, I shall exhibit to you without reserve, but with the most profound respect, my views of the policy which ought to be pursued, of the evils which ought to be corrected,

and of the measures which ought to be adopted."

He then proceeds to state that the success, attending the efforts of the state have been great as was expected. He judiciously adds "but there are other and more important considerations connected with this subject which is the very essence of our liberty and prosperity. The gloomy and comfortless doctrine, which supposes man incapable of a free government necessarily implies that he must be subject to a bad one, because it presupposes his utter incompetence to govern either others or himself.—In hereditary and elective monarchies and indeed in all governments not founded on the broad basis of equal representation, the actual ruler is the prime minister of the day, elected from time to time by the prince to govern the country.—Whether this right of choosing be vested in an hereditary elector, or in an elector for life, appointed by a diet or a conclave, or in an elector chosen by an array of Janissaries, it is clear that it is a faint recognition of the representative principle transferred from the body of the people to an irresponsible individual totally unfit, from his situation and education, to exercise it with patriotism and intelligence. Who then can doubt the superior excellence of a free government, its entire accordance with the dignity of man and its almost exclusive devotedness and happiness? But in the United States our liberty and our union are inseparably connected. A dismemberment of the republic into a separate confederacies would necessarily produce the jealous circumspection and hostile preparations of bordering states—large standing armies would be immediately raised; unceasing and vindictive wars would follow, and a military despotism would reign triumphant on the ruins of civil liberty. A dissolution of the union may therefore be considered the natural death of our free government. Add to avert this awful calamity, all local prejudices and geographical distinctions should be discarded, the people should be habituated to frequent intercourse and beneficial inter-communication and the whole Republic ought to be bound together by the golden ties of commerce and the adamantine chains of interest. When the Western Canal is finished and a communication is forced between Lake Michigan and the Illinois, River, or between the Ohio and the waters of Lake Erie, the greater part of the United States will from one vast island susceptible of circumnavigation to the extent of many thousand miles. The most distant parts of the confederacy will then be in a state of approximation and the distinctions of Eastern and Western, of Southern and Northern interests will be entirely prostrated. To be instrumental in producing so much good, by increasing the stock of human happiness,—by establishing the perpetuity of free government and, by extending the empire of improvement, of knowledge, of refinement and of religion is an ambition worthy of a free people. The most exalted reputation is that which arises from the dispensation of happiness to our fellow creatures and that conduct is most acceptable to God which is most beneficial to man. Character is as important to states as to individuals, and the glory of a republic founded on the promotion of the general good is the common property of all its citizens."

And on the banking system he states "The embarrassments arising from the disordered state of our currency have increased, instead of diminishing, since I had the honour to address the legislature on this subject. The vast excess of paper above metallic money, at least treble in amount,—and the constant demand for the latter, have produced a state of alarm and anxiety, and have created great distress, not only in the mercantile cities, but in all the departments of productive industry. And unless efficient preventives are adopted and

suitable remedies applied, the evil will be in a state of progressive augmentation. The supplies of the precious metals have decreased in consequence of the agitations in Spanish America, and our metallic money is continually diminishing by its conversion into articles of luxury and accommodation and by vast exportations to Asia. On the other hand, paper money is augmenting, the improvident conduct of the government, in the creation of banking institutions for every new bank will increase the quantity of paper money, by a forced circulation of its notes. A proposition to invest banks with the power of coining money, would have no advocates and, yet it might not be so pernicious as the authority already granted of emitting bank notes:—for, in the former case, the money would have intrinsic value, and its emission would be limited by the precious metals and, in the other, its value would depend upon the mode in which these institutions were established and administered and the extent of their ability to obtain the engraving materials. To arrest the progress of evils so alarming will require the cordial and energetic cooperation of the people and their governments. If we return to the observance of that economy and simplicity most becoming the dignity of freemen, we may confidently calculate upon being rescued from this unenviable situation. Having uniformly opposed the multiplication of banks, I now only express opinions, formed for many years after mature deliberation, and which are every day sanctioned by the progress of time and the experience."

Wholesale and Retail.

| CAMDEN, January 28. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Butter (lb.) | 22 a 25 cents |
| Bacon do. | 13 do |
| Beans do. | 375 do |
| Bees Wax (lb.) | 25 do |
| Upland Cotton, - - - - | a 23 do |
| Corn (bush) - - - - - | 167 do |
| Coffee, do. | 35 do |
| Flour, fine, Camden (bbl.) | 13 dollars |
| Lard - - - - - | 45 a 48 cents |
| Pork - - - - - | 9 a 10 do |
| Sugar - - - - - | 17 a 18 do |

Tax Returns

For the year 1818

Will be received on Monday and Tuesday the 23d and 24th February, at Huggins' store on Beaver creek, the 24th at Flat Rock, the 25th at George W. Hiss', the 26th at ————, and the 27th at John McCoy's. Returns will be received in Camden until the 20th March.

As returns are necessarily required earlier than heretofore, it is requested that general attendance will be given at the places of appointment.

Charles J. Shannon,
Collector of D.

January 28

Ramsay's History.

Those gentlemen in Camden and its vicinity, who have subscribed for Ramsay's History of the U. States, are requested to call at George Forbes' book store opposite Col. Nixon's where they can receive their Books according to subscription.

The subscriber about to remove to Augusta, has appointed Mr. David Evans his agent to sell, receive and pay, or do any of his business.

John Nardin.

January 28

For sale.

Lots No. 1647 and 1648 lying on the East side of Broad-street and south of the lot lately owned by Elisha Bell. Any person wishing to purchase the above said lots may do so on liberal terms, and with a credit, by making application to

William M'Willie.

January 28

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those indebted to the concern of Ballard and Dye, will come forward and make payment for no longer indulgence will be given.

January 28

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Those gentlemen who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Camden School Association; and, of the School under the direction of Mr. M'Wen are requested to meet on Saturday next at 4 p. m. at the Court-house, for the purpose of considering a proposition to unite the two schools.