

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[NUMBER 706]

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY JULY 17, 1810.

[14TH YEAR.]

FOR SALE,

Those two Brick Houses, adjoining Mr. Almond Hall's late Printing office, at one, two and three year's credit. For further particulars enquire of
BURGWIN & ORME.
July 2. if

FOR SALE,

On very reasonable and accommodating terms. An excellent light London-built Coach & a handsome Phaeton. I am also disposed to sell a very convenient Jersey Wagon—A Boat just finished that will carry from 60 to 70,000 Shingles, built of the best materials and to draw but little water. Several young women, with families of promising children. Apply to
BENJAMIN SMITH.
June 26. if

Coffee, Crockery & Glass Ware. Just received and for sale at Wholesale or retail, 100 bags Coffee, 14 crates Crockery and 13 cases Glass ware and China.
A. LAZARUS.
July 3.

NEW GOODS,

William Wingate & James & L. McKracken, under the firm of Wm. W. W. & Co. the store adjoining Mr. Alex. Anderson, a handsome assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS**, which they will sell low for cash only.
July 2d, 1810. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends leaving this place during the summer, and requests all those to whom he is indebted to come forward and receive payment. All those indebted to him will please call on Mr. A. L. Gomez, who is fully empowered to give discharges, and transact his business in his absence.
JACOB LEVY.
July 3d. if

To the Public.

I saw in the last week's Gazette, a publication signed by Nathan Williams, forwarding the debtors of the late firm of N. and L. Williams, not to pay to the subscriber their respective debts, by note or account, which are mostly in my possession. I hereby give notice, that I am at liberty to grant discharges to all who will come forward and offer payment. And if Nathan Williams will be good enough to replace the amount that he has drawn over and above his claim, I should be enabled to pay a number of my debts. I have repeatedly called on him for the purpose of making a settlement of the firm, but he was never ready to comply. I shall proceed to collect the debts, until a settlement of the firm takes place, or my claims thereof are fully satisfied.
LOTT WILLIAMS.
July 2. if

Take Notice!

THAT all persons are strictly forbidden to buy from or sell to either of my servants, any article without a written permission signed by my self, or of my family, or some other white person known to be generally in my employment.
BENJ. SMITH.
June 26. if

Elizabethtown Academy.

THE REV. WILLIAM B. MERRICK, commenced on the 15th inst. the superintendance of the Elizabethtown Academy. His qualifications as a Teacher, have been so generally commended, that the Trustees forbear making any comment. Amongst the variety of circumstances, which will tend to the promotion of this institution, the Trustees beg leave to notice some that are local. Elizabethtown is situated near the middle ground between Fayetteville and Wilmington. A weekly communication with those places, is afforded through the medium of the stages—hence Books, Stationery, &c. if not to be obtained on the spot, may be had without any perplexing delay. Parents and guardians of children, living up or down the river, may hear from them weekly. The Trustees have it not in their power to annex the rates of board; but suppose they will be much more reduced than in towns more populous. This institution for some time, will not be much crowded; hence an unremitted attention of the Principal, might produce advantages, which do not so fully appertain to those establishments, on a more extensive plan, however happy the arrangement as to assistants.—The exertions of the Trustees will be steadily directed to every mean, likely to advance or benefit the students. Assistant Teachers (both male and female) will be procured as soon as required.

Rates of Tuition:—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 3 dollars a quarter—Latin, English Grammar, Geography, &c. 4 dollars a quarter.
By order of the Board,
THOS. BROWN, President.
J. WRIGHT, Secy. June 26.

AN ORATION,

Delivered

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1810,

BY JOHN M. LONDON, ESQ.

By appointment of the three Military Companies in the town of Wilmington, N. C. and published at their request.

COULD I flatter myself with the hope of gratifying the attention of my Fellow-Citizens, an opportunity to address them would be embraced with confidence and pleasure. Remarks, which have originated in a less impassioned moment than the present, may not accord with feelings, aroused by the Declaration of Independence. If, however, the recollection of past injuries has renewed former irritations, altho' excusable, permit me to observe, this day is sacred to magnanimous resolutions.—We have united on this occasion, not to denounce one tyrant, but all—not to indulge resentments, but to cultivate the honorable sentiment of universal benevolence.

Anterior to the fourth of July, seventy-six, these States were the colonies of Britain.—Their infancy had required the fostering care of a parent; and while enjoying the privilege of civil security, their relations were calculated to advance their reciprocal interests. Unrestrained by arbitrary control, the colonies grew up in the exercise of rights and an attachment to freedom.—When Britain, seduced by the lure of revenue, and the ambition of unlimited sway, developed principles inimical to the rights of the colonies, they at once resisted. The preliminary steps of petition and remonstrance, were the suggestions of humanity and forbearance—not the prayer of humble submission, nor the wavering of irresolution. If repulsed in pacific overtures,

Of high determined spirit roughly brave, they entered the list without regret and without dismay.

The collision which did ensue, provoked by the contemptuous menaces of England, soon inflamed the public mind; and the prejudices in favor of royalty, and the cement of primary partialities, were dissolved by the rational maxims of a republican government, and the pride of national sovereignty. Congress declared, that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." This day, then, Fellow-Citizens, is the anniversary of that epoch—the full enjoyment of the transcendent rights which were ransomed by that bold and dangerous appeal, our exultation on this day, is combined with an awful veneration for the fathers of our republic, who seized the opportunity to infuse a love of liberty, and to found an independent State. Dependent colonies, on this day we assumed among the nations of the earth, the "separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle us." The birth day of a nation, and the morning of liberty, are hailed with enthusiasm.—We came prepared at the altar of our country, to sacrifice every selfish affection, every individual desire, to promote her interest and glory. Our feelings participate in the unanimous resolve, which eluded defiance to a tyrant, when fettered by his influence, and in the romantic spirit of chivalry, we proclaim ourselves the champions of the dependent and oppressed. The principle, promulgated by the declaration of independence, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," directed the structure of our republican institutions. America presented the novelty of a people giving their assent, not by implication, but in express terms, to the compact of society, and, by written constitutions, establishing powers, to which legislation should be subordinate.—The genius of liberty and national independence, quickened human perception, and in exploring the untried regions of self-government,

*By ancient learning to the enlightened
Of ancient freedom warred,*

we profited by the wisdom and experience of republics, now crushed beneath the decay of public virtue and the wreck of human establishments. Aroused by a crisis, which would soon dissipate the sanguine anticipations of the republican, or crown his efforts with success, a nation exchanged its accustomed avocations for the danger and glory of a camp. The ardor and undaunted courage of a people were marshalled against the veteran legions of Britain.—But to thy genius, immortal Washington! which ruled their unskilled energies, are we, under Providence, indebted for the happy conclusion of a long

and sanguinary war. From his youth, devoted to his country, but unambitious of celebrity, it was the force of unequalled merit which impelled him to the agency of great events. "First in peace, first in war, first in the affections of his countrymen," his all protecting spirit, if permitted to wander, this day hovers o'er our favored land. Britain, convinced that the resources and spirit of a people embarked in the cause of freedom could never be exhausted or subdued, acknowledged our independence. Our republican governments had been framed immediately subsequent to the renunciation of British supremacy, and were in operation during our contest. The settlement of our new political principles was not deferred until the recognition of independence: exertion was animated by present advantage, and a certain knowledge of the prize of contention. The conclusion of the war found us prepared for the experiment of our new constitutions.

Arrived at this period of our history, a retrospective glance to the principles, which served as the foundation of our republican institutions, and to the character of the revolution, was stamped on the minds of the people, who glory in the wisdom and virtue of that eventful period.—The great and leading principles, "That all men are by nature equal," "That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," were ingrafted on the several state constitutions, and display the sentiments of men, unfettered by prejudice, and duly impressed with the rights and dignity of human nature. Equality in our Republic means, "That no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive privileges, and that among all the members of the community, there exist equal liberty and an equality of civil rights." Experience, before and since our revolution, has taught, that in changes of government, the greatest circumspection is necessary, lest the mind, urged by a novel and too great an impetus, be plunged into error. The latitude of expression, that "all men are equal," although its evident import is restricted to an equality of rights, as members of society, may be construed as proscribing the distinctions of talent, honesty and industry. The framers of the declaration of independence could never have contemplated so absurd a conclusion—a conclusion which their pre-eminent worth contradicted: yet as flattery will always be a means to gain popularity, this unqualified expression, "that all men are equal," may be wielded with effect by the ambitious, but ignorant, or seditious demagogue.—There cannot be a more dangerous extravagance, than an unqualified doctrine, that "all men are equal"—a doctrine that annuls the great incentive to honesty and improvement; that subverts the palpable distinctions of nature, and contradicts the very reason of an elective government, which pre-supposes superior worth. Discarding the adventitious circumstances of birth and fortune, it is the pride of a popular government to distinguish intrinsic merit. To level distinctions, is to subvert the purposes of the worst of the community—to flatter ignorance, and to embolden vice.—The principle, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, operated in the formation of our new constitutions; and those constitutions have established the representative system, as the expression, in future, of the consent of the governed. If the practice of approving or disapproving measures of government by popular meetings, is supposed to be sanctioned by this principle, it is certainly an erroneous deduction, and the consent of the governed is neither required, nor ought to be encouraged in any other channel than through the representatives. The constitution ought to be considered as paramount to the people, until by them dissolved, and they again recur to first principles.

In accomplishing our revolution, the previous habits of the colonist prevented excess. The political freedom, but more especially the free system of English laws, prior to the dismemberment of the British empire, had prepared the mind for rational liberty.—The dispositions of the people were moral, and they considered the only sure advance to the Temple of Liberty, must be made by adhering scrupulously to those principles which constitute a good man. With such sentiments, the means were never considered as being justified by the end—and in their devotion to the rights of man, they never wandered into the extravagance of human perfectibility, but were as anxious to restrain licentious-

ness, as to procure liberty. They did not awake from the dungeons of the bastille, to the splendor of a meridian sun; neither in the paroxysms of joy, nor in the wildness of sudden and unexpected disenfranchisement, did they seek those salutary restraints, which, while they inhibit excess, preserve the due limits of indulgence.—The finished constitutions of my country, speak the strongest language of encomium to the worth of that day; and an improved system of government, effected by the most honorable means, has dignified that era. The temper with which a revolution is conducted, commands its issue.—A comparison of our success, with the revolution of another country, proves the assertion, and inculcates in an impressive manner, that moderation and the virtues of a people, can alone procure or preserve the blessings of freedom.

France in agonizing struggles, convulsed the world, and under the specious terms "liberty and equality," prostrated real liberty and levelled human nature. Her revolutionary spasms terminated in the despotism and all destructive ambition of one man. When we offer to public view the catastrophe which succeeded the brilliant success of her revolution, we are reminded with the feelings of her honest and patriotic citizens. On this day of diffusive abhorrence to tyranny and usurpation, we applaud the gallant efforts of a nation, to avert the iron yoke of foreign servitude, and whose destiny is cementing with her blood. In times of unusual devotion to country and of great public virtue, the ordinary checks to human passion are unnecessary, and many, who from the very popular complexion of our government, predicted unfavorably of their duration, anxiously contemplated a period, when the common danger was removed, and the great incentive to glory lessened: It remained to be proved how far our new principles were practical and calculated for less energetic times, than a war of liberty and independence. Fellow citizens, we this day meet, with our republican institutions unimpaired, and although the harmony of our foreign intercourse is interrupted, we may yet expect an auspicious return to the interchange of mutual benefits. Should our appeal to the justice of the belligerents be disregarded, the spirit and public virtue of my countrymen will not slumber, in disgraceful apathy, under injuries and indignities.

Fellow Citizens, the vigilance of a free people should ever be directed to discover and arrest, whatever tends to the change of our happy situation. On this day, sacred to liberty, permit me to introduce to your consideration, opinions which may have arisen from misconception of first principles, and whose tendency, imperceptible perhaps as yet, would sap our republican institutions; permit me to direct your attention to subjects connected with the political prosperity of our country.—The service of the republic (the most honorable call) should enlist, and is entitled to, the first talents. If we see a nation indifferent to the qualifications of public characters, by not making the proper distinctions, between the enlightened and illiterate, the honest & dishonest, it proceeds from ignorance, or an unpardonable indifference to the public weal. If truth impels me to observe, that honesty and talents are not always esteemed indispensable in those who aspire to political preferment, regard for the constitutions of my native land requires me to declare, that if it proceeds from an idea, that all men are equally fit for the public service, it is totally unfounded in any equality among men for other employments, and replete with mischief to the people. There is not a science or mechanical occupation but which requires its peculiar talent; there is not an individual so infatuated as to be indifferent to the capacity, or honesty of those, in whom the least skill is expected, the smallest trust reposed; strange would it be, if every man had equal ability, only, for the administration of government, equal honesty, only, when trusted with the lives, liberty and prosperity of his fellow-citizens. "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution?" if answered in the affirmative to each, gives a claim upon society, not to be frittered away by party feeling, or electioneering address. Ignorance is invariably the parent of error, and if united with indifference to the public welfare, liberty becomes lethargic.

That the People have a right to assemble together, consult for their common good, and instruct their representatives, is a constitutional declaration: it is a right never to be relinquished, and may be exerci-