



[Written by a Veteran of the late American Army]

### The Duty of an AMERICAN HERO.

ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT.

"WAR is that man, to virtue's cause is dear,  
 Who for his suffering country drops a tear;  
 But dearer he, whom patriot duty warms,  
 To rise her champion in the strife of arms;  
 To guard her safety from imperious force;  
 To guide her armies and direct her course;  
 Compel her vanquish'd enemies to yield,  
 And rear her arches to the bloody field.  
 Such have we seen thee in Columbia's cause,  
 When injur'd freedom mourn'd her slighted laws—  
 Such have we seen thee rise in scenes of death,  
 And bladd' legions tremble at thy breath:  
 War's dreadful clarion drop her murderous sound,  
 And Peace, delightful seraph! smile around!  
 What deep felt raptures did this hour impart:  
 What strong emotions burst from every heart;  
 When first we saw the bloody contest end,  
 And hail'd our country's saviour and its friend!  
 Yet soon that country felt a new alarm,  
 And call'd its hero to dispel the storm;  
 To check the causes of domestic strife,  
 And mould the expiring fabric into life.  
 With generous warmth you heard a nation's pray'r,  
 Lest Vernon's reefs for a life of care:  
 With parent hand our shatter'd state renew'd,  
 With wisdom temper'd and with strength endu'd;  
 And in declining years, fresh toils have brav'd,  
 To guard that empire which your arms had sav'd.  
 But see new spectres lit their horrid shapes!  
 Now civil contests rise, and discord gapes!  
 Contention fiercely swells its jarring notes,  
 And faction hisses thro' her hundred throats—  
 Intent our infant vessel to o'erwhelm;  
 Or chase the long-tried Pilot from the helm!  
 Yet let not frowns like these thy hopes impair,  
 Nor drive thy steady patience to despair;  
 But let thy country, at this moment, prove,  
 The manly efforts of thy generous love.  
 Defend their heav'n-born rights, defend thine own;  
 Let charter'd powers from lawless claims be known—  
 Like some tall cliff, which winds and waves assail,  
 Stand thou the bulwark of the trembling vale—  
 And while such threaten'ng ills around are hurl'd,  
 O risk thy glory to preserve a world!

Citizen Lenier, a French writer on the new constitution, when tracing the character which he should wish the man to possess who is to be charged with the executive functions, and painting as perhaps he thought, a mere ideal character, has drawn that of the President with such truth and accuracy that all who read must own it so.

"To a great firmness of character, to a fund of wisdom acquired by long experience from business & men, he should join that conciliatory spirit which tempers the passions, stifles contentions, and rallies all private interests, round the common interest of liberty, justice and order. His name must never have been attached to any of those parties which have rent the republic, and left in many hearts, tears and resentment. He must have passed the revolution without having dishonoured himself by its errors, or given occasion for suspicion of ambition or interested intrigue. He must have rendered such essential service to the republic, as to merit great esteem without having created in the minds of his countrymen, any inquietudes or jealousies. He must be no stranger to the exterior relations, the science of which tends to maintain the peace of the state abroad, nor to the knowledge of interior administration, which secures tranquility at home. In a word, to principles of integrity which are proof against any attack, he should add good and sound principles of liberty and a pure, an enlightened patriotism."

From a Charleston Paper.

Messrs. Printers,

The wisdom displayed by the President of the United States, through the dangers which have threatened this country, for some years past, from the present European war, has been often the theme of panegyric in other countries: there are, however, few eulogies on this great character, which can be more flattering to an American than those of such distinguished statesmen as Fox, Sheridan, and Lansdowne. I therefore send you for publication the following extracts from their speeches in the parliament of England.

Mr. FOX.

"Here I cannot help pausing to contemplate President Washington, a character so very different from that which has been displayed by British Ministers. How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late speech to Congress, and characteristic of the genius of his government, when compared with the policy of moderate European courts! Illustrious man! deriving honour less from the splendour of his situation, than from the dignity of his mind, before whom, all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and the princes and potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our own royal family) become little and contemptible! He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the

same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterised by wisdom, moderation, and firmness. He, though feeling gratitude to France, did not chuse to give up the system of neutrality. Having once laid down that line of conduct, which both gratitude and policy pointed out as the most proper to be pursued, not all the insults or provocations of the French minister Genet, could at all put him out of his way or bend him from his purpose—Entrusted with the care of the welfare of a great people, he did not allow the misconduct of another, with respect to himself, for one moment to interrupt the duty which he owed to them; he withdrew his attention from their interests. The people over whom he presided, he knew to be acquainted with their rights and duties; he tried to their own good sense to defeat the effects of those arts which might be employed to inflame or mislead their minds, and was sensible that a government could be in no danger, while it retained the confidence and attachment of its subjects; such confidence, in this instance, not blindly adopted, or obedience not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its excellence, and the experience of its blessings. I cannot indeed, help admiring the wisdom and the fortune of this great man, no that by the term fortune, I mean in the smallest degree to derogate from his merit: but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have passed through such a variety of scenes, without stain and without reproach. It must indeed create astonishment, that placed in circumstances so critical, and lasting for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question, that he should, in no one instance, have been accused either of improper intolence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations. It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendent merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man! Happy Americans! while the whirl wind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads every where desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects by your own virtues, and the wisdom of your government. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you feel not the effects of those prejudices or passions, which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed. You profit by the folly and madness of the contending nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime, an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly contemn, or wickedly exclude from their bosom! cultivating the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction, and if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest, if you should find it necessary to avenge insult or repel injury, the world will bear witness to the equity of your sentiments, and the moderation of your views; and the success of your arms will be no doubt proportionate to the justice of your cause."

Mr. SHERIDAN.

"The noble Lord (Mornington) next retails to us the conduct of citizen Genet, the emissary of France to the United States of America!—Here, again, I give the noble Lord his facts; I admit every thing, as he states it, with respect to citizen Genet; I agree in condemning the impolitic outrages he practised against the government of America.—I reprobate the indecent insults he offered to President Washington. I disapprove of his erection of Jacobin clubs in that country, his establishing consular tribunals for the judgment of prizes, &c. &c. But why has the noble Lord overlooked the event of all these heinous and repeated provocations; America remains neutral, prosperous and at peace!—America, with a wisdom, prudence and magnanimity which we have disdained, thrives at this moment in a state of envied tranquility, and is hourly clearing the paths to unbounded opulence; America has monopolized the commerce and the advantages which we have abandoned. (Oh turn your eyes to her, view her situation, her happiness, her content; observe her trade and her manufactures adding daily to her general credit, to her private enjoyments, and her public resources; her name and government rising above the nations of Europe, with a simple but commanding dignity, that wins at once the respect, the confidence and the affection of the world. And is America degraded by this conduct, and by this condition? Has Washington debased himself by this temper and moderation? Has he sunk his character, and made himself contemptible in the eyes of the high-spirited statesmen of Europe? Will the noble Lord attempt to prove this, or will he abandon his instance and his argument? The conduct of the French, in sending such a missionary as Genet to America, is brought by him as the strongest proof of the enmity of the French to the peace and existing governments of all nations, and of the necessity of all nations uniting against them; and the behaviour of Genet himself, is stated as an outrage too gross

\* Mr. Fox undoubtedly meant, by men of integrity and sense, capable of truly estimating his conduct.

for human patience to submit to; and yet the selfish American Congress, confiding in the good sense of their fellow-citizens, conscious of never having betrayed their trust, and looking only to the interest of the people they represented, found no cause for war or quarrel in the novelty or madness of French principles, and the mean Washington felt no personal resentment at insults which did not provoke, because they could not degrade him. Such has been the event of two great nations viewing the same circumstances in a different temper and with different sensations: both had been equally insulted by this new and presumptuous republic; in the bosoms of both, attempts had been equally made to spread the doctrines of that republic; both were equally interested in the preservation of the principles of civil order and regular government; yet, owing to the different councils that directed these two nations, the Americans are at this moment the undismayed, undegraded, and unembarrassed spectators of the savage broils of Europe, while we are engaged in a struggle, as we have been this day told by our Ministers, not for our glory and prosperity, but for our actual existence as a nation."

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

"Our next point, my Lords, is to look at our conduct to neutral powers." The Marquis here praised the answer of M. de Bernstoff, Minister of Denmark, as one of the finest essays on the rights of independent states that he ever saw: he recommended it to students in politics as a lesson; and he spoke with equal, if not higher praise, of the wisdom moderation and temper displayed by the Canton of Berne; "if all the world were inundated with folly, wisdom would retire and take shelter in the Canton of Berne; but no power on earth, the Canton of Berne itself, could display more true wisdom, more dignified moderation, than had Mr. Washington and the government of America. He had displayed, shall I say (say he) the grandeur of a monarch, he displayed all the virtues, all the wisdom of an honest, and an enlightened man; he disdained to follow the example of those, who not merely act upon the popular cry, but who raise a cry in order that they may act upon it; he opposed himself to the madness of the moment, and secured to the people of America the blessings of peace, in spite of themselves; What is the consequence? Reflection has proved to them the wisdom of their government which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

### EXTRACT.

To make good men, it is necessary to make happy children. Vex a child in early years, cross his wishes for no purpose, disappoint him, make his life wretched, and you probably make a vagabond or a rascal.

The first step towards corruption of society, is an invasion of domestic love and confidence. The first step towards intrigue, seduction, infidelity and neglect of children, is to make it disreputable or unfashionable for husband and wife to appear together in public places.

America borrows half her vices from the dregs of European customs. Coxcombs, vitiated and debased by the customs of fashionable life in old cities, cross the Atlantic to be set up as models of fashion in America, and to laugh out of countenance the virtues that make our happiness.

To ape the Europeans in dress, in the cut of a hat or the shape of a gown may be folly; but to imbibe their vicious principles and imitate their licentious manners, is to betray our country and sacrifice posterity.

### The BREWERY,

At the foot of Hay Mount, on Cross Creek,

Has ready for Sale,

BEST Beer in bottles, per doz.	£ 1 10 0
In barrels, per barrel,	3 0 0
Half do.	1 10 0

In smaller casks, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per gallon.

The casks when not furnished by purchaser, to be paid for or returned in good order.

When the expence of this undertaking is considered, and the continual demand for money necessary to carry on the work is contemplated, it is hoped no persons desirous to encourage this useful establishment, will be offended at the information, that the produce of the Brewery is sold only for ready money. Fayetteville, March 30. 2 5

### WANTED, immediately,

2000 Beef Hides, green or dried,

500 Horse do.

And 250 Calf skins.

Cash and a generous price will be given by

WHEATON & TISDALE.

Fayetteville, April 5.

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### FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOT now occupied by Messrs. Wheaton & Tisdale in this town. Possession may be had on the first of August next. For terms apply to ISAAC HAWLEY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,  
HODGE'S NORTH-CAROLINA  
ALMANACKS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1796.