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GILLESPIE & ROBINSON, Notaries Public, Wilmington, N.C.

ROBERT G. BINKIN, Notary Public, Wilmington, N.C.

Wm. H. Stanton, Dealer in Dry Goods, Wilmington, N.C.

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FRESH BEEF, &c. THE subscriber having taken STALL No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the best of BEEF, PORK & LAMB.

J. MULOCK'S SCHOOL. THE full term of this institution commenced on Monday the 2d of October. This school is designed for MALES only—it will be taught all the branches usually taught in schools between the Primary school and the College.

New Rice. 40 Casks new Rice. For sale by RUSSELL & GAMMELL, December 13th.

To Rent. THE Dwelling House on the East of the Court House, THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Jan. 20th, 1844.

Splendid Schemes. \$50,000 \$30,000 \$15,000. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday March 23d.

GRAND SCHEME! 1 prize of \$20,000—1 of \$10,000—10 of \$2,000. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, March 23d.

For Sale. BRILL. Flour, all qualities, including McNeill's and brand, and Dr. Cameron's superior.

Planting Potatoes. BRILL. yellow planting potatoes just received. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

From Lord Brougham's Sketches of Statesmen who lived in the time of George III. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have had occasion to note the extraordinary capacity and brilliant history of Washington and Franklin, next to whom undoubtedly among the great men that founded the American Republic.

He was educated very carefully for the profession of the law, and had also the inestimable advantage of good classical and scientific instruction.

But it is in contemplating their whole conduct in the different courses which they had to steer, we look in vain for any deviation from the line of principle and integrity.

When it seemed manifest that neither side would yield and a separation became inevitable; a committee of five, at the head of whom was Jefferson, received the commission to prepare a manifesto of their reasons for length taking the great step.

Among these omissions was a paragraph reproaching the African slave-trade, which they might not unjustly suppose England was partial, inasmuch as she had formerly interposed her authority—stagnantly, and unwisely, to prevent the abolition earnestly desired by her colonial subjects.

After having for two years held the office of Governor of Virginia by election, Jefferson was in 1782 chosen to represent that State in Congress. But it was no longer the same body in which he had acted during the tempestuous period of the Revolution.

This is that famous Declaration of Independence by which the freemen of the New World approved themselves worthy of their ancestors in the Old—those ancestors who had spoken, written, and fought, and perished for conscience and for freedom's sake.

ed with the Fourth of July, in which no remembrance can mingle on the people's part, and no consolation is afforded to their oppressors by the tendency of cruelty and injustice to wear the work they stain.

He has waged a war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere.

It is to the unspeakable honor of Jefferson, that born and bred in Virginia, himself an owner of negroes like all Virginia landholders, his first motion in the Assembly was a proposition to facilitate the manumission of slaves.

His plan for the planting elementary schools to educate the whole people, and of establishing colleges for the higher branches of learning, was first proposed in 1785, though happily not long afterwards, in 1786 it was partially, and in 1816 wholly adopted by the Virginia legislature.

Jefferson's views, was not more zealous in promoting all measures which might prevent the growth of aristocratic distinctions and maintain the level of republican equality than he was in furthering whatever might tend to complete religious liberty, with which he conscientiously devoted an undivided energy to be incompatible.

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From this time he was not likely to be released by accepting the mission to France, where he remained as minister of the United States from 1784 till 1789. The interests which he took in the great Revolution may well be considered, as immediately connected with the American independence; but his feelings of sympathy for the oppressed were not less sincere, and his efforts would see the "certain and happy termination of the struggle for liberty."

He now, at Washington's earnest request, exchanged his military duties, which he had of course relinquished, for those of a private citizen, and became the Secretary of State. If any one could doubt that Jefferson was a sincerely republican feeling, this history of his introduction into the cabinet of the Secretary of the Democratic party seems to settle the matter.

The able and the virtuous members of the Federalists in this cabinet, was Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Knox, the Secretary of War, John Jay, Chief Justice, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, who were all of the Federalist party.

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