



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Agreeably to a request of the unanimous voice of the Officers composing the first Rutherford County Regimental Court-Martial, a number of respectable Citizens of the County of Rutherford, North-Carolina, met at Col. Gilbert's in Rutherfordton, on Saturday the 4th of July, 1807, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sentiments of patriotism have summoned us hither—We assemble to listen to the sound of liberty at this time echoing throughout the United States. And behold I come in the youthful spirit of our country, to hail the memory of the dead, to congratulate the living Patriots of '76, and to felicitate the rising generation on the happy return of this day, most memorable in the annals of American history.

The mind is now naturally led to the contemplation of our government, and to enquire the origin, establishment and advancement of a system organized so much in perfection—But the unsuitable speaker who appears before you to-day, feels his inadequacy to the task assigned him.

Europe had long been enveloped in the dark night of Gothic ignorance and superstition, and literature had scarcely begun to shed the dawn of light over society, when the noble mind, and enterprising spirit of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS led him, like mystic fate, to the discovery of a new world in the Western Hemisphere.

But no attempts were made by the British to settle it until early in the seventeenth century. This country where civilized man now extends

his vast empire, and enjoying all the rich returns which agricultural, commercial and scientific pursuits can bestow, was two hundred years ago a wide extended wilderness, the wide abode of savage men and beasts. Didst thou, illustrious Raleigh, or thou, great Smith, whose noble enterprise first led the way to the settlement and establishment of this country, recognize this in event? Or why comest thou here to forego the pleasures of civilized life? The romantic connection of Smith with the Indian Princess Pocahontas, and the cruel fortunes of the primeval colonists, are descriptive scenes, better and more laconically represented by the Indian war-whoop, tomahawk & scalping-knife, than any language of which I am capable; I commit them to your imagination.

Great-Britain transported large armies across the Ocean, and thought to reduce these States to uncon-

ditional submission. But the "best blood of the country" was waged for its defence, and she found furious resistance, from the aged citizen to the youth who could scarce lift his rifle. France united in our cause, and the unconquerable spirit of FREEDOM at length prevailed in impelling the British forces to surrender and acknowledge the INDEPENDENCE of America: Such, North-Carolinians, is the story of the Revolution. But the particular situation of this State spreads a gloomy melancholy over the mind. The unfortunate civil dissensions in the cause of liberty and oppression, which split our land, are scenes in the grand theatre of the world which contemplation shudders at.

But to return—The Federal Convention now met to form a Constitution, and the work of their hands is the inspiration of Heaven, "Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Person under the protection of Habeas Corpus, right of trial by Jury, "Supremacy of the civil over the military authority." Administration & legislation by the representatives of the people, and equality of rank, are inherent and unalienable rights of man; rights which no power however high, no force however formidable, should for a moment arrest from him.

or be too dull, too imbecile to rebound from the subjugating arms of foreign foes, but sink an easy prey into his tyrannical possession—The principles of our government, republican spirit forbid the thought—It never can. Balance of power in Europe & western dissection of the union, are jargon topics of the day—Our citizens interest themselves idly in the ruthless disputes of Europe. Some would have the grand army of the French Emperor swallowed up in a victory of the combined powers of England, Russia and Prussia, whilst others would recognize with the most cordial delight, Bonaparte's arms in Poland and even in Russia, as of late in Austria, sweeping before them, with torrent course all opposition—But, my countrymen, all sympathy in us for Europe should be at an end. It matters little with us, whether one tyrant or a dozen oppress that quarter of the world, since liberty can no longer exist there, and since whatever would be the event, this nation would remain nearly in the same station: but if any thing, let the most civilized prevail—I remember the Russian barbarian, Suwarrow, who, at the head of his army after having taken and besieged Warsaw, in Poland, butchered the captured citizens, not even sparing the innocent old men women, and children. I care not for Benningen, I sympathize not for the King of Prussia, nor should we regard England with such over-weening affection—See her piracies and depredations on the Ocean; let a death blow be given to them. The late attempts of Aaron Burr to dismember the union, I regard not as having been excited by an impulse of the West, but as the wild infuriations of disappointed and desponding ambition. We have no reason, no cause to suspect our western brethren of entertaining a spirit of disunion; their dearest interests will not permit them for a moment to indulge the idea. The East and the South, the North and the West will find it more and more, as internal manufactures commence and population expands, their inseparable their indissoluble interest to cultivate a spirit of union with each other. It is the main spring of Representative Government—it is the prop of our safety.—Ours may be called the polar star of governments; France has already essayed to compass her political sail by it, but lost her way in the full tide of experimental endeavor. The generous Hibernian and swarthy inhabitant of St. Domingo have felt its influence; and even the distant tant Polonese behold its corruscations in stupid astonishment. Emmet, condemned and in the hands of death, declared, that he wished to effectuate in Ireland what he said Washington had done in America, and what Kosciusko had unsuccessfully attempted in Poland. Oh! valorous Kosciusko, thou whose generous services in the American Revolution are still remembered here with gratitude—go on, go on, give freedom to the Poles; be the Washington of thy country, establish a free government in ancient Poland, and be it American. The time is fast approaching, and I hope not very far distant, when our ports and harbors shall be well fortified with all the implements of defence, so that as electric rods, they may render fruitless the thunder of invasive war, if ever it should direct against us its angry bolts. When internal commerce and manufactures, extending themselves through the nation, shall connect the most exterior with the most interior parts, by the firmest bonds of inseparable interest. When universal science shall illumine this country as a clear light for our citizens to walk by, through the dark mazes of human life, and along the devious ways of virtue and republican liberty. And when men of every description shall stand here on the same equal and independent basis of freedom.—Then, and not till then may we begin to contemplate the promised heavenly round of millenium years.

THOS. H. HOLLAND. David Dickey, Esq. was appointed by the meeting, President, Colonel Richard Lewis Vice-President, and A.M. Gilbert Secretary, after which the following toasts were drank:

- 1. By the President—The Anniversary of American Independence. 2. By the Vice-President—The President of the United States. 3. By Felix Walker—The State of North-Carolina. 4. By Col. Wm. Porter—The U. States of America—May political wisdom inspire the minds of our Statesmen, and political intolerance be banished our land. 5. By Hon. Jas. Holland—George Clinton, Vice President of the United States. 6. By Capt. S. D. Finley—Our late Judiciary System with a few amendments. 7. By Mr. Abraham Enloe—The brave Heroes who fought and bled in the American cause. 8. By Dr. Holland—No blind attachment to any man or set of men, but Universal Liberty. 9. By Mr. Anthony Dickey—James Holland, our Representative to Congress. 10. By Col. A. M. Gilbert—The American Fair.

Music, French and Drawing.

T. SAMBOURNE, Late Professor of Music, &c, at Philadelphia. IS about to fix his Residence permanently in the City of Raleigh, where he proposes giving Instructions in the above polite and fashionable Accomplishments, to a select number of Pupils, on the following Terms: The Piano Forte, every other day, at fifteen dollars a quarter. The French Language, grammatically, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at five dollars a quarter. Drawing, every Saturday afternoon, at six dollars a quarter. T. SAMBOURNE having obtained leave to place his Piano Forte in one of the Rooms of the State-House, will expect such Pupils as have not Instruments to attend there; where they will also have an opportunity of practising at leisure hours. Those Ladies who have Forte Pianos will be attended at their own houses. As he intends his Quarters to be regulated by those of the Academy, and on the same terms of payment in advance, the Pupils who now enter with him, will do so for the remainder of the current quarter, which will end on the 29th of August, and of course will have to pay only for that time. If desired, T. S. will instruct a few Pupils on the Violin, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7, on the same terms as the Piano Forte. Raleigh, July 15.

Mr. Sambourne having obtained his Knowledge in the above Professions from some of the first Masters in England, having also had much experience in this country, and comes to this place with indisputable testimonials of Character and Talents, it is expected he will meet with encouragement. His regulations being fixed so as to suit the Students in the Academy, those Parents and Guardians who wish their Children or Waits instructed in Music, &c. will be pleased to communicate their desire to me, or to Mrs. Bowen; as they may be taught without interfering materially with their present studies. W.L. TURNER

State of North-Carolina. Surry County Court, May Term, 1807.

Jonathan Haines, Agent for John Steele, vs. William Hill. Original Attachment. Returned levied on two tracts of land, each containing 640 acres, lying on the Tuckin River and Tuckin Creek, the property of William Hill, adjoining the land of Salathiel Martin & Hall, Matthew M'Kinney.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is an Inhabitant of another State, it is ordered by the Court, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Term, to be held for the County of Surry, on the second Monday in August next, replevy the property levied, give special bail, and plead to issue, that final judgment will be entered against him. JO. WILLIAMS, CLK.

THOMAS EMOND, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has now on hand, finished and finishing, a handsome Assortment of excellent EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, warranted equal to any made in, or imported into the United States, which will be sold on reasonable terms. He hopes that Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with good Clocks will give him the preference, being settled in this place, and as he will be answerable for the performance of all Clocks made in his Shop. He will also undertake to clean and repair Clocks of every description, within one hundred miles of this city, on reasonable terms, during the Summer. Clocks and Watches repaired at his Shop, with fidelity and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. Also, before the meeting of the General Assembly, he will have an excellent Assortment of all Kinds of GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY WARE, of the first quality, for sale. Raleigh, June 21, 1807.