



AND
North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1810.

No. 563

Vol. XI.

From the National Intelligencer.

BISHOP GREGOIRE TO MR. BARLOW.

[The following letter has been handed to us in the original. We offer it in translation to the public, not doubting that the reader will join us in applauding the liberal sentiments it contains. This manner of maintaining opinions does equal honor to the writer and to his amicable adversary.]

Paris, 28th Jan. 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

My answer to your letter printed the 13th of September last, has been retarded, because it did not come to hand till within these few days. The difficulty of communication and the distance between your continent and ours have interposed barriers not easy to surmount.

I will not discuss the theological part of your letter; here is no occasion for a controversy. Abuses are parasite plants that attach themselves to things the most sacred; but abuses are not things. It would be unjust to judge of religion from its heterogeneous adjuncts, because on that principle we must proscribe bread and wine, iron & the printing press, since abuses have deteriorated their use. If ignorant people have overdone and misapplied the use of images and statues in catholic churches, it is not the less true that these statues and pictures serve as a vehicle to piety by recalling the remembrance of the heroes of christianity. The portrait of Warren, one of the founders of American liberty, will always awaken recollections dear to your countrymen. In like manner the poor, the orphan in every country, will be moved at those pictures which represent Saint Vincent de Paul, opening asylums to indigence, wretchedness and age. The protestants of Europe, formerly so decided against paintings in their churches, are now so far recovered from that prejudice, that they decorate their temples with them, as you may have seen, as well as I, at Bath, Bristol and other places.

The same reason that attaches the respect of the catholics to religious emblems must wound their hearts & grievously afflict them, where irreverence for these emblems outrages their piety. Such was not your motive, my dear friend, in suffering to be inserted in your magnificent poem the engraving which I regret, and which you now regret to see in that work. I am well persuaded that it will never enter into your views to give the least pain to your catholic brethren. I see with great pleasure that you render homage to revelation; in this you differ from a very great number of European protestants, especially in Germany, where many of their doctors seem to have conspired against christianity. Under an apparent respect they conceal their project of demolishing it by the new system (nouvelle exegese, — *erklarung*; the translator is not acquainted with this new declaration of the German doctors); it is the inevitable result of a fundamental principle of their sect and of yours, which authorises every individual to interpret the bible in his own way; he consequently finds in it whatever he wishes. To the simple unity of truth he associates all the aberrations of delirium. Bousset had predicted that the protestants would arrive at this point. Bousset was right; I have amply developed the proofs of it in my "History of the religious sects that have been born, modified and extinguished, from the beginning of the 18th century to this day." This is a work in two volumes. Its publication has met with some difficulties; if they are ever removed I will send you the work.

You likewise recognise the immense benefits of the gospel: this naturally leads one to say, that in the order of things whatever is essentially good at all times and in all places, is essentially true; for in the last analysis these two epithets must both apply to the same object.

Never but once did you appear at the bar of the National Convention, and that was to present an address from the Constitutional Society of London. To say that you came there to profess atheism, the abnegation of religious principles, is an infamous calumny. I likewise remember that you often grieved with me at the sacrilege and the cruelties

that dishonored certain epochs of the French revolution, and desolated the hearts of all good men. History will show that the secret promoters, the real artisans of these horrors were men the most enraged against liberty, which they wished to render odious. They had previously predicted our calamities, and they took measures that their predictions should not be falsified by the event.

Since you and your worthy spouse have secured the esteem and affection of all those who had the pleasure of knowing you in Europe, where you have so many sincere friends, I see with grief that in America you have enemies, not personal but political enemies, who make a forced and abusive use of my letter, entitled "Observations on the Columbiad," to decry you, to divert the public odium from themselves, and especially to exclude you from employments, to which you are called by your talents, your experience and your probity. Their perversity is an indirect homage to the qualities which do you honor; but if their efforts are successful it will be a loss to the public. A man endowed with eminent virtues belongs more than another to his country, and in this view, Barlow is to the United States a national property.

I persist in all that my former letter contains on the article of religion, but I give the lie in a formal manner to all the inductions that perversity would draw from it against your personal character.

The business of a journalist is that of an independent magistrate, and when conducted by justice and discernment it is very useful. He is the legislator of opinion, he directs the public mind to all that is pure and generous and great; and this praise is due to many who follow this occupation in your country. But you have others who seem devoured with the lust of hatred, secretaries of crime and calumny, apothecaries of poison; their pages are open only to falsehood and detraction, and they never admit a word of defence from the man they are assaunting.

In Europe likewise we have periodical and virulent libels. But though men in general are sufficient ly provided with wickedness and credulity, these libels are so far decried, that if they continue to amuse the wicked, they have ceased to impose upon the credulous.

I, my dear Barlow, am persecuted by infidels and fanatics. Moreover, the phenomenon extremely rare of a man professing the same principles in 1810, which he professed in 1789, has roused against me the Proteus gang, who have worn every livery and followed every banner. These men are compared improperly to Janus; for he had but two faces, they have thirty.

To be calumniated is said to be a tax that the good man pays to the wicked. We may both complain of being over-taxed; but my friend we cannot hope to silence the hand of imposture, which repeats but never proves. Between virtue and vice there can be neither peace nor truce—the war is interminable. But there are two sorts of vengeance to be had on our enemies; one is not to resemble them, the other is to do them good: thus prescribes the gospel.

Under the attacks of a few despicable individuals you will easily console yourself, my dear Barlow, by the esteem of all others, in a country where estimable characters so much abound; and you will sometimes call to mind the friends you have left beyond the Atlantic, particularly him who now addresses you. Our opinions disagree on the principles of religion, but they will always be in unison as to the obligation of loving our fellow creatures and laboring for their happiness; and while some low-minded writers change the field of literature and science into an arena of gladiators, our correspondence will bear the character of that decency and dignity with which men ought to write who respect the public, who respect themselves and who have vowed to each other a friendship that shall last them to the tomb.

GREGOIRE,

Late Bishop of Blois, Senator, &c.

† We believe the Bishop has either been misinformed or that he writes this passage from mere conjecture. It is not probable that Mr. Barlow has been or will be excluded from public office by the efforts of enemies. We have understood that he has always declined being considered as a candidate, and would refuse any place that could be offered him. There is no reason to doubt that he might, if he wished it, attain to some of the most eminent

From the National Intelligencer.

The Aurora has opened its batteries upon an editorial article, which a few days since, appeared in this paper on our relations with France; but for what substantial reasons it would puzzle even a conjurer to divine. Our readers will recollect that in that article a view was presented of the faint prospect of an early accommodation with France, inferred principally from the style of the official note of the Duc de Cadore, its immediate publication by the French government, and the extensive and unjust infractions of our maritime rights. The Aurora has seen fit to perceive in this article the proof of a subservient spirit in the National Intelligencer to the opinions of the members of Congress, on which, with an illiberality totally unworthy of a mind that claims for itself the independent exercise of its sentiments, it is declared to depend. In the article, which has called forth this denunciation, the reader will look in vain for any thing like subserviency to any man or set of men. He will, on the contrary, find a fair statement of facts, accompanied by remarks, which, it will not be denied, are truly American. He will perceive the same independent tone held towards France, as towards England; that tone, which is the pride of the Editor, has always been manifested towards every foreign government that has outraged our rights; a tone which will continue to be maintained so long as American blood flows in his veins. Ardent as his wishes are for the happiness of the whole human race, he has long believed it the duty of every American citizen to rally round his own government, and, ceasing to place the least dependence on the justice of foreign powers, to be prepared to defend by force the rights and interests of his country. It is this very motive, that has inculcated upon him the duty of tolerance; of respecting the sentiments of virtuous and intelligent men, however different they may be from his own, and, above all, of refraining from denouncing friends from a mere difference of opinion; or, if it will please the Aurora, of "consulting that will, which counsels deliberating minds, to be as useful as they can, if they cannot be as useful as they wish." And if the Aurora would occasionally take the counsel, which it upbraids others for pursuing, it would neither detract from its character or usefulness.

Averse as we are, even to disgust, to controversies with fellow-editors, we have thought it proper thus briefly to repel the unjust and intolerant reproaches cast upon this print, which has been, from its commencement to this moment, conducted with perfect independence, and which would disdain to hold its existence at the will of any man or set of men. The occasion may, however, be better improved to inculcate that temper which the state of our affairs so loudly calls for.

In every emergency, it ought to be remembered, that our nation is composed of a number of independent states, in which interests, in some important respects various, prevail. We should never lose sight of the memorable fact, that the establishment of our independence, and the adoption of our constitution, were the offspring of a spirit of conciliation, that magnanimously dictated mutual sacrifices; and that the republican system itself can never be maintained in its purity by any other means. The sentiment of tolerance ought, therefore, to be considered among us as cardinal. The existence of the republic and of the republican party depend upon it; and without union, the system would crumble to pieces. Depending altogether upon public opinion, deprived of this basis it would have no means of defence against its enemies.

Precious however, as this union is, there are sacrifices, which it would be criminal to make for preserving it. It would be in the highest degree criminal to countenance the sacrifice of any great principle, of any essential right, or attribute of sovereignty. Nor should the distinctive feature of a free government, that the will of a majority should govern, ever be suffered to be infringed.

When, then, that crisis came, which produced the embargo, the local opposition to it, which menaced a resort to physical force, should have been effectually put down. This should have been the first step, even if it had been immediately followed by a repeal of the Embargo. But the embargo ought not

to have been repealed until a longer time had been allowed for trying its effects, or without a resort to war with the violators of our rights.—We have maintained this, and we maintain it still.

But a large majority of Congress tho' otherwise, repealed the embargo, and passed the non-intercourse law. They acted, in our opinion incorrectly, though honestly. We did not applaud, because we did not approve their conduct. The step was, however, taken, and we felt it a duty to give it a fair experiment, and not, by a useless reprobation, to hold forth the idea to the foreign world, that owing to internal divisions, it would not be enforced.

As we have intimated, we never were sanguine with regard to the good effects of this system. What those effects would have been, the memorable arrangement with Mr. Erskine, which so soon thereafter ensued, and the consequent relaxations of Congress, prevented us from ascertaining. The state of things, with which we are all well acquainted, followed, and produced the complicated embarrassments of the last session of Congress.

That a great majority of the members of that body were actuated by patriotic motives we entertain no doubt. They certainly did not pursue that system, which, in our opinion, was best adapted to the interests of the country. But, believing that, with their various impressions, they did the best they could, we have seen no propriety in denouncing them. Their measures are certainly a fit subject of discussion; but that discussion should be temperate, & above all, the motives of men, whose whole lives have manifested private worth and public virtue, should not be indiscriminately impeached.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, lying within 1 mile and a half of Warrenton. There are 2 Plantations on the above Land; one, with Two good Dwelling Houses, and every other necessary Out House, with the additional advantage of a large quantity of MANURED LAND laid out in different Inclosures, which are well set with White Clover. These LOTS, could not be excelled for the culture of Tobacco or Wheat; six or eight hands might work here to much advantage.

The other PLANTATION, has a tolerable Dwelling House and Out Houses. This Plantation is fresh cleared Land, and produces well; six or eight hands might work here with considerable advantage. There is a large quantity of WOOD-LAND to clear, which would produce Tobacco, Wheat or Corn.—This Land has as many good Springs, as any Land in the World, to the quantity of Acres: It is remarkable healthy, and in as respectable a neighborhood as any on the Earth.—Joins the Lands of Jno. C. Green, Tho's Christmas, William P. Dick, William I'witty and others; it lies on both sides of the road leading from Warrenton to Marshal's Ordinary.

The Subscriber will sell a great bargain in the above Land, or to accommodate a ny person wishing to purchase, he would divide the Plantations, as he wishes to move to the Western Country. Any person from the lower part of this State, inclined to purchase Land in this part of the Country, may be accommodated in the above Land, where they will find a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood. JOSEPH TANNER, Warrenton, March 16th, 1810. eow3m-48

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant Seat in Granville County, whereon Peyton Wood now lives. This Tract contains 380 acres, about 100 of which is cut down, and some part worn out, but capable of being easily reclaimed. It lies on the main road which leads from Williamsborough by Gosnen, to Mount Tirzah, the Red House in Caswell, to Guilford, &c. is a good situation for a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT or a Mechanic Shop of almost any kind, it being 9 miles from Williamsborough and 12 from Goshen. This Land is high and healthy, is well watered and contains a large quantity of excellent Oak timber. The soil is well adapted for the culture of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and by the hands of an industrious Husbandman, might be rendered both elegant and profitable. Any person who wishes to purchase may see the premises and know the terms, (which are deemed very low) either by application to Mr. Wood or to the Subscriber, JOHN CRAIG, Chapel Hill, April 5th, 1810. 6i-5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

ABSCONDED, about six weeks ago, my Servant JOHN, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a complexion rather light. He carried with him a Coatee & Pantaloons of a grey mixture, and a Great Coat of nearly the same color.—He had also a Blue Coat with a Black Cape. He is extremely artful, and has probably a false Pass.

The above Reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me in Charleston, or to the Jailor of Charleston Jail.

THO'S BEE, Jun. 6w62

Charleston, S. C. June 20, 1810.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, WARRENTON.

MRS. FALKENBERG, gratefully returning her thanks to her Friends for their continued encouragement, informs them and the Public, that the Summer Recess expires on the 25th of this month, and that on the ensuing day, the Pupils will recommence their pursuits. She trusts that the improvement and progress her Scholars have made, will be a better recommendation than any other she could easily obtain. The terms for Board and Tuition are as heretofore.

MR. KRAUTH (whose abilities need no encomium) will continue to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, assisted by his Daughter, whose qualifications & deportment have gained her general esteem. JUN 12, 1810. 3c 62

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at Edgcombe County Court, May Term, 1810, as Administratrix to the Estate of Jeremiah Hilliard, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims or demands against said Estate of any description whatsoever, are required to bring them forward properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

PRISCILLA HILLIARD, Adm'x. June 2, 1810. 3c-59 N. B. Theophilus Parker and Bennett Barrow are fully authorised by me to settle the above Estate. P. H.

A RUNAWAY.

MY NEGRO MAN, NED, not having returned home with my other Hands from fishing on Chowan, I conclude is run away. He is about 30 years old, rather tall and slender made, and has a slight cast or crookedness in both his eyes. He is known about Winton and Murfreesboro', from where I moved, by the name of Cox.—I expect he will lurk about the forementioned places, or, perhaps, may extend his range to Gates or Northampton. As he is much used to going by water, he may, perhaps, try to impose upon some master of a vessel to take him aboard, & pass for a Free Man. I have no idea of parting from him, as I own his wife and children, therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.—Should he be taken up and lodged in jail, I will pay all legal and necessary expenses, besides a Reward of \$10, as a further encouragement. JAMES H. KEYS, Warren county, May 14, 1810. 56-1

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD, In the town of Wilkesborough, Wilkes County, on the 24th day of August next, THE following Tracts of Land or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1808, together with costs, &c. viz: 100 Acres lying on the waters of Cub creek, the property of William Hammock, not given in. 100 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek, given in by Elizabeth Shanning. 50 do. on the waters of Buffalo creek, given in by Hugh Day. 206 do. on Buffalo creek, given in by Joshua Curtis. 252 do. on the waters of Yadkin river, given in by Edward Gettins. 172 do. on do. given in by James Penley. 150 do. on do. given in by Coleby Rueker. 50 do. on Elk creek, given in by Samuel Nothern. 100 do. on the waters of big Elken creek, given in by John Edwards. 50 do. on the waters of Hunting creek, given in by Charles Riggins. 400 do. on do. given in by John Purdue. 100 do. on do. given in by John Felps. 110 do. on do. given in by Eneas Ho. per. 200 do. on do. given in by Isaac Kemp. 190 do. on do. given in by Will'm Dawel. 100 do. on do. given in by Harris Stanley. 50 do. on the waters of Bier Creek, given in by John Wood. 200 do. on do. given in by Isaac Hill. 85 do. on the waters of Swan's creek, given in by Benjamin Jackson. 100 do. on the waters of Reddie's river, given in by George Marley. 100 do. on do. given in by Lewis Shepard. 100 do. on do. given in by Jonathan Farrister. 300 do. on do. given in by John Daney. 63 do. on do. given in by William Viars, Jun. 100 do. on the waters of Big Elkin creek, given in by Joseph Alford. 35 do. on the waters of Cub creek, given in by Vincent B. Hall. WILLIAM HAMPTON, Shff. June 6th 1810. —61

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the Cape Fear Lottery is going on. There have been 4000 Tickets drawn, and there will be 1000 drawn per week for 2 weeks to come, from the 4th of this month.—The first drawn Ticket on Tuesday in each week will be entitled to 100 dollars.—The gain of the wheel at this time is \$4000. Any Person wishing Tickets can have them sent to any Post Office in this State and the adjoining States, warranted undrawn. The Price of the Tickets will rise in a short time, as much as the gain of the Wheel will justify. H BRANSON: June 11, 1810. 59-1