

# Raleigh and North-Carolina Gazette

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## THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

The character of this nation daily unfolds itself to the world, by whom it begins to be viewed in its just light. Moderation and forbearance are, in public and in private life, inseparable from true dignity of character, but in both are sometimes mistaken by superficial observers for tameness and pusillanimity. Time was, anterior to the late war, when the pacific policy of our government placed it in that predicament. Having endured injury to the farthest limit of forbearance, it is discovered, by our acquisition of respect abroad since the change of our attitude, that the character of the nation had been wholly misunderstood. Its redemption from a load of obloquy and reproach, is one of the consequences of that war which, whilst it was the subject of shameful discord at home, was the theme of approbation abroad, even by the allies of our then enemy. What we now have to guard against is, lest, running into extremes, to which we sons of Adam are always prone, we should become boastful and captious, like meddlesome youths who, having thrown their man, are anxious again to try their strength. That moderation, that forbearance, which has been viewed as a fault, is one of the cardinal points of Republican policy. It may be again misinterpreted by foreign powers, into apathy, indolence, or ineffectuality; but every man is the judge of his own motives, and every nation ought so to act that it shall be able to justify its own conduct to itself, preserving that attitude which will enable it promptly to avenge injuries, if other nations presume on our pacific aspect. Moderation, then, is a component part of the American character, so far as it is to be deduced from the acts of the government. Energy, never inconsistent with moderation, is also a Republican attribute. Not desiring to revive odious recollections, we will not dwell on the admirable conduct of our government in the retaliation contest with G. Britain, and other instances, but pass to the brilliant expedition against Algiers, where America, the youngest of civilized nations, has set an example to the older powers of Europe, of which they have shewn their high admiration, by their endeavors to imitate it. If other evidence were wanting, this instance alone would prove that Energy is an attribute of the American character.

Moderation and Energy, duly combined: what more is wanting to fill up a bold outline of a great nation? We answer, a due attention, on the part of the government to the personal rights of its citizens.

That this trait also is peculiarly a characteristic of our government; it is not necessary, at this day, to demonstrate. In a government derived wholly from the people, depending for its efficiency on their co-operation, it could not be otherwise. If the origin of the late war with Great Britain, the events which occurred during its progress, & the still more recent expedition to Algiers, have not sustained this position to the satisfaction of every man who has viewed with impartiality the measures of his own government, it would be labor lost to endeavor to fortify it by reasoning.

The Mission to Carthage, however, the result of which we have just heard, ought to place beyond doubt as well the disposition as the ability of our government to vindicate the rights of the people who constituted it. Our citizens unjustly detained in captivity, during the turbulence of civil war in South America, are yielded on the demand which our government promptly made for them; and, with them, a number of the enslaved subjects of European powers. This group of figures completes a picture of a government, more perfect than even Utopian projectors have hitherto ventured to conceive.

We have a government, emanating from the people, founded in their reason, guided by their will; moderate and forbearing in peace; prompt and energetic on occasion, and careful, above all, of the personal rights of those who place themselves under its protection. Ought we not to honor, to love such government?

## THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

A Society has been established in Massachusetts, by some Christian philanthropists, to discourage war. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the utility of this Institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this Society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "The Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this Society.

### MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 29, 1816.  
SIR—Your letter, bearing date Oct. 18, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it, to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace or Special Interview, and the Friend of Peace No. 2. The first of these I had received through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily through, because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is loss of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the point of honor, which you aptly analogize with the act of duelling between individuals, & reason with justice from the one to the other. Unquestionably this class of war is, in the general, what you state them to be, needless, unjust and inhuman, as well as anti-Christian.

The second branch of this subject, to wit, wars undertaken on account of wrong done, and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solemn Review, p. 16, and the question asked "Is it common for a nation to obtain a redress of wrongs by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the mean time, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker; on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expenses of the war, in blood and treasure; yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing itself from future wrong. It may have retaliated on the aggressor, losses of blood and treasure, far beyond the value, to him, of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of the war too dear a purchase to leave him in a disposition to renew the wrong in future; in this way, the loss by the war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong. The case you state of two boxers, both of whom get a "terrible bruising," is opposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, although victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds his aggression not worth the bruises it has cost him. To explain this by numbers, it is alleged that Great Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and that during the war, we took from her 1400; that before the war, she seized and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that in the war we killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made. She might have purchased the vessels she took, for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purposes to which she applied ours, have saved the 4 or 5000 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice, which is as valuable to a nation as individual. These considerations, therefore, leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. Neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible, and therefore present a case which will claim your consideration, in a discussion of the general question; Whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose, to draw to myself any part in this discussion. Age, and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labors of correspondence, beyond the limits of my personal concerns. I retire, therefore, from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

### MR. ADAMS'S ANSWER.

Quincy, Feb. 6, 1816.  
DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr. Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart, accorded with them, at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are as necessary and as inevitable, in our system, as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes. Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful and most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be felled and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot, therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers and politicians, to let me die in peace. I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however, I am, Sir, your friend and servant.

JOHN ADAMS.

## LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the first Monday of August next, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS, on the South side of Mumford Street, in Fayetteville. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond and security, bearing interest from the first day of October next, at which time possession will be given. If the interest is annually and punctually paid, the purchase money will not be required under five years. The lots will be shown on application to Maj. Thomas J. Robeson, or to the subscriber, who will execute titles.

ROBINSON MUMFORD.  
Fayetteville, June 27. 78-37

## NEGROES WANTED.

A REASONABLE price will be given, in cash, for three negroes, well recommended, viz a young Wench for House service, a Boy about 10, 12 or 14 years, and a Girl 8, 10 or 12—Apply to the Printer. July 19.

## DOCTS. L. BORDEN & T. HILL.

HAVING entered into Copartnership in the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE & SURGERY, will attend to all applications for their professional services. They have recently received a fresh supply of MEDICINE from New-York. Duplin county, July 1816.

## A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Greene Academy manifesting a disposition to employ some gentleman, who can come well recommended, to take charge of their Academy as Principal Teacher, do proffer to give unto any such a gentleman for his services during the term of one year, the sum of six hundred dollars. No person may apply unless he can come well recommended. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, at Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C. will be duly attended to.

By order of the Board.  
CHARLES EDWARDS, Sec.  
June 5th, 1816. 3m.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Hertford County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, — MAY TERM, 1816.

Moses Sumner, vs. Samuel Sumner, Original Attachment.

Attached one Negro boy now in possession of Drusilla Clark; also, his right in the lands of William Clark.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Samuel Sumner, is not a resident of the State—It is therefore, ordered, That publication be made six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless he appear at the next court, to be held for the said county of Hertford, at the Court-house in Winton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, &c. final judgment will be taken against him.

Test,  
JOS. F. DICKINSON, Clk. 76-6w

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Halifax County,  
Court of Equity—APRIL TERM, 1816.

Richard Jones, Complainant, against James Jones Mason, Defendant.

THE defendant James Jones Mason, not having entered his appearance, and proof being made to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of Plaintiff's counsel, It is Ordered, That the said Defendant, James Jones Mason, do appear and put in his answer to the said Bill, on or before the first Equity day in next term, to be held for the county of Halifax, in October, 1816, or that the bill shall be taken pro confesso against him. And that this Order be published for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register.

Attest,  
ROBERT HUNDT, Clk. & Mstr. 76

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Endicott County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Session, 1816.

James Downings, vs. William Jones and Amy his wife, heirs of Charles H. Owens. Petition for partition of real estate.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants are not residents of this State—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, for the defendants to appear at the next Court, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte against them.

TA26 Teste,  
E. HALL, c. c.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners, acting under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of 1813, entitled "An act to provide for the better accommodation of the Governors of this State," and of a Resolution of 1814 on the same subject, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 21st day of August next, at six and twelve months, for negotiable paper at the State Bank, according to the said act, FOUR LOTS OF PUBLIC LAND in the suburbs of Raleigh, numbered 44, 45, 46 & 47, which were bid off at the sale in May, 1815, by persons who have failed to comply with the terms of sale, and who will, therefore be answerable for the deficiency, if there be any.

J. Haywood, W. Hinton, S. Goodwin, N. Jones, (C. T.) W. Hill, T. Hunter, H. Potter, W. Peace, H. Seawell.  
Raleigh, 19th June, 1816. 74 tds

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had at J. Gale's Store,  
SCENES IN THE WORLD OF SPIRITS, by Henry Stilling, Professor of the University at Marburg, Germany. Translated from the 3d Edition.

"In my Father's house are many mansions."

## ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price 40 cents.]  
Original Poems and Odes,  
On a variety of subjects;  
By ANACREON.  
Commenta opinionum dies delat,  
Judicia nature confirmat. Cic.

Time blots out the comments of opinions, but confirms the judgment of nature." Cic.  
Raleigh, July 18.

## A RUNAWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d instant, two Negro men, named DANIEL and SAMPSON. Sampson is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made and very likely, quite dark complexion; he was bought from Work and Davison, of North Carolina, who purchased him of John Coffield near Edenton, Chowan county, North-Carolina.

Daniel is about the height of Sampson, stouter made, black complexion, about 27 years of age. He belongs to James Harrison, who purchased him near Norfolk, Va. Any person who will apprehend them and put them in Jail, and give notice to the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars; and if returned to the subscriber, Forty Dollars will be paid, and all reasonable expenses.

REUBEN HARRISON,  
Fairfield District, (S. C.) June 3. 77 6w

## WHITE OAK ACADEMY,

Rutherford, N. C.

THE Trustees of this Seminary announce to the Public that the Institution is now established, and in full operation. The semi-annual session terminated on the 4th instant, when the Students, in the exercises of the day, performed in a manner which gave general satisfaction; and reflected the highest credit on themselves, and afforded ample proof of the intrinsic value of the Institution, and of the faithful performance of his duty by the Principal thereof. The Academy, (distant S. W. of Rutherford 12 miles, and one mile from White Oak Post-Office, on the road leading from Columbia, S. C. by Mills' Gap, to the Warm Springs,) is greeted on an eminence, within view of a beautiful cataract of White Oak Creek. The site on which the Building stands, and the regular and gradual descent through a grove of Oaks, imperious to the sun, to a Spring of pure water, issuing forth within a few yards of the cataract, and the pleasing roar of the same, drowning discordant distant sounds, and inspiring to meditation, all conspire to render the spot the most eligible to be conceived for the purposes of Education. The surrounding mountains afford a view, romantic and picturesque; and while the eye is delighted with the sight, and the imagination pleased with the contemplation, of these stupendous cloud-capt mountains of nature, the heart is cheered with the almost certain prospect of health, which a proximity to them affords.

The Exercises of the Institution will be resumed on the 29th of the present month; the Academical year consists of two sessions, of five months each, the price of Tuition per session is for the Classics and French, \$10; English Grammar, and Geography, \$5; Rudiments of English, with Arithmetic, \$5. P. S. Decent Board in the vicinity at \$52 per annum.

JOSEPH M. CARSON, JOHN MOORE, JOHN MILLS, GEORGE JONES, Trustees.  
July 6th, 1816. 78-6t

## VALUABLE PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

ON the 7th of August next, the subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, his corner lot in the Town of Oxford, reserved by him when the town was established on his land, containing upwards of six acres—upon this lot there is a new and commodious house, well calculated for Public Entertainment, maint. \$2 by 24 feet, two stories high, with double piazza in front, a spacious framed stable, besides other convenient log stables, and a horse lot adjoining, which can be extended to any size which may be desired.

This property possesses superior advantages which will always secure to the proprietor a preference of custom, being contiguous to the court yard, and handsomely situated. It has a wide front upon the two principal streets of the town, and will admit of being divided into several separate lots. It will be sold altogether, or in separate lots, as may best suit the wishes of the purchasers, to whom the terms will be made convenient, and possession given on the 1st day of January next. The subscriber is willing to treat with any person, in the mean time, for this property at private bargain, and if so disposed on, he will immediately give notice thereof by stopping this advertisement. The purchase of this property can be accommodated with beds and other suitable household, and kitchen furniture of very reasonable terms.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN,  
Oxford, Granville county, 78-6t  
1st July, 1816.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Manufacturing season is approaching, I take the liberty of informing the owners of Merchant Flour Mills in the State of North Carolina and elsewhere, who have in use the Improvements of Mr. Oliver Evans, in the art of Manufacturing flour and meal, secured to him by letters patent, dated Jan'y 21, 1806, by special act of Congress—That I am supplied with licence from Mr. Evans's own hands, which will be delivered to those Mills on payment of fees according to the situation of their mills for business. And whereas the difficulties of war and other unforeseen occurrences have disappeared, and we are blessed with a plentiful crop, a delightful season, and a prospect of a good market for flour—Mr. Evans hopes after patient waiting you will now come forward and cheerfully pay the patent fees; and to ascertain them, you will please to bring a certificate of the number of pair of millstones and their diameters, you make flour with at the same time, the elevators, conveyors and hopperboy; when they were erected and used, how many barrels of flour you can make in 24 hours; the strength of the stream generally. Mr. Evans is very thankful for the fees he has received from Carolina, and it would be painful to his feelings to have recourse to any other than persuasive measures to obtain his just rights. He wishes you the greatest prosperity in building mills, using them afterwards, making large quantities of flour, to enable you to pay patent fees, &c.

I am the public's most ob'dt servt,  
JOHN MOODY,  
Agent for Oliver Evans,  
Richmond County, June 7. 73 6w

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of the discretionary power vested in the Executors of the late James Jones, Esq. dec'd. of Hertford county, of selling and disposing of his real Estate, agreeably to his last will and testament—the subscribers offer for sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND, belonging to the Estate of said James Jones, deceased:

1st. One very valuable Mill with two Saws, and two Cast Mills, situated in Hertford county on Chingquepin Creek, a branch of Wicoon Creek. The local situation and peculiar advantages of this Mill entitle it to unequal, if not superior rank with any Mill of the kind in this part of the State—all the works being newly erected and of the best and strongest frame, within two miles of Pitch Landing, on Wicoon Creek, navigable for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons; the stream on which it is built affording inexhaustible quantities of water, capable of sawing eight months in the year, and then leaving a plentiful sufficiency for the balance of the year to keep the Cast Mills going. Annexed to and accompanied with the above Mill, the Executors propose selling 500 Acres of well timbered Pine Land.

2d. A Tract of about 900 or 1000 Acres of the best Pine Land in the State, adjoining the above described tract of 500 acres; within one and two miles of Pitch Landing, equal to any Land whatever for Naval Stores—which is proposed to be sold in 200-acre Lots or larger, according as the purchaser may wish and prefer.

3d. Also, one other Tract of Land, situated on the western side of Chowan River in the aforesaid county of Hertford, of about 400 Acres, on which there might be established one of the first rate Fisheries.

4th. One Tract of Land on Potomac Creek in Hertford county, of 400 Acres, equal to any in the county for the production of Grain of all kinds.

5th. One other small Tract of 100 Acres, very well situated to the accommodation and support of a small family, lying on Wicoon Creek.

The Executors respectfully inform the Public, that they will sell any of the above Tracts of Land and Mill at private sale. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, can be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by application to the subscribers.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq. Executor,  
JAMES S. JONES, }  
Pine Tree Store, Hertford county, N. C.  
July 8, 1816. 79 3w