NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

105500000 ---- @ 90000000 " Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1820.

AND

VOL. XXII.

From the Christian Disciple.

VIRTUE. AS CONNECTED WITH CIVIL LIBERTY.

Virtue is said to be the principle of popular governments It may, and unquestionably does exist, in a greater or less degree, in every form & state of society ; but, in a political view, there is not that demand for it in most other countries, which there is in this. It is not necessary to the action or support of a despotic government. The strong arm of absolute authority requires, on the part of the subjects, the co-operation of no higher principles. than servile fear and passive obed erce. These degrading and unreresisting qualities produce that abject submission of the people to the uncontrolled will of a master, in which despotism consists.

Popular governments, on the contrary, cannot fourish, or even exist long, without virtue. It is their sustenance, their life-blocd. In a community, like ours. every thing depends on the tone of public morals. The reason is obvious, -the heopassions, their c prices direct the movements of the system, and determine its condition. The more the heaple, therefore, are accustomed to regulate their. minds, to repress all selfish and corrupt ing propensities, to listen to the voice of conscience, to pay a due regard to merit in the distributio of offices, to love their country, to respect the laws, to cherish the interests of learning and religion, to delight in and labor to promote the order. and welfare of the community ; the more they have, in short, the dispositions and habits, which reason and our religion enicing the more benign and salutary the operation of cur political institutions, will evidently be, and the greater their stability. The first and great requisite, then, in the citizens of a free state, is that they be virtuous. And to describe all our duties in this relation, would be to write a complete treatise of ethics. Whatever improves one's character as a man, renders him also a better citizen. Whatever elevates a freeman in the scale of moral worth, contributes to the health and vigor and preservation of his government ;---a government, which, in its turn, exerts a favorable influence upon the character of the people, in proportion as it is administered agreeably to its genius and st irit -For if by a reaction of the effect upon the cause, the tendency of arhitrary power is, as all history testifies, to corrupt its subjects ; the reign of law and justice which is the perfection of civil liberty, acts, on the centrary, not less in unison with the best principles of human nature,-with our moral sentic ents, with reason and conscience. It is to the soul of man, its faculties and affections, what congeniality of soil and climate is to vegetable nature In this happy disposition of things, virtue finds those genial influences, which are most propitious to its life and growth. What can be more demonstrative of the superiority of a free, over an arbitrary gevernment? In the latter system (if system it may be called) virtue has no place allotted to it ; in the former it is the one thing needful, the great animating & sustaining principle. It would be absurd to athe use of ardent spirits; to prevent gamteil the slaves of despotism, that patriot, bling, vagrancy, licentiousness, and proism and public spirit, or even the private and personal virtues, are necessary to the maintenance of their master's authority. He wants no such aid. The noble and se erous principles of our nature are regarded by him with an eye of jealousy ; they are hostile, and therefore cdious, to the tyrant; his strength is the corruption ard. degradation of his subjects. A republic, on the centrary, from its very frame and texture, supposes the existence of virtue in the people. It is its proper and natural element. There must be some virtue, or liberty soon ceases to breathe. And the more sparingly vice is permitted to mingle its imporities, the fewer and milder will be the disorders incident to the body politic. While a free people enjoys the exclu sive privilege, if I may so speak, of public virtue; every virtue of every individual has some connexion with the good of the state. Temperance is favorable to that state of mind and body, which is necessary to the knowledge and discharge of his various duties. Industry, frugality and economy, place him in circan stances to act with independence in bestowing his suffrages. Patience enables, & prudence disposes him, to bear quietly and cheerfully those public burthers, which are unavoidable under every form of government ; while fortituile, courage and patriotism quality and impel him, to defend the laws, the rights, and the liberties of his country. The importance of virtue in a republic, will be quite as apparent, if we advert to the source of human actions and habits,the dispositions and affections of the heart. A good han regulates his could by the laws of his Creator ; heacts from a sense of duty, from a regard to reason and conscience, from a love to God and his fellow creatures. If other considerations have their influence, they hold a place entirely subordinate, and are suffered to act only as auxiliaries. Now, what may we expect, in relation to the public, from

being superior to the baneful influences of envy, jealousy, avarice and ambition, he will enter into no conspiracies against the liberties of his country, or cabals to distarb its tranquility ; that he will refrain from detraction and calamny to ruin the characters of political rivals; that he will form no projects, employ no means, take advantage of no situation, to enrich or aggrandize himself or his connexions, at the expense of the public. He will not engage in public affairs with the views and feelings of a gamester, selfishly regarding the distinctions and emoluments of office as stakes, to be won by artifice and fraud. Far different will be his sentiments respecting the great interests o society ; far different his practice ; and if he is ever honored with the confidence of his countrymen, it will not be, because he has not deserved it.

RALEIGH:

We may expect, in the next place that he will endeavor to understand and discharge all the positive duties be owes the state. Sensible of his importance in a country, where the aggregate will of the community, not the good pleasure of the are the sovereign ; their will, their an individual, directs, he will bestow a due share of his thoughts and cares on the concerns of the public. He will how to the majesty of the laws; and will labor by his example and influence to procure for them and their depositaries that general respect, which may supply the mace of *lerror* in ansolute governments Whatever contributes to the security and order, to the prosperity and honor of the community, will have his heart, and, as far as practicable, his hand and his purse. He will, therefore, regard with particular, favor the interests of learning, religion and virtue, bestowing his suffrages on the wise and good, and cherishing those institutions, which are designed and calculated to improve the people. We shall be the more convinced of the necessity of virtue to the preservation of civil liberty, if we consult history. What, but the prevalence of vice, can account for the destruction of all the popular governments, which have successively appeared in the world before our owned What, but that prostration of principle that effeminancy of character, that selfish disregard of the interests of the state which grow out of the indulgence of vicious proper sities and passions,-envy and jealous: of superior merit and talents. the love of ease and pleasure, of luxuricus and expensive living, avarice, ambition, veluptuousness, and extravagance? Would the Grecian and Roman republics have lost their liberties, had they retain ed the simplicity and purity of manners the integrity and vigor of character, the noble and generous devotion to the public good, which they exhibited at some periods of their history ? Was any thing wantier, but virtue, to have rendered the French revolution productive of a durable system of free government? We all know that it was the excesses and crimes of the republic, which rendered, it so short-lived, and occasioned the establishment of despotism. The important truth I have been considering, shows the p culiar propriety of those Laws, which have for their object. the protection and improvement of our morals. Such are the laws, to restrain fane swearing ; to enforce a due observance of the sabbath ; to promote the dif fusion of knowledge and piety, by encouraging schools, academies, colleges, and all institutions of learning and religion .-Laws of this sort are conformable to the genius of the government; they serve as props to our political edifice; and are, therefore, eminently fit and useful. It is, indeed, this consideration, particularly, which gives our rulers their authority to interfere with the morals and religion of the people. The zeal, however, which prompts to such legislation, ought to be tempered with wisdom; for if it infringe private rights and go so far as to lose the support of public opinion, it may produce a reaction injurious to the most salutary usages and measures. By striving to obtain too much, men sometimes lose every thing. My subject also manifests the singular folly & wickedness of unnecessarily passing laws, which have a tendency to corrupt the people ; laws, for instance, which are apt to be productive of frauti & perjury ; which are vexatious and oppressive, and therefore, being odious to large classes of citizeus, are particularly liable to be violated. I say unnecessarily, because measures of this character are, no doubt, sometimes unavoidable,-such is the order and constitution of human affairs .--There is, indeed, some temptation to violate the most common and indispensable laws. This is sufficiently evinced by the frequent occurrence of crimes .----While, therefore, it is the duty of rulers to refrain, as far as possible, from such measures, as involve extraordinary temp tations; it is the duty of the people, when such measures do take place, to regard them as special trials of their virtue, and as parts of those circumstances, which a wise Providence has ordered for their meral discipline and improvement. From this source our moral and religious societies derive one of their strongest recommendations to public patronage .-a man, who is thus governed and actuated? 11 The Society for the Surpression of Intem-11

perance,--- the Evangelical Missionary We may expect, in the first place, that, Society,-Bible Societies,-all are valua ble in this view. By promoting the improvement of individuals and classes of men, such institutions contribute to the preservation of our social system,-dur fair fabric of liberty, law, morality and religion-that inestimable order of things, which leaves us to enjoy all that man is capable of enjoying, and which invites us to be all that man is capable of being.

> Nothing can place in a clearer light the importance of attending to the qualifications of candidates for office. If virtue is required in every citizen, it can by no means be dispensed with in those, whose examples and opinions derive weight from their elevation in society. It is yet very from a public to a private Seminary, becommon for men, either to lose sight of their consciences at elections, or to imagine that persons, who are very exceptionable in their principles and characters may nevertheless be very good agents for the public. This absurd notion is probably suggested by the responsibility which is attached to office. Rulers, it is thought, will conduct right, because, if they de not, they will at least lose their places .---Experience cannot, surely, have been duly attended to by those, whom such reasoning satisfies; otherwise the frequent abuses of trust, which happen, must have convinced them of its fallacy. Besides, responsibility has its limits; it influences only to a certain extent, and within a certain sphere ; if does not reach to the secret practices of rulers, nor does it take cognizance of much that is omitted to be done,-of the neglect of opportunities for doing good, which keen-eyed zeal for the public service discovers and improves.-Advantageous as the tribunal of public opinion certainly is, it is far from being a complete security for the faithful exercise of delegated power Look well, then, to the characters of those, whom you clothe with authority. Consider the magnitude of the concerns intrusted to them ; consider, above all things, that they are the guardians of the public morals. Has Divine Providence seen fit to place us in circumstances, which present inducements and a field for the practice of virtue, which, perhaps, no other nation on earth possesses? Are the consequences of our principles, habits and actions, be they good or bad, of greater importance, than they would be under a different form. of government? Is our siuation, at the same time, singularly favorable to the developement and exercise of our intellectual and moral powers? Have we an opportunity to act as rational and accountable beings,-to be literally and truly men? Is it true, also, that not only our present comfort and enjoyment, but our most valuable interests, --interests, which respect the whole of our existence,-the simplicity and purity of our divine religion, and those qualities of heart and mind and life which constitute worth of character, depend in 'no small degree on the continunce and healthy conditition of our pelitical organization ? And is not our responsibility proportionably great ? To whomsorver much is given, of him shall be much required. Much is given to us,-more than was ever bestowed on any other people. Every thing in our situation invites the culture, every thing favors the growth of moral excellence. We are exalted to heaven in point of civil and religious priwieges. We can, under God, preserve them by our virtues. We shall lose them only by our vices. Wee to us, then, if we do lose them ! LAICUS.

EDUCATION.

REGISTER.

THE Rev. C A. HILL, A. M. having resigned his station as Principal f the Warrenton Male Academy, will continue his superintendance thereof, only to the end of the present Session.

He will open a Private School in Warrenton on the first day of next January, at the same prices as heretofore. His arrangements are such, that those entrusted to his charge, will eat and lodge in the same house with his family., Every attention will be paid to the literary advancement and moral deportment of his pupils.

He has been induced to this change cause he believes it will be more beneficial to his pupils and more agreeable to himself. Gratified that this change meets with the almost unanimous approbation, sanction, and support of his present patrons in, and near Warrenton, he can but hope for the same from those more remote.

Warrenton, Sept. 20, 1820. 96eotJ

WARRENTON ACADEMY.

AVING engaged Mr. GEO. W. FREEMAN to take charge of this Institution the ensuing Year, the Trustees feel it incumbent on them to state that they have taken great pains to acquaint themselves with his character and qualifications ; in each of which

NO. 1001.

FOR SALE.

Y Dower Lands, lying and being in the Counties of Bertie, Martin and Johnston. The Coniot and Hope Tracts lare among the best Lands in Bertie. The Cones nine, Juniper and Pucklesberry are valuable Lands. For terms and further particulars, apply to Moses Gillam, Esq. of Bertie, or the SARAH STONE. subscriber.

Wake county, Oct. 18, 1820. 100 tf CA DISTILLERY at the Wake Plantation to Rent

DR. WM. D. CRISTMAS

HAVING established himself in Wake County, proffers his professional services to the Citizens thereof, and also to the Citizens of Granville and Orange Counties. Dr Cunistmas's promptiattendance will be had from, Westwood A. Jones's. October 19, 1820. 100 5w

ACCOMMODATION

For Members of the Assembly.

THE Subscriber is prepared to accommodate Fifteen or Twenty MEMBERS of the approaching Legislature. He occupies the well known House formerly owned by JAMES MEARS, near the State-House. Those who may think proper to call on him, will find their situation comfortable in every respect. The Rooms are large and conveni-WILLIE JONES. ent. October 10, 1820. 99 ths

UNION TAYERN.

JAMES LEA AND GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, (From New-York,)

HAVING formed a connection in the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, under the firm of LEA & DISOSWAY; have taken the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Halliday in Bolingbrook Street, and are now opening a complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the present season ; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash or Produce .- From their connec-. tion with a long established House in New-York, they will procure their Goods at prime cost in that market, (bought at the lowest cash prices,) and will at all times be enabled to keep their assortment complete, and upon as reasonable terms as any House trading in this section of the country, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants. LEA & DISOSWAY. Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1820. 96 tC CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE. DUMMER & HEMPSTED AVING taken the Store next door South of Messrs Lynch & Cather, on Sycamore Street, fronting Bolhngbrooke, have received per Ships Manhattan and Belle Savage, from Laverpool, via New-York, 300 PACKAGES CHINA, GLASS AND EAR-THEN-WARE ; which, together with others daily expected, will make their Assortment as extensive as any in the Union. WARE re-packed to order, at the shortest notice, & in the best condition. Country Merchants are invited to call.

he sustains the highest reputation.

He has been engaged for the last six years in different Seminaries in this State, & they understand has always given satisfaction to those who have entrusted their children to his care-His character as a good disciplinarian is exceeded by none, which is deemed a great recommendation.

His emoluments depending chiefly on the success of the Academy, the arrangements of it will be given up to him as far as will comport with the duty of the Trustees .-They can with confidence recommend this Institution to the attention of Parents and Guardians generally.

The buildings attached to the Academy will be occupied by Mr. Freeman, who will Board such Students as may wish to live with him, on the customary terms.

The Exercises will be commenced under his care on the 1st of January next.

Prices of Tuition will remain as hitherto. By order of the Board?

GEO : ANDERSON, Sec'y: Warrenton, Sept. 30 98eot1J

The Petersburg Intelligencer is requested to insert the above, once a week till the 1st of January, and charge the Trustces, of the Academy.

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Public Examination of the pupils in I this Seminary will commence on Monday the 13th of November, and will be continued on the two succeeding days. It is confidently anticipated that much gratification will be afforded to those who are judges of, and feel an interest in a well founded and systematic course of instruction : such is that afforded in this Institution.

At the close of the examination, a Gold Medal will be publicly presented to one of the young Ladies who has completed her education.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, THOMAS P. JONES, Principals. Warrenton, N. C. Oct. 12, 1820 .- 99 4t By the President of the United States.

HEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the third of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorised to cause certain lands to be sold :

Therefore, I. James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz.

On the 21 Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range-E ; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range

TRS. JETER begs leave to return her Wi grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragem at she has received, and hopes, from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. Her house is large and convenient, her Table and Bar supplied with the best the market will afford. Her Stable is plentifully. supplied with Corn, Fodder, &c. &c.

Transient customers and others will find their fare good, and their bills as low as at any other regular house in town.

Fifteen or twenty Members of the approaching Legislature, can be accommodated with Rooms and Board on reasonable terms. Also, a few regular Boarders will be taken.

Raleigh, September 20, 1820. 966

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DANAWAY on Saturday night last, my R. negro boy GODFREY, apparently without cause : a dark mulatto, aged about twenty or twenty-one, badly grown, weight about one hundred and fifteen or twenty, his foreteeth broad and inclined to project out large pop eyes, a little bow-legged, and somewhat stocky or well built. He was dressed in a plain black velvet pair of pantaloons, a striped worsted waistcoat, also a white one with black sttipes, and a dark shaggy greatcoat, a black glazed hat with a small piece of the brim broken off ; it is probable he may cliange his dress.

I have reason to believe, that he has been seduced from my service by a free boy nam ed MIRE COSTS, alias MIRE MITCHELL, d. bout the same size, a little tailer, and of a lighter complexion, with straight black hair. The said Costa, alias Mitchell, has recently returned to this place from Philadelphia, by way of Petersburg or Norfolk if I am not misinformed, and has probably deluded my boy with an expectation of conducting him to the same place.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken out of the limits of this State; or Twenty-Five Dollars in the State.

JOHN BRANCH.

Raleigh, October 17, 1820. P. S. Mitchell had obtained Certificates of his freedom a few days before he left this place, for the purpose, as he had stated, of going on to Newbern ; which may be used by either, as emergency requires.

Since publishing the above the aforenamed Mike Mitchell has returned to Releigh, but cannot produce the Certificate of his freedom, which it is supposed he has given to Godfrey, who it is probable may attempt to pass under its sanction-It is to be hoped that he will not be permitted to pass, but be taken up and returned to his master.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

TISS: RELAY, respectfully inform Wh the Public, that she has just received from New-York, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, a handsome and general assortment of Fancy Goods ; amougst which are, Leghorn, Straw and . Silk Bonnets, Black Imperial Chip mourning do. Lace and Muslin Caps, Hair Caps and Curls, Needle and Tambour Work, Collarette Bands, Worked Muslin and Lace Capes, Thread and Lace Edgings, India and British Muslin Robes, Worked Muslin Flounces, Plain & Figured Muslins, Canton Crape and Satin Robes, Satins, Plain and Figured Levantines, Black Bombazin, Black & White Italian Crape. Ladies Black & White Silk Hose, Plain & Figured Worsted & Cotton do. Kid, Beaver & Silk Gloves, Plain & Stamped Cassimere Shawls, Swansdown and Plush Trimming, Handsome Velvet Riticules, Gilt and Plated Clasps, Anulet and Coral Necklaces, Shell and Horn Combs. Down and Ostrich, Feathers, Flowers, and Head Ornaments, Ladies and Children's Beaver Hats, Handsome Fancy Boxes, Willow Baskets, Fine Soaps and a general assortment of Perfumery. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1820. 100 GW

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1820.

98 4w

S, E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E ; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract com-monly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12; 13, and 14, in range 3, W ; townships 12, 13, & 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W; townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 8, W; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W; and township? 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and rarge.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June, 1820. JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General > 84t1D Land Office.