

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.

Popular governments, on the contrary, cannot flourish, or even exist long, without virtue. It is their sustenance, their life-blood. In a community, like ours, every thing depends on the tone of public morals.

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.

What can be more demonstrative of the superiority of a free, over an arbitrary government? 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.

While a free people enjoys the exclusive privilege, if I may so speak, of public virtue; every virtue of every individual has some connexion with the good of the state.

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.

We may expect, in the first place, that 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 disturb its tranquility; that he will refrain from detraction and calumny 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.

We may expect, in the next place, that he will endeavor to understand and discharge all the positive duties he owes the state. Sensible of his importance in a country, where the aggregate will of the community, not the good pleasure of an individual, directs, he will bestow a due share of his thoughts and cares on the concerns of the public.

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 eyes?

The important truth I have been considering, shows the peculiar propriety of those laws, which have for their object the protection and improvement of our morals. Such are the laws, to restrain the use of ardent spirits; to prevent gambling, vagrancy, licentiousness, and profane swearing; to enforce a due observance of the sabbath; to promote the diffusion of knowledge and piety, by encouraging schools, academies, colleges, and all institutions of learning and religion.

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 fraud & perjury; which are vexatious and oppressive, and therefore, being odious to large classes of citizens, are particularly liable to be violated.

From this source our moral and religious societies derive one of their strongest recommendations to public patronage.—The Society for the Suppression of Intem-

perance,—the Evangelical Missionary Society,—Bible Societies,—all are valuable in this view. By promoting the improvement of individuals and classes of men, such institutions contribute to the preservation of our social system,—our 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 common 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.

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 situation, at the same time, singularly favorable to the development and exercise of our intellectual and moral powers?

LAICUS.

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 Bollingbrook 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.

LEA & DISOSWAY, Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1820. 96 c

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE. DUMMER & HEMPSTED

HAVING taken the Store next door South of Messrs. Lynch & Cather, on Sycamore Street, fronting Bollingbrook, have received per Shipp's Manhattan and Belle Savage, from Liverpool, via New-York, 300 PACKAGES CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE; which, together with others daily expected, will make their assortment as extensive as any in the Union.

Petersburg, Sept. 23, 1820, 98 4w

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. C. A. HILL, A. M. having resigned his station as Principal of 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.

He has been induced to this change from a public to a private Seminary, because he believes it will be more beneficial to his pupils and more agreeable to himself. Gratiified 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. 96c0J

WARRENTON ACADEMY.

HAVING 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 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. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y: Warrenton, Sept. 30 98c0J

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

WARRENTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the pupils in 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 funded 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 4c

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 authorized 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 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, 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 commonly 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 range.

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

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 84tD

FOR SALE.

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

Wake county, Oct. 18, 1820. 100 1f

A 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. CRISTMAS's prompt attendance 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 convenient. WILLE JONES. October 10, 1820. 99 tas

UNION TAVERN.

MRS. JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragement 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. 96 6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, my 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 fore-teeth 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 stripes, and a dark shaggy great-coat, a black glazed hat with a small piece of the brim broken off; it is probable he may change his dress.

I have reason to believe, that he has been seduced from my service by a free boy named MIKE COSTA, alias MIKE MITCHELL, about the same size, a little taller, 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. 100— 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 aforementioned Mike Mitchell has returned to Raleigh, 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.

MISS RELAY, respectfully informs 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; amongst which are, Leghorn, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Black Imperial Chip mourning do. Lace and Muslin Caps, Hair Caps and Curis, Needle and Tambour Work, Collarets Bands, Worked Muslin and Lace Capes, Thread and Lace Edgings, India and British Muslin Robes, Worked Muslin Flouncies, 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 Casimere Shawls, Swansdown and Flush Trimming, Handsome Velvet Reticules, Gilt and Plated Clasps, Aulet 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 6w