

THE LISTENER NO. III.

As the language of prophecy clearly suggested this doctrine, so it will be found that on the introduction of christianity, there were promulgated certain moral rules, which when fully and faithfully obeyed, infallibly lead to this particular result. Here I am by no means alluding exclusively to those divine laws which condemn aggressive warfare and every species of unjust and unprovoked injury; for these laws (however it may be the intention of christians to obey them) are far from being powerful enough to produce the effect in question. They were indeed commonly admitted into the world long before the commencement of the christian dispensation; and neither before nor after that era, have they ever been found sufficient to convert the sword into the ploughshare, or the spear into the pruning hook. In point of fact, the distinction which men are accustomed to draw between just and unjust warfare, is in a great plurality of instances entirely nugatory; for there are few wars, however atrocious, which are not defended, and not many, perhaps, which the persons waging them do not believe to be justified by some plea or other connected with self-preservation or honorable retribution. In addition therefore, to the laws which forbid spontaneous injury, some stronger and more comprehensive principles were obviously needed, in order to the accomplishment of this great end; and these principles are unfolded in that pure and exalted code of morality which was revealed, in connexion with the Gospel. They are, the non-resistance of injuries, the return of good for evil, and the love of our enemies. It was the Lord Jesus himself who promulgated these principles; and promulgated them as distinguishing his own dispensation from that law—"Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him thy other also. And if a man sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye! do not the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others! do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." So also, the Apostle Peter commands the believers not to render "evil for evil, nor railing for railing, but contrariwise blessing." And Paul, in the following lively exhortation, holds up the very same standard of christian practice: "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath, for it is written, 'Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord.' Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." In the delivery of the holy law, by obedience to which christians may be brought; in their small measure (and yet with completeness according to that measure.) to a conformity with the moral attributes of their Heavenly Father, our Lord has laid the axe to the root. He has established certain principles, which as they are honestly observed in conduct, must put an end to every evil practice; and thus is the tree which bears the fruit of corruption cut down and destroyed? Of this nature precisely are the principles which we are now considering, and which, when followed up with true consistency, cannot fail to abolish warfare, whether offensive or defensive, whether aggressive or retributive, whether termed just or unjust. The great law of Christ which his disciples are ever bound to obey, is the law of love—love complete, uninterrupted, universal, fixed upon God in the first place, and afterwards embracing the whole family of man. And since war (of whatsoever species or description it may be) can never consist with this love, it is indisputable that when the latter prevails as it ought to do, the former must entirely cease. It is observed that our Lord's precepts, which have now been cited, are addressed to individuals. Since this is undeniably true, it follows that it is the clear duty of individual christians to obey them; and to obey them uniformly and on every occasion. If during the common course of their life they are attacked, insulted, injured, and persecuted, they ought to suffer wrong, to revenge no injury, to return good for evil, and to love their enemies. So also, should it happen, that they are exposed to the more extraordinary calamities of war, their duty remains unaltered, their conduct must continue to be guided by the same principles. If the sword of the invader is lifted up against them, the precept is still at hand, that they resist not evil. If the insults and injuries of the carnal warrior be heaped upon them, they are still forbidden to avenge themselves, and still commanded to pray for their persecutors. If they be surrounded by a host of enemies, however violent and malicious those enemies may be, christian love must still be unbroken, still universal. We are informed by Sulpicius

Servius, that when the Roman Emperor Julian, was engaged in bestowing upon his troops a largess, with a view to some approaching battle, the bounty was refused by Martin, a soldier in his army, who had been previously converted to christianity. Hitherto, said he to Caesar, "I have fought for thee, permit me now to fight for my God. Let those who are about to engage in war, accept thy donation; I am the soldier of Christ—for me, the combat is unlawful." Where is the solid, the sufficient reason, why such under similar circumstances, should not be the expressions of every true Christian?

The following memoir of the late Governor Jay, comprises a more particular account of his public services than any of the notices we have seen called forth by the occasion of his decease. It is from the Salem Gazette:

The venerable John Jay, full of years and full of honors, has been gathered to his fathers. Few amongst those illustrious patriots who achieved our revolution, and erected the beautiful structure of our government, are entitled to equal honor and gratitude. Pure, patriotic and upright, he always disclaimed the arts of the demagogue, and was ever content with the conscientious discharge of his duty. Some of his more fortunate countrymen have attained higher honors without a moiety of his claims. The blasting breath of calumny has assailed him, but he long outlived the calumnies, and he will be remembered with gratitude when the existence of his calumniators shall be forgotten. He was born on the first day of December, (old style) 1745, in the city of New-York. His family originated in France. His grandfather was Pierre Jay, an opulent merchant of La Rochelle. Being a Hugonot, he was obliged to fly his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. At the age of 14 Mr. Jay entered Columbia College. He pursued the study of the law with Mr. Kirtland, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. In 1774 he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of that distinguished patriot, Wm Livingston, afterwards Governor of New-Jersey. The same year he was chosen by the citizens of New-York one of their delegates to the first American Congress, and has been for a long time the last and only survivor of that Congress. The Address to the people of Great-Britain, reported by a committee consisting of himself, Mr. Lee and Mr. Livingston, was understood to be his. He was re-elected the two succeeding years, and was chosen President of Congress in 1776. He was in favor of the Declaration of Independence, but was at the time of its adoption engaged in urging on his own State the measures required at that critical period. In 1777 he was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the State of New-York. That Constitution was his draft. In 1777 he was appointed Chief Justice of New-York, and in 1779 was again elected a member of Congress, and was a second time chosen President of that august Assembly of Patriots and Sages.

After John Adams's return from his first mission, Congress had determined to send out a minister with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain. The French Government being hostile to Mr. Adams, those who felt disposed to do every thing to conciliate her, opposed the appointment of Mr. Adams, and the vote was equally divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay. This happened whilst Mr. Jay was President. A few days subsequent, a mission to Spain was determined on and Mr. Jay was appointed minister, and then Mr. Adams was appointed to the mission for concluding a treaty of peace. Mr. Jay sailed in the autumn of 1779, in the frigate Confederacy, and was compelled in consequence of the violence of the weather to put into Martinique, where he left the frigate in a disabled state, and sailed for Cadix, in the French brig Aurora. The objects of Mr. Jay's mission to Spain were to obtain an acknowledgment of Independence, to form a treaty of alliance, and to procure a loan. These were defeated by the claims of the Spanish government upon our territory, and a disagreement as to the navigation of the Mississippi. The French ministry having opposed originally, the appointment of John Adams as minister to conclude a treaty of peace, continued after his appointment to urge his recall. This Congress refused to do but to conciliate as far as they could with propriety their high ally, they joined with Mr. Adams, for that purpose in 1782, Mr. Jay, Doctor Franklin, Mr. J. Benson, and Mr. Laurens. Mr. Jefferson never embarked on this mission, and Mr. Laurens did not arrive in France until after the signature of the treaty. At the same time that this commission was constituted, the commissioners were directed to consult in all cases the French ministry; Mr. Jay wrote to Congress and remonstrated against his being obliged to receive and obey, under the name of opinions, the directions of those on whom no American minister ought to be dependent, and begged to be relieved from such a situation. The part Mr. Jay took in this negotiation will ever remain the proudest monument of his fame, and entitle his memory to the gratitude of the last generation of his countrymen. France and Spain were intriguing with Great Britain not to make an acknowledgement of our Independence preliminary to a treaty to deprive us of the fisheries and the navigation of the Mississippi, and to bound us by the Ohio. Still our ministers were instructed to consult the French Cabinet in all their measures, and Dr. Franklin felt bound by his instructions. Mr. Jay however refused to obey his instructions. He would not consult a Cabinet who were plotting against the essential interests of his country, and he sent a messenger to London, a respectable English gentleman attached to the American cause, to confer with the English Cabinet—and took other important measures without even consulting his colleague, Dr. Franklin. His other colleague, Mr. Adams, was in Holland and refused to leave there until the British Cabinet had consented to acknowledge our independence preliminary to the treaty. He, however, kept up a constant correspondence until Mr. Adams arrived in Paris, Oct. 26. The treaty was signed Nov. 30. "Messrs. Adams and Jay concurred on every point, and co-operated with the utmost cordiality." And the one who duly estimate the value of our Western Country, the navigation of the Mississippi, and the fisheries will know the nature of the debt of gratitude due by their countrymen to Jay and Adams for their successful exertions in contravention of their instructions, in obtaining these important national acquisitions.

In May, 1783, Mr. Jay wrote to Congress declining to be considered a candidate for the mission to Great Britain, and advised the appointment of Mr. Adams to that situation. In the autumn of that year he resigned his post as minister to Spain, and returned home. He was immediately placed at the head of the department of Foreign Affairs, similar to that of Secretary of State, and he continued in this situation until the adoption of the constitution of the United States, to which he essentially contributed in the convention of New York, called for that purpose, of which Convention he was a member. On the organization of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was appointed Chief Justice. He continued in this office until 1794, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, where he signed the treaty which has since borne his name. Great diversity of

opinion existed among his countrymen in relation to this treaty, but all will now acknowledge that the task of negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain, has been at all times, one of extreme difficulty, that Mr. Jay did all in his power to effect a beneficial treaty for his country, and that no other could, at that period, have negotiated a more beneficial one. He returned to New-York in 1795. During his absence he had been elected Governor of New-York. He continued in this office until 1801, when he declined a re-election, as also the office of Chief-Justice of the U. States, to which he had been again appointed, & retired to private life. The next year he lost his wife, and has since resided on his farm at Bedford, New-York. A few years since he had 2 sons and 3 daughters living.

Amongst the productions of his pen which ever held the highest rank, is the Federalist, a work undertaken and executed with the most patriotic intentions, and with the most uncomparable ability. This work was undertaken by Mr. Jay, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Jay, however, in consequence of a wound, was prevented from executing the part he intended. He had written, before he received the wound, the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th numbers, and after his recovery the 64th number on the treaty making power. The occasion of his receiving his wound was a riot in New-York. Some young surgeons, in obtaining subjects for dissection, had excited the fury of the populace, and to escape the frenzy of the mob, had taken shelter in the prison, and the police proved inadequate to its defence. In this emergency, Mr. Jay and others placed themselves under the orders of Col. Hamilton, to enforce the sovereignty of the law, and Mr. Jay was severely wounded in the head by a stone thrown from the mob, and this wound confined him to his bed and obliged him to give up the patriotic labor of recommending the constitution of the United States to his countrymen, in his purposed numbers of the Federalist.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE.

The New-York papers do not announce any further death, from the dreadful accident on board the Fulton, and we have therefore room to hope that those who escaped immediate destruction, even the severely wounded, may yet survive. The American of Saturday, furnishes the following notice of the funeral of the deceased:

The unfortunate sufferers by the late dreadful catastrophe, received their last melancholy rites yesterday afternoon. Twenty-one men and two of the women were interred in the burying ground at the Wallabout. The bodies were taken from one of the ship houses at 2 o'clock, and placed in six carts, when the procession proceeded for the place of interment, in the following order:—A detachment of marines, under command of the Orderly Sergeant; the music; Clergy; corpses, with two marines between each cart, and two sailors on either side of the carts; sailors and marines; officers of the Navy and marine corps, including Commodore Chauncey, commander of the guard, and Colonel Gamble, commandant of marines, and a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York. The procession reached the burial ground at 3 o'clock, when the bodies were deposited in one grave. The funeral service was then performed by the Rev. Mr. Searle, the Chaplain of the Yard, recently arrived from Pensacola. A volley of musketry was then fired over the graves by a detachment of marines. There was an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle, and it was remarked that the utmost order and decorum were observed, all appearing to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Previous to removing the bodies from the ship house, the corpse of one of the females was taken away by her friends to be privately interred.

The remains of the unfortunate Brackenridge were conveyed to the silent tomb from the Navy Yard, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, attended by all the officers on the station, and a large number of citizens. Many a manly tear was shed by his brother officers when his mortal remains were consigned to the grave—a testimonial that they had lost a worthy and meritorious friend, and that the service was deprived of a brave and gallant officer.

The order of the procession was as follows:—Escort of Marines, commanded by Lieut. Nicholson, and two bands of music; the Clergy; the corpse; the seamen of the station; the petty officers; the Midshipmen; the Lieutenants; Master Commandants; the Commandant of Marines; Post Captains, including Commodore Chauncey, followed by a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York. On entering the cemetery, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Searle, after which, the Rev. Mr. Millvain made a most feeling and appropriate address to the assemblage. This impressive ceremony was concluded by the usual military honors, of firing three volleys over the grave."

State of North-Carolina, Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1829. Samuel S. Downy, Exr. Caveat to the probate of the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, deceased.

It appearing to the Court, that Jas. Nod and Elizabeth Goode, Chas. Smith, Sam'l Smith, Wm. James W. Smith, Thos. Williamson, Jane Williamson, James Allord and Nancy his wife, & Smith Murphy, and Thos. Smith, thirteen of the heirs at Law, and next of kin to John G. Smith, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in August next in the town of Oxford, and shew cause (if any they have,) why the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, deceased, should be proved and admitted to record. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday of May A. D. 1829. STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk. Price adv. \$3 50. 81 6w

Oxford Academies. The Summer Session of these Academies opens as follows: The Female under the care of the Rev. Joseph Labaree, will open on Monday, June 15th—The Male on Monday, June 22d, James D. Johnson, Principal. THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, Prest. Oxford, May 8th, 1829. P. S. The Tarboro' Press, the Edenton Gazette, & Norfolk Herald, will publish the above two weeks, and then, after an interval of two weeks, continue for three weeks that part relating to the opening of the session, and forward their accounts as heretofore.

FOR SALE, My Lot and Improvements IN the Town of Nashville, immediately opposite the Courthouse. Consisting of a Store-House, 24 by 50 feet, inferior to none in the State for construction; with a Lumber-House—a good Cotton Gin—Patent Press for Packing Cotton—and convenient Stables capable of holding 12 Horses; together with a first rate Waggon and Team of six Horses. It is a prime Stand for men of business. Terms moderate, and possession given immediately. ALEX. WATSON Nashville, N. C. May 25. 75 3j

The Late Wm. Shaw. THE Notes given for articles purchased at the Sale of the Goods and Effects of the late William Shaw, of Raleigh, in November last, are now due, and the makers of them are requested to call at the Dwelling-House of the deceased, to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the 20th, of June, as all such Notes, as well as all other Notes and open Accounts, due to said Estate, which may remain unpaid after that date, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. PRISCILLA SHAW, Ex'rs. Raleigh, May 28, 1829. 75

University of North-Carolina. THE Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North-Carolina will be held at Chapel-Hill, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, and continue from day to day until Thursday, the 25th, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College. The following Trustees constitute the Committee of Visitation for the year 1829: His Ex'cy JOHN OWEN, Prest. ex officio. Rev. Dr. JOSEPH CALDWELL, Dr. JOHN B. BAKER, THO. D. BENNEHAN, Esq. Genl. WILLIAM A. BLOUNT, Hon. JOHN BRANCH, THOMAS BURGES, Esq. Genl. CALVIN JONES, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM McPHEETERS, Col. WILLIAM ROBBARDS, THOMAS RUFFIN, Esq. EMANUEL SHOBER, Esq. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, Esq. Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON.

By order of His Excellency Governor Owen, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at the University, during the ensuing Examination, when business of vital importance to the future prospects of the Institution will be considered and discussed. The Secretary has accordingly been instructed to invite most earnestly to this meeting, the whole body of the Trustees of our University; and to say in this Notice, that it is confidently hoped and expected that no individual member of the Board, whether he be of the above designated Committee or not, who can with any degree of convenience give his personal attendance, will on this occasion fail to do so. By order, CHARLES MANLY, Secretary Board of Trustees. Raleigh, 10th May, 1829. 71-125j

State of North-Carolina. Surry County. Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1829. John Hilsabeck vs. Joseph Penington. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Penington, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Surry, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Test. WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E. May 19, 1829.—pr. adv. \$5 25.

State of North-Carolina. Wake county, May 18. JAMES NANCE, 74 St To Merchants, Farmers, &c. WILLIAM H. REDWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Norfolk, Va. HAVING taken that large fire-proof Warehouse & Wharf recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate, tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, LUMBER DEALERS and the public generally, in the sale of Produce and Lumber of every description, the purchase of Goods and generally in facilitating their business transactions in the Borough, for which his commissions will in all cases be very moderate. His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of this mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough acquaintance of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency. References to Messrs. Cole & Sheldon, Chas. L. Wingfield, Williamsburg Robert Souter, Shields & Ashburn, Norfolk. Edts. Beacon. 78 3c

State of North-Carolina, Martin County. In Equity.—Spring Term, 1829. Len H. Hare and wife, vs. Edward Griffin, Silas Bennett, Adm'r of John Lutten and Luke Ross. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Luke Ross is not a resident of this State: It is ordered, that he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity for Martin county, the last Monday in August next, and answer, or else judgment pro confesso will be taken against him; and that publication of this rule be made for three months in the Raleigh Register. J. B. SLADE, C. M. E. 19j3

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. PETITION for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Ann Armstrong, vs. Sam'l Armstrong. PETITION for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

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State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. William Robards, vs. Margaret Robards. PETITION for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

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