

Fayetteville Gazette.

A TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPER; PRINTED every TUESDAY, BY ALEXANDER MARTIN, FOR JOHN SIBLEY.

VOL. I.)—[NON ACTI PARTE]

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1793.

[JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 48.)

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HERMIT. No. II.

"He alone is a MAN, who can resist the genius of the age, the tone of fashion, with vigorous sensibility, and modest courage."
LAVATER.

NO man can be called free, who permits the best movements of his heart to be checked by a desire of conforming to the licentious customs of society. If the smallest encroachment is made on the civil liberty of a man—if a law strains the constitution, or an officer of government exerts a power which has not been legally vested in him; the votaries of liberty, roused by a laudable indignation, endeavor to shew their fellow citizens the progress which tyranny is making.

But a man convinced of the being of a GOD, will smile at the impious wit of an Atheist; satisfied of the truth of religion, nay, sensible of the consolation it affords, will indulge the licence of his tongue, in attempts to weaken its evidence or ridicule its sanctity.

Some men are so completely under the dominion of custom, that while in every other respect their lives are virtuous, and guided by principle of religion, will, in the hours of jollity and relaxation, assume the language and select the topics of conversation, which mark an incredulous mind, and depraved heart. Hypocrisy darkens the lustre of all their actions—In prosperity they are grateful to their maker—when adverse fortune affails them, they seek comfort from him who alone can administer any; yet, by their language and conversation, they seem ashamed to own any acquaintance with him; lest they should be laughed at for their religion, lest the gay, the giddy, the thoughtless and the gentleman (in the modern acceptance of the term) should deem them unworthy companions.

Should a man be ashamed to manifest by his conduct the integrity of his principles? Between the austerity of a fanatic, and the licentiousness of a debauchee, there is a wide difference—To avoid the character of the first it is not necessary to assume the conversation of the latter.

Candidus to an enlarged mind adds every virtue which dignifies or adorns a man—uniformly attentive to the duties of religion, he will not permit the presence of a stranger to interrupt their progress in his family; he labors to instill into the minds of his children an early reverence for every thing sacred, and in his transactions with men he is found to be inviolably just. Yet Candidus is no less distinguished for his social qualities; every eye sparkles with pleasure when he enters a room, for his conversation, while it inspires mirth, conveys instruction. But Candidus was never heard to swear, he never ridiculed religion, he laughs at no man for his piety. All the rewards of virtue which can be received in this life he enjoys in their fullest extent—the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, the love and veneration of his family, and a conscience which can trace the actions of his past life with pleasure.

Piety is irresistibly amiable when combined with the social qualities, which procure love and esteem for their possessors. It is a pleasing and necessary mean to the most important end, and besides being an essential duty, is the best principle of moral conduct. It is the source of every virtue, but will survive them all, for we shall live in its noblest exercises, when there is no distress to be relieved, no injuries to be forgiven, and no unruly passions to be restrained.

ALL persons are forbidden trusting, purchasing from, or having any dealings with the subscriber's negroes—as he wishes to avoid the necessity of enforcing the law.

ROBERT COCHRAN.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. SIBLEY.

IN Despotic governments we find the morals of the people are corrupted, but, while the body of the people are not easily imposed on. On the death of PETER the 3d, the late Emperor of Russia, who was assassinated by his consort, the present Empress, who first projected, it is supposed, the dismemberment of France. She conceived that the easiest method of establishing her system of tyranny and absolute power over her vassals would be to erect seminaries of pleasure, through her extensive empire; that, in addition to the natural vice of Drunkenness, which they are noted for, these Temples being opened would lull her subjects, and prevent any attempts to disturb her government: and it is found by her long reign, that less insurrections and rebellions have appeared than in that of any of her predecessors.

Marriage, in Russia, is always considered as a matter of trade and bargain—virtuous love is not known there—gross passion, which usurps the name of love, and which, without improving the heart and the faculties, but degrades them both, is become universal.

Where libertanism prevails and slavery is encouraged, the people at large are too debauched to be able to entertain a virtuous passion for a single object. Thus marriage is avoided as a restraint, or if sought, it is for interest only. Even in these states Libertanism has gained ground, and too many of our citizens glory in blating the budding blossoms of love and honor in the pestilential air of a brothel; so the rose of beauty and innocence is too often left to bloom and decay.

July 8. CAROLINAS.

From the (Philad.) GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

I FIND, from the newspapers, that there is a great deal of fuss among folks in this city, about war in Europe, and the president's proclamation. I observe, too, that two Americans have been committed to gaol, to take their trial, for entering on board a French privateer, and assisting to take some vessels belonging to the British, with whom it is said, we are at peace, and ought therefore, to live in strict friendship with them. I wish Mr. Bache, that you would explain all this to us simpletons in the country, who are at a loss to understand your city language, particularly when you talk of duty, interest, friendship, impartiality, peace, &c. I believe your city folks have some better dictionary than Johnson's or Sheridan's, when you set about explaining these words. For instance now, you talk of being at peace or in friendship with Great Britain; but let me ask you.

1. If Great Britain were to seize upon the cities of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and to place strong British garrisons in them, would we then be at peace with her?

2. If this would not be peace but war how will your government men be able to make it out, that to have our western posts held from us, and garrisoned by the British, is not war also, or at least very unfriendly conduct, especially when it is added, that these same British garrisons rob us of the fur trade, and encourage the Indians to murder our people on the frontiers.

3. If the two privateer's men should be punished for entering into the French service, then, I suppose, every man who enters into foreign service, without leave of our government men, is liable to be punished also; at this rate, will not Col. Oswald, Major Eustace, and many other brave Americans, who are now paying a debt of gratitude to our old friends, the French, be liable to severe punishment, if ever they return to their native country?

Do, Mr. Bache, be so kind as to procure an answer to these three queries, from some of your correspondents, particularly the second; for I am very desirous to know how we can be at peace

with a nation that holds forcible possession of a number of posts in our country?
A FARMER.

BACK COUNTRY FARMERS.

There are thirty two passengers in the snow Alexander from New Orleans, mostly farmers from the western country, fort Pitt and Kentucky, who had gone down the Ohio to New Orleans, and are returning by way of Philadelphia.

The prospects of our farmers in the back country seems to have been considerably checked by a recent circumstance. They had contemplated great benefits from trading down the Ohio and carrying their produce in their own vessels: But it is now said, that a French house lately established at New Orleans has obtained from government a commission to contract for 10,000 barrels of flour annually in the United States, which consequently will throw a monopoly of the supplies into the hands of a single firm, and although it may for a time make no material difference with regard to the present interests of our western farmers; still they will retain a jealousy against those who may limit their freedom in commercial speculations, and there can be but little doubt, that they will ultimately drive a trade down those rivers, which nature has laid down for the general benefit of all America.

The spirits of the citizens of the United States, whether in merchantile, agricultural or mechanical pursuits will no longer submit to the restrictions of other nations, than until they shall have a fair opportunity of establishing their natural rights, and this day, it is to be hoped, cannot be very distant.

Indian Affairs.

Knoxville, May 18.

Last Saturday James Donelson arrived in town express, from Cumberland Mero district. By him we have received letters, containing the most melancholy accounts of the distressed situation of the truly unfortunate inhabitants of that district.

Among the many murders and depredations lately committed, by Indians in that district, the following, which have taken place between the 9th and 28th of April, are a part.

April 9. Colonel Isaac Bledsoe, killed in his field near his own house; the party consisted of twenty.

—11. John Harman and—Dowdy were killed near the mouth of Sycamore, in Tennessee county.

—14. Henry Howdeshal and Pharr killed near general Rutherford's.

—18. John Benton killed on the road between captain Reese's and Colonel Winchester's mill—the same day two men were killed on the road to Kentucky.

—16. Two men were killed within the hearing of Clarkville.

—29. Richard Shaffer and—Gambrell were killed, and James Dean wounded.

—27. A party of Indians, at first supposed to be sixty, but since, on good grounds, believed to be two hundred, attacked the stations at Greenfield and killed John Jervis, and a negro fellow belonging to Mrs. Parker this station was saved by the single bravery of William Neely, William Wilson, and William Hall, who killed two Indians and wounded several others.

—28. Francis Ramer was killed near the dripping Spring, on the trace between Cumberland and Kentucky.

Last Tuesday week, two horses were stolen by Indians, James Boyd and Stephen Graves, at M^r Tears station, twelve miles from this place:—and on Saturday night last, fifteen horses were stolen from Mathew Bishop's, eight miles from this place.

JUNE 1. On the ninth ult, a party of Indians fired upon four children at Johnston's station near Nashville, wounded three, one of whom they scalped, and caught the fourth by the jacket, but he slipped it off and escaped.

On the eighteenth ult. ten horses were

stolen by Indians from Pigeon, Jefferson county; they belonged to three poor men, who have not another left to draw their ploughs at this important season of the year.

Killed by Indians, on Saturday last, Thomas Gillum, and his son James Gillum, on Ball Run, 18 miles from this place. The persons who buried them judging from the sign, report the number of Indians to have been twelve, and trails of several other parties were discovered, making in the whole about forty—On the same day, upwards of twenty horses were stolen and tracked to Church river.

The main camp of this marauding party, is supposed to be in Cumberland mountain, in search of which the Governor has ordered out Capt. John Beard, of Knox county, with fifty mounted infantry.

Many parties of the Creeks have lately repassed the Tennessee, at the lower Cherokee towns, on their way home from Kentucky and Cumberland, with many scalps and valuable horses.

The Creek nation must be destroyed, or the south western frontiers, from the mouth of St. Mary's to the western extremities of Kentucky and Virginia, will be incessantly harassed by them; and now is the time.

The Cherokee council, with the Shawanese ambassadors, held at Will's Town, adjourned a few days past—The result is said to be, that the Cherokees determined on peace with the United States; and five of the ambassadors, with Mr. Willbank, who has been long residing among the Creeks, on the next day departed for the northern nations.

French Ports open.

In the name of the French Republic.

Georgé Henry-Victor Collet, Major-General of the armies of the French Republic, Governor General of the island of Gaudaloupe and its dependencies:

The National Convention having decreed what follows:

Art. I. Every port of the French Colonies are opened for the vessels of the United States of America.

Art. II. All produce exported or imported by American vessels shall not pay going out or coming in, in the Colonies or in France, but the same duties as laid on those which French vessels take in.

Art. III. The executive council is authorized to pursue every convenient measure, that the states, with whom the republic is at war with, should not reap the advantage granted to a friendly power.

Art. IV. The executive council is directed to enter into negotiation with the United Congress of America, to obtain in favor of French traders, a reduction of duties, such as granted by the present regulation to America traders, that it may link together the ties of acknowledgement which unite the two nations.

We, by virtue of the powers delegated to us do order every corporation of justice, municipalities and tribunals to give due execution to the above mentioned articles to have them transcribed on their records, read, published and passed up as may be necessary.

Given at Base Terre, the 26th of April 1793.

Signed, VICTOR COLLOT.

By the Citizen Governor.

Signed, HENRY.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the BUILDING of the GOAL in Bladen County, will be let to the Lowest Bidder, on the second day of next August Court, to be held for said County. A plan of the building, which is to be built with tan timber, may be seen by applying to Joseph Singletary, Esq. approved security for the performance of the contract will be required.

T. BROWNE,

J. SINGLETARY,

J. BRADLEY,

Commissioners.