

Fayetteville Gazette.

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

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1793.

[JUSTITIAM SPICULAMUR.]—(No. 52.)

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

HERMIT. No. VI.

IN CONTINUATION.

IN spite of my usual apathy, I felt, at this time, a wish to join in the conversation; but the political tenets of both the disputants, being too far in the extreme for me to accord with either: I thought it most prudent to depart, lest I should be betrayed by my anxiety to rescue my papers from the slander of being political. This misfortune I ascribed to the enthusiasm by which the parties of the present day are distinguished—an enthusiasm which leaves no middle way, in which a moderate man may travel; for all who censure the steps by which the revolution has progressed, or reprobate the disorders with which it has been marked; are called the enemies of freedom, and any attempt to justify the one, or palliate the other, is deemed complete proof of hostility to all governments.

In such a ferment of opinion, the mind views every thing through a false medium, by which all objects are tinged with the color of its own prejudices.

I consoled myself, however, with the hope of convincing the politicians by some future paper, that I did not meditate the dark designs they imputed to me; and I believed that, as the suspicion was confined to politicians alone, I might write on without ringing the tocsin of war; or blunting the edge of those generous feelings which designate all who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty.

The following letter I submit to my readers—should the writer continue his correspondence with me, I shall endeavor to teach him a rational love for what, at present he seems to have a superstitious veneration.

To the Author of the HERMIT.

"I have the honor to be an Irishman by birth, and if my country could boast of nothing more than her brogues and potatoes, I should love her; but when I reflect that she has always cherished the principles of freedom, and exerted all her strength to interweave a few of them into her own government, my love rises to adoration. If she perseveres a little longer, I trust she will destroy that bond of equal union, one of the blessings of which is to make her slavishly dependent on another country.

"I aided her as long as I could; but I thought I saw a number of little differences between her principles and practice; and while I was speaking and writing in praise of liberty, I was seized and confined in a dark dungeon, that I might know how precious it really was. When I paid a large sum, which I was forced to borrow, I got clear again; but it was only for a short time—for not being able to repay the money when promised, I was clapped in the very same place.—The first time I was made to hold my tongue, or at least, if I spoke nobody heard me; but, the last time, I thought it a very curious way to make a man pay his debts, to place him where he could not possibly earn any money. By good luck I obtained my freedom again; and, determining to defeat such low-life tricks for the future, I came to America.

Though I have been all my life adoring liberty, I never felt the practical good of it until I came to this country: Here it flows in a thousand channels—

refreshing, strengthening and beautifying all within its reach—giving peace and plenty to the husbandman, and spreading contentment every where around.

"I feel, Sir, a great interest in the French affairs, and have entirely got over the foolish prejudices I was taught against them when I was young; that they were the natural enemy of freedom and Ireland, and such stuff. I am now convinced that they are a much injured people, and that the flames of liberty would always have burned bright in France, if not smothered by the wicked tyranny of their Kings. With what spirit have they not cleansed religion from the faith of superstition, and government from the cruelty of despotism; and these objects achieved, the centre of their character should not be darkened by a few shades, which, unavoidably, play about the picture.

Oct 1 the dear little JACOBSINS, I wish people would let them alone—I like their principles of government, for they know better how to preserve the checks and balances, and to prevent the growth of aristocracy, than Montesquieu or Locke could teach them, who, if they were alive, would honor that patriot who demanded, in the Club, the heads of an hundred thousand conspirators.

"Your friend, T. O'C—"

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To the CITIZENS of the TOWN of FAYETTEVILLE and COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.

ON the event of the ensuing Election for members to Represent us in our State Legislature, it must be allowed much depends, as respects, the reasonable hopes and prospects of a great part of the State, and this part of the County, in particular, "that the future meetings of the General Assembly may be continued at Fayetteville," (at least near the intended City of RALEIGH in Wake county, is fully capable of accommodating them.) for however there have been, and may be, a number of Gentlemen in the legislature, from several parts of the State, who support with disinterested zeal this well grounded expectation; yet, I am fully persuaded from what I have seen and heard, that unless this town and County do continue to elect men of ability, as well as inclination, to aid our firmness in the assembly in counteracting such measures as are considered injurious to this town, and a majority of the people of North-Carolina. We must, and will, fail in accomplishing these pleasing expectations entertained by all.

Then, my friends, and fellow Electors, of town and County, suffer me to repeat that on your choice of Representatives at the approaching Election rests in a great degree the future importance, wealth, improvement, and usefulness of Fayetteville, to our county, this every reflecting man amongst us must admit; consider then well who you vote for, 'tis an important cause for us all and requires more than any other the best and most experienced men amongst us; reflect if any of the candidates have served you in a public capacity, and whether they acted with integrity and ability, if it is, gratitude and justice on your part, faithful performance of duty on theirs, invites your suffrages in their favor, without any other solicitation.

If among the candidates there is any man who has been in the assembly without giving proofs of his talents, with hold your suffrages from him, altho' he be a father, brother, or friend—are there among those who offer to serve you, young men of promising talents and devoted to your interests, elect them, (they may become the pride of our country) but not at the exclusion of men of superior knowledge and experience in your public affairs, there is in our country many openings to push forward such candidates, without leaving out of our Legislature men of acknowledged sense

and understanding—come forward then ye citizens to the election and perform the peculiar rights of Freemen,—ye honest Farmers the support of the nation,—indefatigable merchants the hand maids of society—ye industrious mechanicks, the life of every community, unite, and investigate with candour and calmness their qualifications, free from private friendship, personal prejudice, or party spirit; leave the first at home, and spurn the latter from you on this occasion.—Let naught but the public good be your guide; vote and use your influence for such men only as you know from experience to possess abilities with integrity, and inclination with talents to serve us in the General Assembly.

AN ELECTOR.

Cumberland county, July 28th, 1793.

LETTER,

Addressed to the MAYOR and CITIZENS of NORFOLK, (Virginia) from Admiral GAMBIS, of the French Squadron; dated,

On board the "L'Esperance" July 12, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

BY one of their convulsions which arise when a great people are contending for their liberty, the French have experienced great disasters; their hopes of success have directed them towards a people who now enjoy the fruits of their courage, their constancy and their sacrifices.

The first place they have arrived at has presented them brothers, friends, generous citizens, and sage magistrates. May you peacefully enjoy the fruits of your labours, generous people who daily feel the blessings of liberty! That your sentiments may become that of all mankind, who by the voice of Nature know how to value that prosperity which always accompanies the sovereignty of the people.

In order to destroy these principles, the League powers have attacked the French Republic; but she will not be overcome: the wishes, the good will, the prosperity of the United States, will be moral causes to support with weight her exertions for the maintenance of liberty. and we shall soon perceive every spirit of domination vanish, which is contrary to the will of the people! The French Republic is sustaining the cause of liberty and equality; they will be fixed irrevocable, notwithstanding the combined efforts made against them. United with America by the ties of morality, brotherhood, and the good will of all mankind, a cause so interesting to the human race, will maintain itself against every exertion to destroy it. The uniting with this land of liberty will secure the calm which is known only to those who submit to equal laws; and such men who enjoy it will experience the happiness which results from the voice of Nature. We see this happiness enjoyed by you, generous Americans;—the continuance of it is the wish of the French and of all those who value the good correspondence between people; and it belongs in particular to the French, who demand a provisional asylum, to present to you their unfeigned acknowledgments for the generous hospitality which they have received from the Citizens and Magistrates of Norfolk.

My duty would lead me to express these sentiments to the public in general, but your deliberations of yesterday would not permit me to lose a moment in expressing my personal acknowledgments.

Believe me, generous Citizens and sage Magistrates, that I offer you these sentiments respectfully, which one free man feels for another when he receives benefits which flow from a source so pure.

Le Contre Admiral,
GAMBIS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Richmond, July 11.

A Gentleman lately from the westward, has favored us with the following extract respecting Baird's unfortunate party.

"The circumstances as is related to me by a person resident near the scene of action, are these:—Some of the last days of May, a man and a boy was kil-

led by the Indians within a few miles of Knoxville, and a considerable number of horses carried off. The scouts discovered their traces made northwardly, Governor Blount no doubt concluded they were either northward from that were visiting the Cherokees, or that were of the marauding part of the nation. He gave orders to Capt. Baird to follow them with 50 men. Baird was soon furnished with the force ordered, took the trace and pursued some days in the wilderness, when the trace turned southwardly, and finally made directly for the upper Cherokeetown. When he reached the Tennessee, a little below the junction of Holston, he found there was a considerable swell in the river. Here he was obliged to leave his horses with a guard of ten men (all the company being cavalry with him). The remaining forty made camp, and immediately directed their course to the mouth of Tobacco-river, being the village where Scotchman's, the chief of the nation resides—about 15 miles.—They reached the river at day-break the 12th inst, and went out further searching before daylight.

"The Indians in consequence of the no resistance—11 Chiefs and warriors was killed, also the old chief's wife and a white man of the name of Redberry. The old man himself and his daughter badly wounded besides several others, the number not ascertained.

"Baird had not a man hurt; he made his retreat with skill, and reached the Tennessee near the town. This precipitate retreat was occasioned by being told by Major King and other white men, that John Watts with 200 warriors were encamped within a mile, who would not fail to attack him—the event turned out so—the Indians appeared in force on the opposite bank in a few minutes after our men had crossed the river in a canoe.

"Watts, with some other turbulent chiefs from the lower towns, had been invited by governor Blount to accompany him to Philadelphia. Major King had laboured several weeks in the lower towns, before he could prevail on them to set off; but having repeated assurances of a safe conduct, Watts set out, but happened to be in camp the night before the attack, to the great regret of many of the frontier people.

"Baird had no intelligence of the arrival of the party from the lower towns, if he had he might have given the nation a severe blow, as their select chief and warriors were in camp, except a few that lodged in town, and had indulged themselves much in drinking spirituous liquors.

"Major King, Mr Orr, Mr Carmichael, were in town when the attack began but fled out of the houses and made to the whites, some of whom fired at them, supposing them to be Indians.

"Young Sevier was with Watts in the camp; he fled with the Indians until they found they could not overtake Baird, when he found it necessary to fly for his life, the Indians suspecting the attack to be a premeditated plan of government to destroy them: He is the last from the town that I have yet heard of. The remaining traders it is expected will be massacred.

"All the frontier is in a state of alarm, expecting the whole force of the Cherokee nation will be exerted against them the ensuing summer."

A gentleman late from the westward who has favored us with the above extract, remarks.—That this mistake of Capt. Baird's (for such he considers it, and thro' a knowledge of the ground, the officer and the command he was sent on) is much to be lamented, as it will be productive of disagreeable obstructions for a peace towards the pacific negotiations of Congress and their agents. He thinks, however, that this accident must have proceeded from the trace of some friendly Indians having accidentally intercepted that of the enemy which capt. Baird was pursuing; and not from any disposition in that active and useful officer to disobey or subvert his order, or any attention of these particular In-