



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Words are the plants of fair-delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1805.

No. 312.

From the Enquirer.

Vindication OF MR. JEFFERSON. No. III.

Second approach of the enemy to Richmond. It was soon after this predatory excursion that Gen. Phillips, having joined Arnold with a reinforcement of 200 men, they advanced up to Petersburg, and towards the latter end of April, they marched over to Manchester. During this period, the Governor had constantly remained at Richmond or in its vicinity, exerting all his constitutional powers & all his individual energies for collecting the militia together, and providing such means of defence as were to be furnished by the exhausted resources of the state.

It was about this time the Marquis de la Fayette arrived at Richmond with some continental troops. With these and with the militia already collected, he continued to occupy the capital and the northern bank of the river, at the very time when Phillips and Arnold held Manchester and the southern Bank of the river, and until they retreated to Warwick and down the James river. It has been asserted that the Governor did abandon the seat of Government before Phillips and Arnold left Petersburg. It has been asserted, and the appeal has been made to the "oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond" that Mr. Jefferson did abandon his station with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity, unwarranted by any imminent movement of the enemy, and forbidden by a regard to the duties, which belonged to the Governor.

On another occasion, when the British army marched from Petersburg to Manchester, being at an advanced posture Osborne's, commanded by Col. Gooch, and his videts coming in successively, with intelligence that the enemy were advancing in force; together with a small party of volunteer cavalry covered his retreat. We came off slowly before them until we had gained the heights above Osborne's, and after turning the intermediate route along the road. I was with Mr. Jefferson several times in the course of the night conversing with him, where he seemed to be without any apprehension, altho' within 4 to 7 miles of the enemy's encampments; which was that night about Amptill or Warwick. In another part of the letter he observes, "I frequently heard of Mr. Jefferson's exertions in the field, when left without militia, and am persuaded, if it had been as easy at that day to raise recruits, as it was afterwards at the battles of Specular and Red Bank, he would never have found it necessary to retreat beyond the falls of James River. Captain Christopher Hudson of Bermuda, an old veteran, who of us has heard the din of battle, has also made the following statement on this subject.

Mr. Richard Obrien, late American Consul at Algiers, has certified that in spring 1781, I was first put on board the state brig, after lying in James river, when the British under Philips & Arnold came to the falls, and from thence to

Manchester. In ascending the river above Osborne's, they attacked, captured and burnt the brig then under my command, (in the absence of Capt. Travers of Williamsburg.) I went immediately to Richmond, where they were every moment expecting the British in Manchester. The Marquis la Fayette had arrived unattended by his troops, and taken command of about 600 militia which he had collected for the defence of the town. The principal reliance was upon about 200 best Augusta riflemen. By forced marches, the Marquis's army reached Richmond just as the British entered Manchester. I remained in Richmond until the evacuation of Manchester, the retreat of Phillips & Arnold to Warwick, and down James river. When I arrived I found Mr. Jefferson the Governor and know to my own knowledge, he continued to the 5th of June the whole scene.

RICHARD O'BRIEN. No man who is conversant with the conduct of Mr. Obrien will presume to doubt the veracity and correctness of his assertions. To those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of a personal intercourse, a short sketch of his life will furnish the most satisfactory assurances as to the truth and impartiality of his testimony.

Mr. Obrien continued 18 months in the service of Virginia, before the close of the Revolution. In conjunction with a friend he then purchased a brig for the West-India market, which was lost on her first voyage. On his return to the United States, he sailed out of the Port of Philadelphia for the Mediterranean, where he was taken captive by the Algerines with whom he remained in ignominious bondage for twelve years, until the Treaty with Algiers had restored him to liberty. Pleased with the integrity and sagacity of Mr. Obrien, President Washington appointed him Consul at Algiers, in which capacity he served eight years. At length after an absence of twenty years from his native country, he resigned his employment under government, and arrived at Philadelphia in the early part of the last spring. Would such a man as this: whose integrity has been thus tested by experience; whose personal antipathies and attachments, while they have been modified by absence, cannot have been exasperated by the alterations of party: would such a man as this have any possible inducement to represent the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in too favourable colours?

C. HUDSON. From the time when Arnold retreated in January, he remained blockaded up in Elizabeth river by a French squadron, and on land, menaced by the militia of the state. When by the departure of the French fleet, on the 15th day of April, he was enabled to change his position, he commenced his second expedition to Richmond, some of the particulars of which have been already given in the preceding certificates, but the beginning and termination of which are more minutely and correctly described in the following communication from the Governor to the President of Congress.

Richmond, April 23, 1781. SIR, ON the 18th inst. the enemy came from Portsmouth up James river in considerable force, though their numbers are not yet precisely known to us. They landed at Burwell's below Williamsburg and near the mouth of Chickahominy above it; this latter circumstance obliged Col. Jones, who commanded a body of Militia stationed on that side of the river to cover the country from depredation, to retreat upwards lest he should be placed between their two bodies. One of those entered Williamsburg on the 30th and the other proceeded to a shipyard we had on Chickahominy. What injury they did there I am not yet informed. I take it for granted they have burnt an unfinished twenty gun ship, we had there, such of the stores belonging to the yard as were moveable had been carried some distance higher up the river. Two small galleys retired also up the river; whether by this either the galleys or stores were saved is as yet unknown. I am just informed by a private hand that they left Williamsburg yesterday morning. If

this sudden departure was not in consequence of some circumstance of alarm unknown to us, that expedition to Williamsburg has been unaccountable. There were no public stores there, but those necessary for the daily subsistence of the men there. Where they mean to ascend next, the event alone can determine. Besides harassing our militia with this kind of war, their being taken from their farms at their interesting season of planting corn will have an unfortunate effect on the crop of the ensuing year. I have heard nothing from Gen. Green, except that his headquarters were on the 11th on Little River.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. On the 23d of May he addressed the President of Congress in the following terms from Richmond: "Since the last letter I had the honor of addressing to your excellency; the military movements in this state have scarcely merited communication, except a very late one. The enemy after leaving Williamsburg came directly up James river, and landed at City Point, being the point of land on the southern side of the confluence of Appomattox and James river. They marched up to Petersburg where they were received by Major Baron Steuben, with a body of militia somewhat under 1000 men, who tho' the enemy were 2,000 strong, disputed the ground very handsomely; during the whole time the enemy gained only one mile and that by inches. Our troops were then ordered to return over a bridge which they did in perfect good order. Our loss was between 60 and 70 in killed and wounded and 21 taken. The enemy's is unknown, but must be at least equal to ours; for their own honor they must confess this, for they broke twice, and were like sheep till supported by fresh troops. An inferiority of numbers obliged our force to draw about 12 miles upwards, till more Militia should be assembled. The enemy burnt the tobacco in the warehouses of Petersburg and its neighbourhood. They afterwards proceeded to Osborne's, where they did the same, and also destroyed the residue of the public armed vessels and several of private property, and then came to Manchester, which is on a hill opposite this place. By this time Maj. Gen. Marquis la Fayette having been advised of our danger, had by forced marches got here with his detachment of continental troops. The enemy finding we were able to meet them on equal footing, thought proper to burn the warehouses and tobacco at Manchester and retire to Warwick, where they did the same. Untrained and untried Militia who never saw the face of an enemy, have sometimes, during the course of the war, given occasion of exultation to our enemies; but they afforded us while at Warwick a little satisfaction in the same way. Six or eight hundred of their picked infantry with Gen. Arnold at their head, having crossed the river at Warwick, fled from a Parole of 16 horses, some pushing North some South as their fears drove them. Their whole force then proceeded to the old hundred, being the point of land within the confluence of the two rivers; embarked and fell down the river. Their foremost vessels had got below Burwell on the sixth inst. when the arrival of a boat from Portsmouth, and a signal given, the whole crowded sail up the river again, and with a fair wind and tide came to anchor at Brandon. There six days provisions was dealt out to every man. They landed and had orders to march an hour before day the next morning. We have not yet heard which way they went or whether they are gone, but having about the same time received authentic information, that Lord Cornwallis had on the 18th inst. advanced from Wilmington half way to Halifax, we have no doubt, putting all circumstances together, but that these two armies are for forming a junction. We are strengthening our hands with militia as far as arms either public or private can be collected; but cannot arm a force, which may face the combined armies of the enemy. It will therefore be of very great importance that Gen. Wayne's forces be pressed on with the utmost dispatch. Arms and a naval force how-

ever must ultimately save us. This movement of our enemies we consider as most perilous in its consequences. Our latest advices from Gen. Green were of the 26th. He was before Camden; the works & garrison of which were stronger than he had expected. (Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

If the precipitate retreat of Arnold from Manchester be itself an unquestionable proof of the vigilance and activity of the governor of Virginia, the argument will be still more strongly confirmed by a retrospective view of our Military resources at that period. When Arnold left Richmond in January, he had taken refuge in Elizabeth River from a superior French Squadron, where he remained until the 18th of April, when he was relieved by a powerful reinforcement under Phillips. It was immediately before his period, that Virginia sent her full quota of troops to South-Carolina; and that she had also furnished the army of Gen. Green with 4000 men. In 1780 she had dispatched 7000 men, and as many stand of arms to Carolina. Was it after such signal exertions had been made to succour her sister states, that Virginia could be expected to be in the best possible situation for defending herself? Drained as she thus was of her internal resources, could it be expected, that she would be competent to repel the unexpected enemy, full of strength, full of spirits, equip with arms, and buoyed up by the animating idea, that the prowess of regular troops was not to be resisted by any untried Militia.

Let it also be taken into the account that there were not more than ten days from the time of Arnold's departure from Elizabeth river till his return towards the Capital; an interval in which it was impossible to provide the necessary means of defence, through an almost indefinite extent of country, and to resist him at every point on which he might think proper to land his troops. Is it then a matter of surprize that our state should experience some little injury? Or is it not rather a matter of great wonder, that it did not completely fall a victim to the British troops?

Now then, let Mr. Turner come forward and repeat his accusations against Mr. Jefferson's official conduct. Let him once more assert that he "abandoned the seat of government with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity." But ere he repeats his experiment upon the credulity of the nation, let him recollect how feeble and how contemptible, mere empty and unsupported assertions appear when put into competition with express and respectable testimony! If, like another Curtius, he is ambitious of plunging into a fiery gulph for the salvation of his party, let him have the prudence to consider, whether his romantic enterprise is likely to be crowned with the same success and the same honor which accompanied the fabulous hero of antiquity!!

ADVERTISEMENT. Living near Salem in Stokes County, N. C. in the Night between the third and fourth of August, one dark bay Mare, Saddle and Bridle. The Mare is about fourteen hands high, four years old last Spring, branded on the near Shoulder with A, a white spot on her forehead, one hind foot somewhat white, trots and paces, no shoes on, and in tolerable good order. The Fellow who is suspected of being the Thief, is a Mulatto Man, who calls himself Graham Bell, and passes for a free Man. He came travelling on foot to Salem from Halifax, in North-Carolina, by way of Salisbury, staid eight days at the Tavern in Salem, and without paying his Account, made his Escape the Night above said. He likewise took with him a set of Surveying Compasses, which were lent to him by a Citizen in Salem. He pretends to have great Knowledge of Drawing, Painting, making Drabs, &c. and is supposed to have made towards the Western Countries. Any Person, who will secure the abovesaid Mare, and give the Owner Intelligence, so that he may get her again, shall have TEN DOLLARS REWARD and reasonable Charges paid by me, HENRY BLUM. Salem Stokes County, Aug. 5, 1805.

PERSON COUNTY FAIR. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Fair is established in Person County, to be held on the first Thursday in April and October annually. August 21, 1805.

Indian Queen, Raleigh. WM. SCOTT, FROM GRANVILLE COUNTY. Informs the Public, that he has taken the above land, which he shall enter upon about the middle of October, when he shall be happy to accommodate such as may call upon him. As he will spare no pains to render his House a comfortable accommodation for Travellers and others, he hopes to experience success in his Undertaking. Particular Attention will be paid to the Accommodation of the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, or whom he hopes to entertain a considerable Number, his House being very commodious, and well fitted up for the purpose. August 2

VALUABLE PROPERTY. Agreeably to the last Will and Testament of Peter Miller, Esq. late of Fayetteville, the Subscribers offer for Sale on a Liberal Credit, the following Property lying in different parts of North-Carolina: 16 undivided Lots and Tracts of Land in a Tract of Land adjoining Lancaster Mrs. Smith and Isaac Williams, Esq. near Ave. rasherough, on the south-west side of Cape Fear River, about 20 miles above Fayetteville. A Tract of Land containing about 320 Acres, known by the name of Council Hall Tract, adjoining the town of Fayetteville, from the Fertility of the soil and its vicinity to the Town, this Land is considered as very valuable, and will be sold off in Lots to suit the Purchasers. A Lot and House on the west Side of Gillespie Street, in Fayetteville, where the deceased formerly resided. The building are in good Repair, and the whole well calculated to accommodate a general Fair. Three unimproved Lots on the west side of Gillespie Street, between Franklin and Murchard Streets, adjoining the Lots on which the Dwelling House stands. Ten or fifteen unimproved Lots on the west Side of Gillespie Street, between Murchard Street and Miller's Mill. A large Warehouse at present occupied by Messrs. Nesbitt and Campbell, on Gillespie Street, near the Town House, subject to a small Ground-rent. A Lot and Dwelling-House on the east Side of Green Street, near the Court-house, now occupied by Wm. H. Williams, Esq. A Lot and Dwelling House on the east Side of Green Street, in possession of Mrs. Emmet, and subject to her Life Rent. Two Lots at Lower Fayetteville, on which there is a Tobacco Inspection, under the direction of Messrs. Davis and McDowell, together with a large three Story Warehouse, three small Warehouses, and three extensive Steds, with every necessary Accommodation for the Inspection and Storage of Tobacco. If the Purchaser should incline, one of the Lots on which stands a large Shed, will be sold separate or divided into two Lots. Orange County, & Town of Hillsborough. 300 Acres of Land in the Hawfields, adjoining Lands of General Mebane. A Grist Mill on Eno River, in the Town of Hillsborough. The Mill runs two Pair of Stones, with the necessary Machinery of a Merchant Mill; the whole is in tolerable Repair. From the natural Advantages this Mill possesses, it is considered to be the most valuable in the State. New Hanover County & Town of Wilmington. One Half of a Lot in the Town of Wilmington, on the south Side of Prince Street, extending along said Street, from Front Street to the River. A Tract of Land on the east Side of the north-west Branch of Cape Fear River, about three miles above Wilmington, joining Lands of Wm. W. Jones and Henry Waters, Esq. A considerable Part of this Land is of the very best Tide Swamp, and is considered by Judges to be equal, if not superior to any Rice Lands in the State. It is well worth the Attention of those who propose engaging in the Culture of Rice. The whole will be sold, or it will be divided to accommodate the Purchaser. A large Body of Land on the west Side of the north-east River, extending along the River from Henry Waters's Plantation called Percepux to Major Moore's on Fishing Creek. A part of this Land is Tide Swamp, and well suited to the Cultivation of Rice. Also, three Tracts of Land on Little Cohery, well calculated for Corn or Cotton. The Subscribers will receive Proposals at Fayetteville, by letter or otherwise, for all or any Part of the above described Property until the 1st of October next. If unsold, the Mill and Lands in Orange County will be offered at Auction in Hillsborough on the 9th day of October. The Lots, Houses and Lands in Cumberland, at Fayetteville, on the 25th day of the same Month. And the Lands in New-Hanover, on the 18th day of November next. Application may be made to Mr. James Munro, at Wilmington, who will describe and shew the Lands in the Vicinity of that Place. JOHN ECCLES, JOHN WINSLOW, Executors of Peter Miller's.

CASTOR OIL. J. GALES has just received a fresh Supply of Castor Oil, which he will sell by the Hottle, or in smaller quantities.