



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Our see the plans of fair and delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808.

No. 436.

VOL. IX.

GENERAL BLOUNT.

THE Citizens of Tarborough in this State, and its Neighborhood, feeling a desire to afford to GENERAL BLOUNT, evidence of their satisfaction at his conduct as their Representative in Congress, met on Saturday the 21st of May, at the Court-House, to partake of a Public Dinner provided for the occasion, at which the General was present.—H. I. Toole, Esq. acted as President, and Francis Poole as Vice-President.

The following Address was presented to Gen. Blount from the Citizens of Tarborough:

TO GEN. THOMAS BLOUNT.

SIR—Permit us, with sentiments of joy which we feel at your return to your native State, to mingle our unfeigned approbation of the firm, able, and distinguished part which you took in the measures of the last Congress, and, which were so admirably fitted to repel the aggressions of Tyranny and maintain inviolate, the Liberty and Independence of our country.

Much as we feel the privations and inconveniences to which we are exposed, we cannot but regard as wise and provident, the measures from whence they flow; and whilst we rely with confidence on the interference of the proper authority, for the removal of our burthens, whenever the auspicious moment shall arrive; we must express a desire that the same policy will be continued until it shall, as it must, extort from other nations respectful attention to our rights and importance.

The powers of the human mind are in general so circumscribed, that few men are capable of pursuing with success, more than a single object; the plans of the politician are rarely investigated by the soldier, while the life of the latter seldom presents other than an unwelcome and flitting aspect to the former. But to you, sir, whose life has been a continued struggle, first to acquire and then to preserve our Independence to you, who have so ably defended in the cabinet, what you have so nobly achieved in the field; to you, who dared to oppose a youthful but manlike arm to the invaders of your country's rights, the tools of the warrior, and the schemes of the statesman are alike familiar.

We cannot conclude, sir, without expressing a hope (in which we doubt not, your constituents generally most cordially participate) that you will not retire from public service, until the cloud which at present darkens our political horizon shall be dissipated; and that we may be permitted to announce to the citizens of the district, your willingness to appear yet longer, an advocate for the Liberty and Independence of America.

We are, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, Your much obliged, and very grateful Fellow-Citizens,

[Signed by a number of the Inhabitants of Tarborough and its Vicinity.]

To which the General returned the following answer:

To the Inhabitants of Tarborough & its Vicinity.

GENTLEMEN,

Whether any efforts of mine to aid in the achievement or preservation of the independence of our country, have been useful to the extent which your long indulged and highly flattering partiality may have induced you to imagine, is a question, which I shall willingly leave without presuming to give an opinion on it, to the just decision of a generous and enlightened public; whom I have always considered it the highest honor to serve, and have honestly served, both in the field and cabinet, to the utmost of my ability. I however, must be permitted to say, as by the testimony of my own conscience, I am warranted to do; that whether my labors, civil or military, have been useful or otherwise, they were dictated by as pure patriotism as ever influenced the actions of any man, and have been constantly guided by a zeal for the liberty and happiness of the American people, which sought no additional recompence to that, which was sure to arise from the recollection of having always done my duty, according to my best sense of it, but their approbation.—And that recompence has been accorded to me

at all times (not excepting those when my political enemies, to answer political purposes, poured upon me torrents of calumnies) by all that portion of my fellow-citizens, whose situations afforded the best opportunity of forming a correct opinion of my character and conduct, and particularly by you, gentlemen, who are, and long have been my nearest neighbors, with a liberality which constitutes one of the greatest sources of my happiness, and has excited in my mind sentiments of gratitude too strong to be obliterated either by length of time or change of circumstances.

It was natural to suppose, that the most enlightened and patriotic of our citizens, among whom, without disparagement to any, justice must give to you a distinguished place, would be the first to honor with their approbation, and regard as wise and provident, the defensive and precautionary measures of the last session of Congress; because it was known that they, by means of their superior intelligence, would be the first to discern in the conduct of England and France, that disregard of the principles of justice, honor and generosity which rendered the adoption of such measures necessary to the preservation, not only of our sea-faring brethren, our vessels and our surplus produce, but of our national rights. But it was no less reasonable to suppose, that those measures would receive similar approbation and regard from every description of native American citizens, when the policy and tendency of them, should be generally seen and understood—for it is repugnant to all reason, and disgraceful to human nature to imagine, that any man born in the same clime, that gave birth to the heroes of our glorious revolution, will ever be found willing to surrender, but with his life, any portion of that liberty, which their bravery & patriotism achieved, and that it would be a virtual surrender of a vital principle of our national sovereignty to oppose those measures, or to withhold from them that full approbation which is necessary to carry them into complete effect, and which every advocate for liberty, must, when fully informed on the subject, consider them justly entitled to; must be obvious to you, gentlemen, and to every man of discernment, who has taken, or will take, the trouble to examine the doctrines assumed and practiced upon by England and by France, in relation to neutral commerce—a such examination cannot fail to convince any man possessing a mind open to conviction, that the U. States, whose government, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, had always pursued a strictly fair and impartial neutrality, were reduced, towards the close of the year 1807, by the insolence and injustice they had suffered and were at the present time suffering, under the restrictions on our lawful commerce; which had been imposed, contrary to the established laws of nations, by both England and France, to the painful necessity of determining either to go immediately to war—for which they were not well prepared, and had been always averse; or, to acquiesce ignominiously in principles obviously incompatible with their independence, and leave unatoned that so well known flagrant violation of their national sovereignty, and wanton murder of several of our citizens on board the American ship of war Chesapeake; for the purpose of obtaining the poor privilege of carrying on foreign commerce, even in the native productions of their own country, on condition prescribed by England, and conditions too, harder as well as more degrading, than she had ever claimed power to prescribe to them, when they were British colonies—or, to lay an Embargo.—And in this situation, I, with a full sense, which I always felt, of the importance of the trust confided in me, & with a single eye to my country's happiness, which I well knew could not be preserved after her independence should be lost, concurred in opinion with an immense majority of both Houses of Congress, that it would be most conducive to the interest, even in a pecuniary point of

view, and most consistent with the honor, as well as independence of the nation, to embrace the last alternative—and had I acted otherwise, believing as I did, that this measure was better calculated than any other, not only to preserve our rights, but to punish with more severity than we otherwise could, the insolent and tyrannical invaders of them, I should have stood before you, gentlemen, at this time self-convicted by the unerring evidence of conscience, of the detestable crime of treason against that happy country, which, it was the sole object of my earliest and most ardent youthful labors to give freedom to, and which, every man in it who is worthy to be free, must be willing to lay down his life to preserve.—And then, instead of deserving, as I have honestly endeavored to do, the applause with which you have been pleased to honor me in your flattering address of yesterday (more perhaps because you are convinced of the honesty and zeal for my country's good which guided me in the discharge of my duty, than because you can ascribe to me such talents, as could give any aid in support of a claim to it) I should have deserved and expected to receive from you, and from every other man who feels in his heart the love of justice and the glow of patriotism, which I fondly hope is felt by all Americans, nothing but contempt & execration.

It is known, gentlemen, to some of you, that it was my intention when I had lost the honor of receiving your suffrages, to decline, in consequence of increasing age and a natural love of retired life, making any future offer of public services. But at that time it was not foreseen by me, that at this period the situation of our country, and of the world, would, or could be, what it is—and as the high station to which I have been so often raised by the confidence of the most worthy and independent of my fellow-citizens, from being the post only of honor, has become, while I am in possession of it, the post of danger also; cannot reconcile to my sense of propriety the idea of leaving it, without manifesting to those who placed me there, a willingness to remain at it until the storm which is now threatening us with WAR shall have subsided, or it shall be their good pleasure to remove me—especially, gentlemen, since I have received the very agreeable information, imparted to me by your address, that my conduct at that post has been considered worthy of approbation, and that my longer continuance at it is believed to be desirable to a very considerable portion of my constituents. You, therefore, have my permission, gentlemen, to announce to the citizens of the district in which we live, my perfect willingness to stand forth yet longer an advocate for the general liberty and independence of America, and for their particular interests, both of which it will always be my happiness to promote, whether I shall move in the walks of public or private life, or to retire from their services as it shall please them in their wisdom to determine, at the ensuing election.—And as I am still longer to be held up to view as a candidate for public confidence, it may not be improper for me, by way of enabling you to repel certain insinuations which I understand have been thrown out against me in some of the distant parts of the district, to say, That there lives not on earth a man more sincerely desirous of peace with all nations than I am; because I know that the true interest of my country consists in peace and friendly intercourse with every nation, and I have neither an attachment to the profession of arms, nor a private interest that is susceptible of advancement by the operation or effect of war—that I have no partiality for, or prejudice against any foreign nation, and particularly England or France, that could, under any circumstances, induce me, if I had power, to sacrifice any portion of the liberty of the one, to promote the greatness of the other, because I consider them both as being already too great in power, one on sea, and the other on land, or the repose of the other nations of the world, and that, while I would use all honorable means, consistent

with the preservation of our national rights; to avoid war with any nation, and especially to avoid taking part in the existing war with England and France, on the side of either, I would more willingly engage in war against a combination of all the nations of the earth, than surrender to them, or either of them, one single, though the least important right, that appertains to sovereignty; because life without liberty is not worth preserving, and the surrender of one right, however trivial, would lead certainly and speedily to the annihilation of every other right.—Wherefore I, for one, am determined to live only so long as my country shall retain its freedom.—And the hope that this sentiment pervades and is cherished in the bosoms of all my countrymen, which is too pleasing to be relinquished until experience has proved it fallacious, inspires me with confidence that whatever designs have been, or may be formed, against the liberties of America, either by France or England, or both of them together, will prove abortive.

I am, Gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest respect, Your much honored servant, THOMAS B. BLOUNT. Tarborough, May 23, 1808

By Authority.

AN ACT To erect a Light house on Point Judith in the State of Rhode Island.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is authorized and required, to cause a good and sufficient light-house to be erected on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, and to appoint the keeper of the said light-house, under the direction of the President of the United States, and otherwise to provide for such light-house at the expense of the United States: Provided, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-house, can be obtained, at a reasonable price, and the legislature of Rhode-Island shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States. And a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of erecting the said light-house; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the light-house to be so constructed, that the light, on being discovered, may with certainty be distinguished from that of other light-houses, heretofore erected in its neighborhood.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, February 10, 1808. TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT For the relief of Edward Weld, Samuel Beebe, and John Davidson.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward Weld, the sum of one hundred dollars, to Samuel Beebe the sum of fifty dollars, and to John Davidson, the sum of fifty dollars, together with interest on each of the said sums at the rate of eight per centum per annum, agreeably to the terms of the loan of five millions of dollars proposed under a treasury regulation pursuant to an act of Congress, passed on the 16th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "An act to enable the President of the U. States to borrow for the public service," being the amount of the certificates issued at the Bank of the United States, as part of the said loan; one of which being number two hundred and twenty-seven, issued in the name of the said Edward Weld, for one hundred dollars, and has been since lost by him, not having been funded; one other being number eight hundred and ninety issued in

the name of John Fox, for one hundred dollars, the one moiety of which has been funded, and the other moiety remaining unfunded, has been regularly assigned to the said Samuel Beebe; and the remaining one of said certificates being the unfunded moiety of number seventeen hundred and twenty-seven, for one hundred dollars issued in the name of George Willis and regularly assigned to the said John Davidson; upon which certificates all the instalments have been paid conformably to the terms of the said loan: Provided, That the said Edward Weld shall, previous to the said sum being paid to him, give bond with sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify them against any future claim made on them, on account of the said lost certificate.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives S. SMITH, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, March 15, 1808. TH: JEFFERSON.

The Subscriber has for sale, A VALUABLE VESSEL, Now on the stocks. Burden one hundred and seventy-six tons, built of the best of White Oak, and the Plank of the best heart of Pitch Pine in a workmanlike manner. For terms, apply to AMBROSE JONES. Kinston, May 23.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from Guilford to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg, N. C. where he has commenced Business in Partnership with Andrew M'Brade.

BARZILLAI GARDNER. A. M'Brade & B. Gardner. CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, Return thanks to their former customers for past favours, hoping, by their assiduous attention to Business, to merit the patronage of the Public in the above Branches. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired. Also, some good Clocks on hand for sale. A. M'BRIDE, B. GARDNER. Charlotte, April 10.

Cash or Work will be given for old Gold, Silver and Brass

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of JESSE CHERRY, deceased, at the last term of March Court, in Martin County, request all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and all those having demands are hereby notified, to exhibit them properly authenticated, within the time limited by law.

Will be sold, at private sale, One very likely Negro Man. One-half of the purchase-money to be paid down, and a credit will be given for the other half. Also, Fifty Acres of Land, lying on Turkey Swamp, one Lot in the town of Williamston, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools. Six or nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Executors. DANIEL CHERRY, DARLING CHERRY, Exrs. May 27, 1808.

THE Subscribers having qualified at February Term last, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of ROBERT PAINE, deceased, late of Person County, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to make application within the time limited by law, and those indebted to said Estate, are also requested to make immediate payment. WILLIAM COCKE, JOHN PAINE, JAMES PAINE, Exrs. May 24, 1808.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Mecklenburg County. APRIL SESSIONS, 1808.

Hairs of Wm. Wilson, sen. dec. versus The Representatives of Wm. Wilson, jun. dec. and Robert Wilson. Petition for the Division of the Lands of said William Wilson.

IT having been suggested that the Defendants to this Petition live without the Limits of this State.—It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk make advertisement for sixty days in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendants to this Petition appear at our next July Court in Pleas and Quarter Sessions, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted.—Otherwise the Petition will go heard ex parte. By order of Court, TESS, I. ALEXANDER, C. M. F.