



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delighful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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No. 566

CIRCULAR.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Green, Lenoir, Wayne & Johnston.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Actuated by no other motive than a desire to be useful to my country, and prompted by the undertaking of the unobscured and pressing invitations of numerous and respectable characters from various parts of the district, it is now better than two months since I gave my consent to become a Candidate, at the ensuing election, for the honor of representing you in the next Congress. At that time, it was pretty generally understood, and believed, that I was to stand opposed to our present representative; but by his circular of the 10th of May, you were informed, that he declined the honor of a re-election, under the hope, however, that an opportunity would be offered you of conferring your suffrages on a successor, "whose political opinions are in unison with his own." For better than a month it remained doubtful, whether he would be gratified in this hope, and moderate men, of all parties, began to congratulate themselves on the pleasing prospect of seeing the intemperance of party spirit give way to a sense of public good, at a time when union in the councils of the nation was so extremely desirable. None can regret more than I do, the disappointment of his grateful expectation produced by Mr. Gaston's address to you of the 10th of June: not that I individually dread the issue of the contest; for, if a majority of you shall declare in his favor, I know that in the pleasures of "domestic retirement," and the pursuit of my private concerns, I shall find compensation for the disappointment. No, my regret on the occasion arises from the evidence which this address affords that the intemperance of party spirit, instead of being suffered to subside, is again to be roused; from a positive knowledge, that nothing but an indiscreet exertion of this spirit, and the popular tumults created thereby, occasioned your government to abandon the course of policy they were acting on two years ago; and from all but a positive conviction upon my mind, that if this course of policy had been persevered in but three months longer, the arrangement with Mr. Erskine would never have been disavowed, and of course, Mr. Gaston would not now have it in his power to tell you that "with Great Britain our differences are yet unsettled, and our injuries from her are yet undressed," nor that "from the Emperor of France, instead of atonement for the past, or security for the future, we have received an accumulation of outrages beyond example in the history of independent nations, and are now menaced with fresh denunciations of punishment, and insulted with the most contumelious terms of reproach." For, if on the repeal of the British orders and decrees relative to our neutral rights, promised by Mr. Erskine's arrangement, the Emperor of France had not also rescinded his decrees, the restrictions of commerce as to his dominions, would of course have been kept on, and our citizens and property thus saved from their destructive effects. This was in fact the course pursued by Congress in the act passed by them at their summer session, immediately after the arrangement was entered into with Mr. Erskine, and before any one suspected that it would be disavowed.

Call to your recollections the sensations you felt on first hearing of the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, and of the subsequent indignity offered our government by Mr. Jackson. I do not recollect meeting a man, of any party, who could suppress the feelings of his indignation; and yet thousands, in our country, have since been found to justify both these indignities! Yes, even Representatives, in long and laboured speeches on the floor of Congress! What, I would ask, but baneful party spirit, could possibly prompt to such conduct? And can we ever hope to be respected by foreign nations, much less to bring them to a sense of justice towards us, while we thus continue, on the subject of our foreign relations, to exhibit so strong a picture of an "house divided against itself?" It is to this unhappy division among ourselves and to this alone, you are fairly to ascribe the failure of the Embargo in effecting the objects for which it was adopted. That mea-

sure, though a peaceful one, was certainly better calculated to preserve our citizens and property from destruction, and bring at least one of our enemies to a sense of justice, than war itself. But to expect that War, Embargo, or any other measure which a majority may adopt against a foreign enemy, will ever produce the desired effect, while the minority in the bosom of our country are industriously engaged in their attempts to defeat its object, is as idle as it would be to expect to reduce a strongly fortified city by famine, while the besieging army itself continued to supply it with provisions and every other necessary to enable it to hold out. Let us suppose a case—two hostile armies of equal force meet—a council of war is held, in which it is determined by three fourths of the officers of each, to prepare for action:—the battle commences, when that fourth of the officers of one army who were opposed to going to action, desert, with the troops under their command and join the enemy—Can any one doubt but that the divided army must be vanquished? And what would be your feelings on hearing the deserters, when the battle was over, exult over their late brethren in arms, and tell them, we told you that you would be defeated. Now where is the difference between the deserters in this case, and that of the federal leaders in the case of the late Embargo? I speak only of the leaders who, by charges and insinuations they knew to be unfounded, such as the giving of two millions of dollars to Bonaparte, the Embargo being the effect of French influence, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison being Frenchmen, and an hundred other tales equally untrue, imposed upon thousands of the honest and well meaning of all parties. And yet these gentlemen, in order to gain your good opinion and procure your suffrages, tell you, that it was in the school of WASHINGTON they studied and learned their principles. If this be true, their conduct certainly proves that in practice, they have most shamefully disregarded and gone astray from the lessons which that most excellent man, who is deservedly termed the political saviour of his country, by his example as well as precepts taught them. It shews that in politics as in religion, it is impossible to form a correct opinion of the man, by his creed or professions.

Here, Fellow-Citizens, I would close his address, but that I am informed a report, utterly unfounded in truth, is in circulation, which charges me with having declared, that if am elected, I will advocate the imposing of another Embargo. It is, perhaps, the more necessary I should contradict it, as what I have herein before said in vindication of the former one would otherwise be seized upon by my political adversaries, as evidence of the truth of the report. Till the 4th of March next, it will be the duty of the gentleman who now represents us, not mine, if elected to aid in devising and procuring the adoption of measures to meliorate our situation. What plan he will recommend, I know not. My only wish is, that he may be so fortunate as to devise one that shall ensure you as good a price for your crops as you got even during the Embargo, and keep us clear of War. I can only say, as to myself, that I should not recommend an Embargo. As a coercive measure, it must fail in its effects within any reasonable time, as the shock which the former one gave the British nation will, no doubt, prompt them to provide and keep on hand a sufficiency of tar, pitch and turpentine, as well as other indispensable articles, for which they are dependant on us, to last them for years. As a precautionary measure, it must come too late, the hostile edicts of the belligerents being unrevoked, and our citizens and property already afloat, if these edicts shall be enforced, must produce an effect that will render an embargo unnecessary.

But should a majority of you, Fellow-Citizens, think proper again to confide your interesting and important national concerns to my charge, without partialities for any foreign nation, and devoid of that rancorous party spirit which makes men censorious indiscriminately all the measures proposed by others, without proposing any of their own—with a disposition to conciliate rather than irritate those with whom I shall be called to act—taking the Constitution for my guide, and the public good as my only object—you may rest assured, that no exertion, on my part shall be spared, to ensure a discharge of the highly re-

sponsible trust, in that manner, which, according to the best of my judgment, shall promise to be most for your interest.

With unfeigned respect, I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, WM. BLACKLEDGE. Newbern, July 12th, 1810.

Vincennes, (I. T.) June 23.

THE SHAWANOE PROPHET.

The Editor, thinking that he could not present any thing more acceptable to his readers than a particular account of the causes of the alarm which has existed here for some days past, waited on Governor Harrison, for the purpose of procuring information, and was favored with the following:

Since early in May, the Governor has been possessed of information, communicated by Indian traders and friendly Indians, that the Shawanoe Prophet was again exciting the tribes of the Wabash to war against the United States; and indeed, that it was generally agreed upon by all the tribes west of that river. This information was communicated to the Government, and was the cause of the detachment of troops being sent here which we mentioned in our last. Early in May, also, the interpreter maintained by the government amongst the Delawares arrived here to inform the Governor that that tribe had heard of the hostile movements of the Prophet, and had determined to send a solemn embassy to the tribes west of the Wabash to warn them of the danger of listening to the advice of the Prophet. The Governor did every thing in his power to strengthen them in this resolution, and composed a speech for them to deliver to the other tribes. This, it appears, was faithfully delivered, and it is more than probable, that by the influence of the Delawares and the impression made by them on the minds of the other Indians, the war has been averted.

From the 10th to the 13th inst. the Governor was informed, thro' various channels, that the Indians were collecting in very great numbers about the Prophet—that the Miamies had been so intimidated as to agree to attend his council—that the Wyandots had come into his schemes and they had agreed with him—that everything that had been done between the White People and Indians, since the treaty of Greenville, was void and good for nothing, and that they were determined to stop the progress of the White settlements.

About the 9th or 10th inst. an Indian came to M. Dubois (a French gentleman who lives about a mile above this town) in the dead of night, and told him that his friendship for him had induced him to come for the purpose of advising him by all means to remove over the Mississippi with his family, as he might shortly expect trouble, if he remained where he was. The old Piankashaw Chief, Groble, came also to the Governor and asked his permission to retire over the Mississippi, observing, that he had heard nothing from the Indians above, but the cry of war; that he was old and did not wish to engage in it; that he wished to retire to a place of safety.

The next day he informed the Governor that a particular plan had been laid by the Prophet for the surprise of this town, and told him what the plan was. About the same time also, a boat, which had been sent up the Wabash with the annuity salt for the Indians, returned. The master informed the Governor that the Prophet and the Kickapoo tribe had refused to receive the eight barrels of salt destined for them, and that the Prophet's brother had insulted him in the grossest manner (the Prophet being present) shaking him violently by the hair, as well as some other of his crew, asking them if they were Americans—(They were all young Frenchmen.)

Mr. Brouillet, a trader, who was suspected of being in the employment of Government, was also insulted, made to deny that he was an American, and his house immediately plundered of his provisions and other articles. The Prophet sent word to the Governor, "That his people should not come any nearer to him—that they should not settle on the Vermillion River—he smelt them too strong already."

The Governor, being loth to create any alarm until there should appear an absolute necessity for it, from the great injury it might produce by stopping the emigration to the country, and perhaps

driving off frontier settlers, had not hitherto made public any part of the information he had received; but as the danger appeared to him to be extremely threatening on the 18th inst. he assembled 17 or 18 of the leading citizens, viz the Secretary of the Territory, a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Representatives of the county of Knox, the Register of the Land Office, County Officers, Merchants, &c. and, having laid before them the information which he had received, requested their advice upon the subject of taking measures for putting the country in a state of defence—This was unanimously advised, as well as the immediate ordering of two companies of Militia into actual service.

Whilst these measures were progressing, a principal Putawamie Chief arrived, being sent by the representatives of 15 villages west of the Wabash, to inform the Governor that they had abandoned the Prophet, and had thrown away the tomahawk which he had put into their hands. This revolution in their minds was produced by the forcible representation of the Delaware Deputies above mentioned, to a council which had assembled the latter end of May, somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Josephs, on Lake Michigan.

The Governor assures the Editor of the Western Sun, that the Chief who brought the above information is entirely to be depended on, his fidelity to the United States and personal friendship for him having been manifested in every transaction with the Indians since the treaty of Greenville.

Two young Frenchmen arrived from Fort Wayne last night. As they passed the town of the Prophet, they were desired by Mr. Brouillet to inform the Governor, that every thing appeared to be quiet above the Prophet's town, but that another council was shortly to be held—There are not more than 400 warriors at the village where the Prophet resides, and the Governor thinks that the whole number which still adhere to him does not exceed twice that number. Notwithstanding the above favorable appearances, we understand that the Governor will not countenance the order for turning out the militia, until he discovers what measures will be taken by the Prophet on the defection of his followers.

State of North Carolina, WARREN COUNTY—May Sessions, 1810.

Peter Towns, Petitioner to vacate the probate of the will of Richard Towns deceased. Joyce Towns, Zachariah Branscomb & Mary his wife, William M'Masters & Rebecca his wife, Solomon Towns, Labon Towns, and William Hick, Guardian pro hac vice to the infant children of Richard Towns deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William M'Masters and Rebecca his wife, Solomon Towns and Labon Towns, are not citizens of this State—It is ordered, That publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Warren, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to answer the allegations of said Petitioner, or it will be taken pro confesso against them. (Copy)—TESTE, M. DUKE JOHNSON, c. w. c.

NOTICE.

At the last term of Berrie County Court, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS W. TURNER, of the said county, deceased. They hereby call upon all those, to whom the said Thomas was indebted, to exhibit their claims, duly authenticated, to the Subscriber Simon Turner—and upon those indebted to him to make payment to the same. DAVID STONE, SIMON TURNER, Raleigh June 27, 1810. 3t

State of North Carolina, Granville County. In Equity. March Term, A. D. 1810.

Benjamin Hillyard, William Hillyard, Samuel Butler and Isaac Butler, Infant, who sues by his next friend William Butler—Compl'tnts.

Samuel Butler, Thomas Butler, John Butler, Isaac Butler, Reuben Butler, Robert Butler and Lucy Butler, Infant—Defendants.

Original Bill. THE Defendants, Samuel Butler, Thomas Butler, John Butler, Isaac Butler, Reuben Butler, Robert Butler and Lucy Butler an Infant, not having made their appearance, and at appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that these defendants are inhabitants of another State—It is ordered, that the defendants appear at the next Court, to be held for said County on the first Monday of September next, and answer, plead or demur to said Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso against them. It is ordered that publication of this Order be made three weeks in the Raleigh Register. A True Copy—Test. JOHN HARE, c. & M. 2

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD, In the town of Wilkesborough, Wilkes County, on the 24th day of August next, THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1808, together with costs, &c. viz: 100 Acres lying on the waters of Cub creek, the property of William Hamcock, not given in. 100 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek, given in by Elizabeth Shaning. 50 do. on the waters of Buffalo creek, given in by Hugh Day. 206 do. on Buffalo creek, given in by Joshua Curtis. 252 do. on the waters of Yadkin river, given in by Edward Gettins. 172 do. on do. given in by James Penley. 150 do. on do. given in by Coleby Ruckers. 50 do. on Elk creek, given in by Samuel Nothens. 100 do. on the waters of big Elken creek, given in by John Edwards. 50 do. on the waters of Hunting creek, given in by Charles Riggans. 100 do. on do. given in by John Purdue. 100 do. on do. given in by John Felps. 110 do. on do. given in by Eneas Hopper. 200 do. on do. given in by Isaac Kemp. 190 do. on do. given in by Will'm Dawel. 100 do. on do. given in by Harris Stanley. 50 do. on the waters of Brier Creek, given in by John Wood. 200 do. on do. given in by Isaac Hill. 85 do. on the waters of Swan's creek, given in by Benjamin Jackson. 100 do. on the waters of Reddie's river, given in by George Marley. 100 do. on do. given in by Lewis Sheppard. 100 do. on do. given in by Jonathan Farrister. 300 do. on do. given in by John Daney. 63 do. on do. given in by William Viers, Junr. 100 do. on the waters of Big Elkin creek, given in by Joseph Alford. 35 do. on the waters of Cub creek, given in by Vincent B. Hall. WILLIAM HAMPTON, Shff. June 6th 1810. —61

WILL BE SOLD,

At the court house in Randolph county, on the 12th of September next, and the succeeding days until all is sold, THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in said county, or so much thereof as will defray the Taxes due thereon for the years 1808 and 1809, with the expenses of advertising and sale; viz: 1000 acres, lying on Hannah's creek, adjoining the Land of Samuel Alexander. 1000 acres, lying on do. adjoining the land of Joseph Robbins. 1000 acres, lying on Little River, adjoining the land of John Latham. 1000 acres, lying on Hannah's creek, adjoining the land of Joseph Robbins. 500 acres, lying on Little River, adjoining the land of Graves. 1000 acres land on Betty M'Gee's creek, adjoining the land of Lamb. 1000 acres on Little River, adjoining the land of H. Branson. 1000 acres on Deep River adjoining the land of Henshaw. 1000 acres on the Uharie adjoining the land of Wade. 1000 acres on Little River, adjoining the land of Luther. 1000 acres on Richland waters, adjoining the land of Philip Williams. 1000 acres on Little River, adjoining the land of Luther. 1000 acres on Little River, adjoining a former survey. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining a former tract. 1000 acres on the Uharie, adjoining the land of Sande's. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining the land of Hopkins. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining the land of Arnold. 500 acres, on Little River, adjoining another tract. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining the land of Haskett. 1000 acres on Little River, adjoining the land of Brooksher. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining another survey. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining another survey. 1000 acres on Uharie, adjoining the land of Bingham. 1000 acres on Richland waters, adjoining another tract. 1000 acres on the Uharie, adjoining another tract. 1000 acres on Deep River, adjoining another tract. The above Lands are said to be the property of Molten & Bedford, and John O'Daniel, of one of the Northern States. ISAAC LANE, Shff.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

ABSCONDED, about six weeks ago, my Servant JOHN, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a complexion rather light. He carried with him a Coatee & Pantaloon of a grey mixture, and a Great Coat of nearly the same color—He had also a Blue Coat with a Black Cape. He is extremely artful, and has probably a false Pass. The above Reward, and all reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me in Charleston, or to the Jailor of Charleston Jail. THO'S BEE, Junr. Charleston, S. C. June 20, 1810. 5t62