



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of full delightful Peace,  
Unwarped by party rage, to live like Britishers

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1811.

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### Insurance from Fire.

A late Address to the Public by the Mutual Insurance Society of Virginia (which is an exactly similar Institution to that now proposed for North-Carolina) contains the following very correct and appropriate remarks, which, it is hoped, will be duly considered, at the present moment by the Citizens of this State:

"We see (says this Address) the Merchant, who invariably insures against sea risks, sitting down satisfied in his own house, though uninsured—alho' convinced that his utmost caution will not preserve that house from the flame that the negligence of his neighbor may kindle. Like an incautious mariner, who having often sailed in a leaky ship, yet ventures again in spite of the dictates of reason and common sense, to embark himself on board the un-seaworthy vessel, consoling himself with the absurd idea, that because he had so long escaped, he should once more arrive safe in port; nor is he convinced of his folly until he finds himself struggling in vain amidst the waves of the shoreless ocean.—Or, like the weary traveller reaching in a stormy night a decayed and crazy house, sees it totter before the wind but reflecting that it must have withstood many such storms, he hopes it will resist that before which it then bends and threatens to fall; and therefore he enters to rest his wearied limbs beneath its shelter; but ere morning, the whole fabric is in ruin, and with difficulty he creeps forth half dead.

"Just such is the conduct of the individual, who, knowing that fire is constantly used in his house; that his servants have the chief management of it; that they have no such incentive to caution as he has; and that a single spark may bereave him of the greatest part of his property; yet neglects to make an insurance on his house.

"How many individuals are there who feel no hesitation in paying forty or fifty dollars for lottery tickets, with a view to a considerable prize, when the chance is against them as 500 to 1?—Yet these very persons will object to the appropriation of the same sum to secure from entire loss, a property which they have in actual possession, alho' the risk of loss by fire may be considered as equal to the chance of escape from it.—This is indeed astonishing, particularly when it is recollected that we have in our own state, a cheap, safe and permanent Assurance Society, which cannot be bankrupted; which, notwithstanding the great losses by fire in the last 12 years, has, when operating on a small scale, paid every sufferer insured with a promptitude that surpasses that of any other Insurance Company. In most institutions of this sort, the smallest flaw is taken advantage of to the injury of the insured. But in this, except clear evidence of fraud be produced, the unfortunate sufferer has promptly received his money."

[We trust these weighty considerations will induce the citizens of this State, who have not already signified their intention of becoming Members of the proposed Mutual Insurance Society, to do so immediately; for if this excellent Plan does not receive sufficient encouragement before the 20th of June, it will probably be forever abandoned, as on that day returns are to be made by the Commissioners in the several Counties to the Commissioners in this City. If a sufficiency of Subscribers have then come forward, a general meeting of the Members will be held in the State House on the 1st day of September, for the purpose of organizing the Institution, and carrying it into immediate effect.]

### ELOPED

From his Master's Service, on the 24th April,

JESSE MARLOW.

AN Apprentice of Richard Smith, sen. of Wake County, Farmer. He was 17 years of age last July, stout and well-grown—His hands and face are much freckled, and his hair of a reddish color. He carried with him two mixed homespun Coats, one blue & white, the other black and white—two Jackets, one yellow woollen, the other a black check—two pair of mixed black & white Pantaloon—two Cotton Shirts, and a Wool Hat.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Marlow, lodge him in jail, and give his Master notice thereof, or bring him back to his said Master, shall receive TEN CENTS REWARD, and all reasonable Expenses.

RICHARD SMITH, Sen.

May 20, 1811.  
All persons are discharged from harboring or giving sustenance to the said Apprentice.

The following ironical address is copied from the Vermont Republican. If Mr. Pickering and his friends do not feel its force, they must indeed, as Dr. Park says, "be a dead corpse, without life or sense."

### BENEDICT ARNOLD

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The praise worthy example of my very good friend and co-patriot, the honorable Timothy Pickering, encourages me to come forward before you, for your good, with an apology for myself. In the doing of which I consider myself still more disinterested, and indifferent to the slanders with which bad men have assailed me, if possible, than even my worthy friend and co-patriot has proved himself in the series of numbers, which he from the most disinterested motives, has been pleased to address you. You will have the goodness to confess that whichever party may succeed in your elections, the result, personally speaking, will have been indifferent to me. I am not a candidate for a Seat in either House of Congress. And perhaps this is the only material point in which my situation differs from that of my honorable friend. From the profoundest depths of unmerited contempt and infamy we are both compelled to raise our voices; and you ought to be satisfied that I, who now address you, equally with that good man, possess the means of acquiring an adequate knowledge of the subject, and integrity to present it with truth.

My name has for many years been the theme of reproach with my enemies. It has been more. O cruel unjust degree of destiny! it has become synonymous with TRAITOR!

Since you are the proper tribunal to decide on the merit or demerit of my conduct in public life, justice would require, that before a final judgment, I should be heard in my own defence.—This right, however, I would waive, were my personal interests or reputation alone at stake. In these considerations you must know my feelings have long since become most tranquilly indifferent. Indeed, so far from wounding my feelings, it is from the malevolent reproaches of my enemies, that I shall draw proofs that I am not destitute of merit. Were Aaron Burr, Lucius Catiline and Judas Iscariot destitute of merit? And yet who more abused, reproached and reviled, by a host of unprincipled slanderers than they? I hate Mr. Jefferson—I hate the government of the United States; and I hate them for your sakes, not mine. I have but little expectation, however, of working you up to the same degree of rage and hatred I so cordially feel myself. But while I have hopes, I will not despair.

In the prosecution of my works, I will lay before you such facts as I have, and when facts fail, I shall hope to convince you from the abundance of my own inventions. I stand before you in the character of a known informer; and to convince you of my sincerity, I shall subscribe my testimony with my own proper name. Should I be so unfortunate as to be detected in a falsehood, it will be unintentional and when frankly exposed, as frankly confessed.

Some of you, I fear, will imprudently pronounce my character too base to merit your attention. If this fact is believed, my labour will be lost. But my fellow citizens, it is for you that I expose myself to this persecution; to the ill will, the hatred and the vengeance of men whose arts, intrigues and deceptions I must necessarily lay open. For your own sake, then, I entreat you to give me a partial hearing. If my story be long, so is the series of your wrongs. [Oh the hypocritical villain.] And then you suffered not for your ultimate advantage; but that your leaders, pretended patriots, might obtain and hold power, place and emoluments of office! Oh the noble and disinterested Anthony! Hear the noble Anthony! Yes my fellow-citizens, to their ambition, avarice, envy and revenge, your interests, and the honor of our country have been sacrificed.

Of these important truths, you will recollect I many years ago apprised you. When it became necessary for me to retire from the post I so honorably held at West Point, and to which I had been called by the special favour of Washington, I addressed to you my solemn impressions of men who then governed you, and I entertain no doubt of shewing that you are governed by men of the same views at present.

I expect now to satisfy you of what I solemnly warned you when I retired

from your service. But you disregarded my retiring admonitions—you slighted my parting counsels, and the certain consequence of all this has been, that you and my enemies have plunged our country into a state of degradation and disgrace, and brought upon it calamities never before experienced. I told you,

1. That the aids afforded by France had been small and covertly given—until by maintaining the war, by our own strength, for three years, and capturing a whole British army, we had rendered, our final success certain. You all do remember the part I took in capturing that army. "You all did love me then."—If not commander in chief myself, I was still by his side, or executing his orders; I was seeking danger, and finding it in every part of the sanguine field. I do not recollect as my honourable friend, in detailing to you his military career, has once mentioned the wounds he received, or the blood he shed for your sakes. But I was wounded and bled that you might be free. Will you listen to me then? Will you not believe me when I speak the TRUTH?

2. I told you that although the French government at length furnished very considerable aids in men and money, and the operation of her navy—Yet, that all this proceeded from no regard for us, from no desire to promote the interests of the United States; but merely to diminish the formidable power of her rival, by lopping off so large a portion of her dominions as the U. States. My confidential friend will bear me witness that I was never a friend to the Independence of these States. I warned you, my fellow citizens, that by tearing ourselves from Great-Britain, our natural parent, guardian and next friend, we should fall into the odious and unnatural bosom of our enemies the French. Indeed, I told you, that Britain had never done us so much essential injury as our rulers, for certain purposes, had endeavored to convince you that she had. G. Britain sent you a commission of peace. Five of your friends and brethren were delegated to you. They even bore to you the humiliation of the Parent State. They entreated, they exhorted you to come back to your duty, to your allegiance and to their protection. Resting, however, on your unlimited, but misplaced confidence, in the supposed ability, integrity & patriotism of your rulers, you were deaf to their offers of salvation. Let me, my fellow-citizens, call your pointed attention to this matter.—It furnishes the key to the wicked conduct of your government, and to all your own disasters. Look back, I pray you, and review that period. The whole majesty of Great-Britain in the persons of five commissioners, supplicating, entreating you, for the love of yourselves, to come back to your allegiance.

Offering to settle every subject of dispute—to do you justice; and more than justice! Yet all remains unsettled—while your rulers have been uttering professions without number, of their sincere desire to adjust them! Will you any longer trust these professions? Will you believe that G. Britain, oppressed with the weight of war, unexampled in the history of the world, can choose to avoid an accommodation with the United States? When our compliance would be so useful to her, will you believe her unwilling to do us ample justice in order to obtain it? Is it possible, think you, for her to be so blind to her own interest as to refuse the hand of amity and good will, if really stretched out to her by the U. States? (Very possible, Mr. Pickering, Quam Deus vult, you know)

Fellow-citizens, it is the influence of France, which, when retiring from my post at West Point, I was the first to foresee and warn you of, which stands between you and that harmony and full commercial intercourse urged upon you by Great-Britain.

Fellow-citizens, I could go on with this investigation, and present you numerous facts scattered through a long course of years; and lest you should not have the patience to go on with me thro' the tedious train of arguments necessary to the exhibition of the distant important conclusions thence resulting, I could, in imitation of my honorable friend, present you with a sort of Synopsis of all I could or might say, collected under ten distinct heads, duly numbered. But, notwithstanding my hitherto stubborn insensibility to shame, I do begin to feel the blush of conscious guilt already spread upon my cheek. I shall there-

fore leave this investigation to my hon. friend and fellow laborer, perfectly assured that every thing I could say will be said by him—in language "coarse," indeed, but not coarser than his own disposition or the condition of the cause he advocates.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

From the (Trenton) "True American."

### FAMILY QUARRELS.

While Federalists are reproaching us with our divisions and dissensions; they should recollect that they are not themselves every where united and harmonious.

In the first place we see their late Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, with the whole host of federal printers from Maine to Georgia, like a well trained pack of hounds, at his heels, pursuing and endeavoring to hunt down their late President, John Adams, his son Quincy, &c.

In Connecticut, that land of "steady habits," where the Clergy and the Lawyers have so long united as one man in opposition to Government, and in support of its enemies, we behold them at length splitting between two Candidates for Governor—the Clergy and their adherents clinging to Deacon Treadwell, the Lawyers and their satellites rallying round Lawyer Griswold—and the Republicans, obliged to choose between two evils, turning the scale in favor of Griswold—as the least evil of the two.

In DELAWARE, too, the Federalists are at open war, and nothing is wanting but exertion on the part of the Republicans to ensure them a decided victory and permanent ascendancy.—A writer in a Philadelphia federal paper attributes the division among the federalists of Delaware to the arbitrary and aristocratical conduct of the leaders of that party, who "having had an office for five years must have it ten; if ten, fifteen, and so on." "The family, (continues this writer) some of whom have been ever since the establishment of this Government in office, must still be retained in case of a vacancy, some one of the family connection must fill it; if ever so rich, ever so much above the frowns of the world, no matter for that. A poor man who is well qualified, as it respects his personal abilities, may want in vain. A degree of family nobility is kept up although we live in a Republican country—this same poor man has spent dollars where the man who gets the office has spent cents, in supporting the cause of the party from whence the rich man gets his office. A set of men who have been at the head of our federal party for a number of years, have all the say—whenever they please must be put in office if ever so much against the wishes of the public." "These things are not easily forgotten; though they may appear to some men to be too pointed, yet they are stubborn facts, and cannot be denied."—So much for Delaware Aristocracy!

In MARYLAND, the Federalists are divided into violent and moderate. The federal paper at Baltimore is devoted to the former, and has commenced a vigorous warfare upon the latter. It denounces them, by way of ridicule, "The Cuddy Party;" describes them as "cold, calculating, cent per cent politicians"—"adulterated, mongrel politicians"—"acute speculators in politics,"—"Hypocrites, office-hunters, spaniels, &c. &c. The "Cuddies," as might be expected, are not disposed to submit to this abuse in silence, and contemplate establishing a paper in Baltimore for themselves, when we may look for a defence of their own conduct and principles, and a full length portrait of their adversaries.

In NEW-YORK also, some symptoms of discontent and disunion are discernible among federalists.—In the county of Rensselaer, a Mr. JOHN TALLMADGE, who is described as being "as decided and respectable a federalist as any in the county," has declared his dissent from the federal nomination so far as relates to Abraham L. Vile, whom he pronounces "notoriously illiterate, and ignorant in the extreme."—"too ambitious to be very honest," &c. &c.—Mr. Tallmadge declares, that, "if the cause of federalism cannot be supported but by the promotion of such men as Mr. Vile to office, it is his most solemn conviction that it is high time to abandon it, for sooner or later, it must disgrace itself."

and its supporters."—It has done this pretty well already.

We need not mention here the attacks of Mr. J. ELLIOT (a flaming federalist, lately a member of congress) upon the leading federalists of Worcester county, Massachusetts, whom he describes as valuing a cent more than their country, and adoring a dollar more than the Deity—nor the denunciations of federalists generally, by Dr. PARK, Editor of the Boston Repository, a violent federal paper, as "deplorably deficient in political knowledge," &c.—We have said enough to shew our readers that while federalists ridicule us for our differences and disputes, we have room to laugh at them on the same score.

Let it be understood, that we do not notice the squabbles and bickerings of Federalists, with a view to justify or even palliate the dissensions of our own party. Their conduct ought to be no guide to us. We have a great and good cause to maintain—a cause on which is staked the weal or woe of millions of the present and succeeding generations—and such a cause it would be the worst of wickedness or folly to sacrifice or jeopardize by passion or prejudice. Ours is the only free government in the world—Should it be destroyed, it may be ages before another will be reared up—and that there are tyrants abroad and traitors at home who would gladly destroy it if they could, it is impossible to doubt.—Under such circumstances, it is the bounden duty, as well as the evident interest of every friend to Liberty, to give our Republican system his hearty and steady support—and to use all his care and skill to prevent any contention and heal any disunion that may injure or endanger the Republican cause.

### Proclamation,

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, by an ~~Order~~ taken at the house of Jeremiah Gaddy, in Anson county, on the fourth day of the present month, before Adam Lockhart, Coroner thereof, upon the view of the body of JOHN MAY, then and there lying dead, it appears that a certain RICHARD FAIR CRAWFORD, late of the said County, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge a gun, loaded with forty or fifty shot, which entered in and upon the left part of the belly of the said John May, and made a mortal wound, whereby he instantly died; and that the said criminal has made his escape: And it being further represented that the murder was most cruel and unprovoked; that the criminal has fled beyond or out of the jurisdiction of this State and that, from the large connections and influence of the said Richard Fair Crawford, it is apprehended he will not be brought to justice without difficulty:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN SMITH, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at Raleigh, on the 26th December, 1800, do hereby offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to such person or persons as shall apprehend the said RICHARD FAIR CRAWFORD, and deliver him to the Sheriff of Anson County, at the jail thereof. The aforesaid Richard Fair Crawford is described to me as being "very tall, upwards of six feet high, slender, raw-boned, remarkably strong and nervous—his face long and bony—cheek-bones high—eyes large, prominent and grey—hair brown, and worn short—shows his teeth when he laughs, and chews tobacco."

Given under my hand, at Raleigh, this fifteenth day of May, 1811.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!!!

ESCAPED from Beaufort County Jail, N. Carolina, on the 1st instant, the following Negroes, viz.

BEN, DICK, JULY and LETTY;

The men are the property of John Ingrave—one of them is a Mulatto, the other a Black Man. JULY, the property of Wm. McKenna; and LETTY, the property of Samuel Dunlop, all of Lancaster District, South Carolina. Whoever will lodge the aforesaid Negroes in any Jail, so that we get them again, shall receive the above Reward.

SAMUEL DUNLOP.

SAMUEL BRADFORD.

Greeneville, (S. C.) March 10, 1811. 3m 1

The Printers in Virginia, are requested to insert the above advertisement for 3 months, and transmit their accounts to the owners.

### SPORTS OF THE PIT.

THERE will be a COCK FIGHT in Warrenton, commencing on Monday the 2d June next, to continue 3 days, for \$50 each fight and \$300 the odd, between Mr. G. Abson and Mr. T. Johnson.

Warrenton, May 3, 1811.

Gentlemen disposed to attend the above sport will find good accommodations at Falkner's Tavern. 26