

Mr. James  
H. Charles

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1796.

UMB 5.

**FOR SALE—WHOLESALE and RETAIL,**  
A quantity of all kinds of wrought, and some  
cut NAILS.

Also, a few Auditor's Certificates of this State,  
**HUGH MACDONALD.**

Who wants to purchase a tractable young Negro  
Fellow, that understands something of the black-  
smith's business. 2 4

**WANTED, immediately,**  
2000 Beef Hides, green or dried,  
300 Horse do.  
And 250 Calf-skins.

Cash and a generous price will be given by  
**WHEATON & TISDALE.**

Fayetteville, April 5. 3

**The BREWERY,**

At the foot of Hay Mount, on Cross-Creek,  
Has ready for Sale,

**BEST** Beer in bottles, per doz. 6 1 10 0  
In barrels, per barrel, 3 0 0  
Half do. 1 10 0

In smaller casks, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per gallon.  
The casks when not furnished by purchaser, to be  
paid for or returned in good order.

When the expense of this undertaking is consider-  
ed, and the continual demand for money necessary  
to carry on the work is contemplated, it is hoped  
no persons desirous to encourage this useful establish-  
ment, will be offended at the information, that the  
produce of the Brewery is sold only for ready money.  
Fayetteville, March 20. 2 5

**Notice to whom it may concern.**

**WE**, the Commissioners appointed to make divi-  
sion between the several proprietors of one  
hundred and ninety thousand acres of land, the prop-  
erty of Richard Henderson and others, known un-  
der the firm of Richard Henderson and Company,  
lying in that part of the territory south of the Ohio,  
commonly called Powell's Valley, will on the 30th  
day of May next, proceed to make such division at  
the office of Charles McClung in Knoxville.

Charles McClung, R. Houston,  
Joseph Greer, by Charles McClung.

Knoxville, March 23. 4

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Fay-  
etteville, on the 1st of April, 1796.

**WILLIAM Anderson, 2; Col. Thomas Armstrong,**  
Archibald Baie, John B. Brownlow, John Blue,  
John Briggs, Malcolm Blue, James Buchanan, Daniel  
Black, Charles Campbell, Charles Carroll, Daniel  
Cress, William Carroll, Malcolm Campbell, Jacob Cas-  
tor, Thomas Connelly, James Dick 2; Mark Duke,  
Thomas Davis, John Dillon, John Egan, Edward Eve-  
ridge, Alexander Ferguson, Thomas Gordon, care of  
John Thomson; James Hislop, care of Robert Adam;  
James Holmes, Joel Hammond, Isaac Hewley, William  
Howard, Thomas Johnston, Dillon Jourdan, Archibald  
Johnston, William Jones, Rev. Colin Lindsay, Archi-  
bald McBride, Thomas McKay, John McIntosh, Mur-  
doch Martin, Duncan McSwain, care of P. M. Arthur;  
Rev. Angus Mc Dermid, Samuel McCune, Thomas Mc  
Kay, John McLeod, of Moore; William Martin, Thom-  
as Moody, Pharlant M. Pharlant, Hannah Murphy,  
William McSwain, care of R. Adams; John McColman,  
Alex. McLoer, Susannah McIntyre, Robinson Munford,  
Arch. McLeran, John Needham, care of P. Perry; Pe-  
ter Nicholson, William Norris, Benjamin Turner, A-  
lexander Watson, Richard Williamson, Robert William-  
son, John Williamson. JOHN SIBLEY, Post-Mast.

**The high-blooded Horse ROEBUCK,**  
Full fifteen and an half hands high, six years old this  
spring, and of a beautiful bay colour;

**WILL** cover mares this season, at my plantation  
in Sampson county, at four and an half Span-  
ish milled dollars the season, and seven Spanish mil-  
led dollars to insure a foal. The cash to be paid at  
the stand on or before the first day of December next;  
notes to be given when the mares are brought. In  
lieu of the cash, 100 weight of corn fed pork for the  
season, and 175 to insure, will be received. Pastur-  
age will be found for mares, sent from a distance;  
but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

**THOMAS SEWELL.**

Sampson county, April 1. 4

**FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,**  
HODGES NORTH CAROLINA  
**ALMANACKS,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1796

LONDON, Feb. 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 15.

Debate on Mr. GREY'S motion for Peace.

[Continued from our last.]

**MR.** Fox said, that notwithstanding the way in  
which the Right Hon. Gentleman had argued,  
and the confident manner in which he endeavoured to  
shew, that a declaration from that House of a readi-  
ness to negotiate would be impolitic at this mo-  
ment, he would confine himself to a few exceptions.  
Previous to his making those exceptions, he was ob-  
liged to make observations on the inconsistent rea-  
soning of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who was  
pleaded to compare the different periods of the war,  
and thought at no former period we could wish to  
much honour negotiate; but surely he must think  
that the House forgot the whole consequences and  
business of the war, when he argued so. Whoever  
felt himself actuated by the honour of his country,  
must be aware, that at all the former times, when  
negotiation was pressed, better terms were to be  
expected. When such arguments were boldly urg-  
ed, he wished to say a few words in his own de-  
fence. Before they recaptured Guadaloupe, when  
they were driven into their own territories from  
the Austrian Netherlands, when Valenciennes was  
besieged, when an impression was made, on the  
North by our allies—on the South by Spain—in  
short, when many successes were acquired, it was  
urged dishonourable by the Gentleman opposite to  
him to negotiate. When a motion was made to offer  
terms of peace, it was negatived as disgraceful,  
as dishonourable. At the capture of Toulon, when  
ministers argued that our arms were triumphant be-  
yond any thing known in the British annals, a mo-  
tion to negotiate was rejected, as equally improper  
and inconsistent with the character and dignity of  
the nation. Last year, before Molana was gone—  
before that country, which had been avowedly one  
of the original causes of the war, had fallen be-  
neath their power, or submitted to their jurisdic-  
tion, a similar motion was in the same way dispo-  
sed of. He who now thought that we might nego-  
ciate without humiliation or dishonour, after the  
enemy possessed themselves of such singular advan-  
tages, was averse to pacific overtures, as fraught with  
indignity and impolicy; he who then opposed ne-  
gotiation as disadvantageous, now thought that we  
might negotiate with more advantage. A motion  
would always, on such a subject, come with more  
dignity from the opposite side of the House; and,  
at any former period, with more dignity than at  
present, though he wished them to negotiate now.  
His opinion always was, that the French govern-  
ment was capable of maintaining the relations of  
peace and amity at all times, as well as now:—he  
never thought it right to quibble about the form or  
complexion of governments. However, the Gentle-  
man had got over one great bar to negotiation—  
he came to a recognition of the French Republic.  
Therefore, then, the simple question he thought  
was, with regard to the dignity of the country in  
negotiating. The great bar he conceived to be, if  
he understood the Right Hon. Gentleman, which  
side should make overtures first?

But this objection which the Gentleman opposite  
considered so material, he thought no way impor-  
tant. With regard to the dignity of the nation, he  
thought it would be no way injured, on the con-  
trary, he was well aware that our character would  
be improved with our own people, with the French,  
with all Europe. It would shew that we were no  
way inclined to protract the evils of war—that we  
were no way endeavouring to disturb the internal  
affairs of France; to intermeddle in her government,  
or prescribe her polity. To remove such an opini-  
on, which certainly influenced the public mind in  
this country and in France, were wise and good,  
and the sooner it were done away the better. There  
were circumstances in this war unparalleled in all  
former wars; there were singular circumstances un-  
known before. It was said of the French, that they  
were spreading a theoretical system of policy which  
was likely to unhinge all regular forms of govern-  
ment—spreading an insidious poison. He did not  
mean to arraign the Right Hon. Gentleman for using  
such arguments, he merely wanted to shew, from the  
influence of such arguments on the public mind, that  
a declaration from that House, such as called for, was  
rendered absolutely necessary. As it was frequently  
argued in that House, that the principles of the  
French were hostile to the peace and tranquility of  
other states, it was necessary to come to the decla-  
ration then asked. The principles of the French  
made one of the causes of the war, which was more  
dwelt on than any other in that House for its pro-  
traction. In consequence of this the National Con-  
vention came to an absolute abjuration of interfer-

ing with other nations:—it was a just and a  
season for the recognition of the French govern-  
ment, the usage of such arguments in that House,  
such as the hostility of Jacobin principles and the  
like, ought to lead to a declaration that we abjure  
any disposition on our part of interfering with the  
French nation. This was not merely politic, but  
necessary, as it was declared a war that could not  
terminate but with the extinction of its principles  
and causes. It might be said that the war came to  
such a pass, that a resolution to this effect would be  
impolitic. How, it could be so, he could not see;  
and unless this was done, the government of this  
country had not gone as far toward pacific measures  
as that of France. When the French declared that  
they abjured the charge of disseminating their prin-  
ciples, and of desiring to subvert other States, they  
surrendered one of the causes of the war. This  
cause removed, did it not require the House to de-  
clare, that they gave up their idea of dividing  
France, of prescribing its form of government, or  
subverting its present or future polity? There was  
a word, which had been used by the Right Hon.  
Gentleman, which he considered with some degree  
of concern; and which (though he was unwilling to  
press, as it struck his mind) he could not pass in si-  
lence. He had said, that the French were now will-  
ing to admit England to fraternization. After the  
French had abjured all their former hostile prin-  
ciples, it was unfair if the Right Hon. Gentleman  
did so) to use the term *fraternization*, by way of  
prejudicing Gentlemen, as usual, against them. And  
if the word was need for negotiation, it had no  
meaning. After what had appeared from his Ma-  
jesty's message, he was sorry to hear any thing equi-  
vocal:—he was sorry to see that administration had  
proceeded on such hypothetical ground, and had  
shewn all along a wish to protract negotiation. On  
the 29th of October, there was a paragraph in his  
Majesty's speech, which was calculated to excite a  
hope that peace was not far distant: this hope was  
kept alive by the subsequent debates till the King's  
message on the 8th of December, which declared  
a disposition in government to negotiate, and a prom-  
ise to give this disposition the speediest effect.—  
This recognition of the French Republic, then, was  
not to be dated merely from the 8th of December,  
but the 29th of October. This opinion then, so  
long since taken, was never acted upon in all the  
time elapsed. After all that lapse of time they had  
not come to a right understanding, after a recess of  
six weeks, which the public were induced to hope  
was purposely for making arrangements, and put-  
ting things into a proper train for peace; after, not  
only two months, when God and nature cooled a  
suppression of hostilities, but after an actual armis-  
tice, chiefly with a view to facilitate negotiation,  
ministers, it appeared, had not taken any effectual  
step.

The Right Hon. Gentleman had urged (he under-  
stood him so) the impropriety of negotiating be-  
fore, from the circumstances of the allies; but he  
certainly had given false history in stating, that  
when the French were ready to sink under the com-  
bined pressure of the confederacy, some separation  
unforeseen among the combined powers always raised  
their spirits, and rallied their forces. But he  
asked, when the King of Prussia separated from the  
confederacy, were the French sinking under the  
pressures of war? When the King of Spain separ-  
ated and negotiated a peace for himself, were they  
sinking? Were they sinking under the pressure or  
yielding to the victorious arms of the allies, when  
the Elector of Hanover, or any other German Prince,  
made a separate peace? No, the contrary was  
the case, when Spain negotiated, the Spanish Mon-  
arch was not in possession of Roussillon, he trem-  
bled for Madrid; when the King of Prussia and E-  
lector of Hanover negotiated, they did so to secure  
themselves against the strides of a conquering enemy.

But what was the impropriety of direct overtures  
toward negotiation now? Did the Right Hon. Gen-  
tleman mean to insinuate that he would by doing  
so, forfeit his faith to our allies? This might be a  
logical reasoning, but it never could appear a good  
reason to that House. If there were any commu-  
nications between him and our allies, and should he  
lay the letters and documents before the House, he  
did not think that he could forfeit his character;  
or that any bad effect could be owing to a declara-  
tion of the House to justify such proceedings, as  
conducive to negotiation. In fact, he thought the  
Right Hon. Gentleman's measures could not wear a  
worse face by appearing to this nation, to France,  
and to Europe, as sanctioned by Parliament. Upon  
this he would observe, that if the Right Hon. Gen-  
tleman was bound not to negotiate without the Em-  
peror, the Emperor did not appear to be in the same  
predicament. He could not help remembering that