

Mr. James
H. Charles

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

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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 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 moment,
he would confine himself to a few exceptions.
Previous to his making those exceptions, he was ob-
liged to make observations on the inconsistent reason-
ing of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who was plea-
sed to compare the different periods of the war,
and thought at no former period we could wish so
much honour negociate; 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 separated
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