

val dependence upon France, and our commercial dependence upon Britain, have both been great and heavy clogs upon us from the time of the peace to this day. Every hour of neutrality now has a tendency to extricate us from both these shameful dependencies, and to make us a really and completely independent people. The demands upon the articles of our produce, will undoubtedly continue very great for several ensuing years. The inevitable course of events will make us carriers for France, Holland, and even for Great-Britain. As to the last, the benefit will be possessed only while she is at war, and we at peace; for you may be assured she now sees herself with extreme reluctance, compelled to resign it into our hands. Her own navigation is not adequate to her own supply; and the longer her war continues, the greater her deficiency will be. Holland, which has hitherto been her competitor and rival as a carrier, is in greater need even than she. Holland has scarce any active navigation left. She cannot protect her own commerce, and we must therefore be her carriers too. As to France, the thing speaks of itself. There is indeed no doubt but a general peace will produce great changes, and the usual system of selfishness and exclusion will be as far as possible resumed by all these nations. But there are many reasons which lead to a belief that France will, for many years, have no temptation to resume it entirely—and perhaps not the ability. The commerce of Holland has suffered so severely by the present war, that they will not easily find themselves able again to carry on the trade of others. But if they should, it will but partially interfere with us. Let there only be a competition, and our point is gained; for the simple reason, that we can carry quicker and cheaper than either the Dutch or the English.

There is another circumstance, which will enhance the value of American neutrality, in the opinion of every man who can look deeper than the surface—It is the probability that a general peace will, if it takes place, be but of short duration; and that the seeds of future European wars and tumults are thickly sown. The hearts of the human race were never less pacific than they are at this time. The political question upon which all Europe has been deluged with blood for the last four years, is far from being decided, that it has become a more extensive source of discord than ever. The political question will, perhaps, be decided by arms in every part of Europe, and it is every where a civil as well as a foreign war. It will undoubtedly give to all standing governments so much employment, that their commercial pursuits will necessarily and inevitably suffer from it. This is our strongest security against the gigantic projects of the British government; for so long as they shall be engaged in the grapple of democracy and feudality, their purposes of commercial extension must be often sacrificed to the necessities of their struggle.—I have no doubt but at the period when they shall be disembarassed of the doctrine, the United States will have strength to resist and defeat any attempt to encroach upon their commerce.

"I hope, therefore, that at all events our neutrality will be preserved, as I am persuaded, that the prosperity of our country depends upon that circumstance alone; and in that hope I conclude, with the assurance of the invariable good wishes and affection of your brother, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.
The following is the letter which we yesterday mentioned to have been received by the committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the son of General La Fayette:

(TRANSLATION.)
"Ramapough, New-Jersey, March 28, 1796.

SIR,
"I have just received the honourable resolution which the merits of my father has procured for me. Deign to express to the Representatives of the people of America his gratitude; my youth forbids me yet to speak of mine. Every day recalls to me what he taught me, at every period of his life, so full of vicissitude, and what he has repeated in a letter written from the depth of his prison. "I am convinced, (says he) that the goodness of the United States, and the tenderness of my paternal friend, will need nothing to excite them."

"Arrived in America, some months since, I live in the country, in New-Jersey, occupied in the pursuits of my education. I have no wants; if I had felt any, I should have answered to the paternal solicitude of the President of the United States, either by confiding them to him, or by accepting his offers. I shall hereafter consider it a duty, to impart them to the House of Representatives, which deigns to enquire into my situation."

"I am as happy as a continual inquietude relative to the object of my first affections will permit. I have found benevolence wherever I have been known, and have often had the satisfaction of hearing those who were ignorant of my connections, speak of their interest in the fate of my father, express their admiration of, and partake the gratitude I feel for, the generous Dr. Bollman, who has done so much to break his chains."

"It is amid all these motives of emulation, that I shall continue my studies. Every day more convinced of the duties which are imposed by the good-

ness of Congress, and the names I have the honour to bear.
GEORGE WASHINGTON MOTIER LA FAYETTE.
The Hon. Edward Livingston, Chairman, &c.

Recent instance of American magnanimity and British gratitude.
Highly honourable to both nations.

When Capt. Hodge arrived in London, after having exerted himself with so much humanity in saving the crew of the Aurora transport, he received a polite invitation from Mr. Dundas, who in the presence of several other Ministers, and in behalf of the British government, thanked him in the warmest terms for his generous conduct on that occasion, and requested him to accept some token of the national gratitude and esteem which he so justly merited. An elegant old box, containing a note for 500 guineas, has accordingly been entrusted to the care of Capt. Fitzpatrick, of the Adriana, to be presented to him, on the lid of which the following inscription is engraved:

On the 2d of February, 1796,
The Crew of the British Transport
AURORA,
Together with 9 German Officers, 130 privates, 13 women, and 3 children,
Were saved when on the point of sinking,
by the humane and generous exertions
of Captain **JAN HODGE,**
of the American Ship
SEDELLY.

*The merchants of the city of Glasgow, have directed a piece of plate to be engraved and presented to him, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his generous and disinterested exertions; and we learn that many of the other commercial cities of Great Britain are following this laudable example.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York to his friend in this city, dated April 25.

"Mr. McClay's motion occasioned an alarm that affected all descriptions of men. The merchant, farmer, mechanic, and carmen were all paralysed in a moment, and a dead calm in all kinds of business took place. With one voice all cried out that something was necessary to be done. The chamber of commerce met, and though divided formerly respecting the ratification of the treaty, they were now unanimous in the expediency of carrying the treaty into effect.

The two insurance companies concurred on this occasion. It was, however, judged proper by the merchants to call a meeting at the Coffee house, attended it, and upon reading a petition (which will be handed to you the beginning of this week) it was agreed to with the exception of five or six. It was then deemed advisable to appoint a committee to carry the petition through the city to be subscribed, in order that no dispute might arise respecting the real sense of the citizens—this has been done, and as several of them are my intimate friends, I am authorized to offer that 19 in 20 of the citizens who are housekeepers have subscribed it. In short I do not recollect in my whole life greater unanimity on any public occasion. Many of the warmest opposers of the treaty and leading men, have declared they would themselves carry about the petition if others refused it. Notwithstanding all this, Peter R. Livingston, a young man, an attorney, undertook to call a meeting in the fields, on which occasion he moved and carried certain resolutions—they also appointed a committee to sign them, but as few or none of the persons appointed were present, most of them have disclaimed their assent to the business, while others have subscribed the coffee-house petition.—This meeting in the fields consisted of 800 persons, including men, women, children, negroes and foreigners; and of the whole not more than 50 were of any kind of consideration; of those there were not 5 who could claim to be merchants, and those were of the democratic society. Never was an attempt of this kind more completely contemptible or futile.

"I voted in this business, they have, it is said, prepared a counter petition and numbers may sign, but apprentices, foreigners and a few obscure democrats will be the subscribers."

COMMUNICATION.

The sincerity of a late proposition presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Livingston, may be decided by the following fact: On the 15th of May, 1794, Mr. Goodhue, of Massachusetts, moved in the House of Representatives, a resolution pledging the public faith to indemnify the American citizens who had suffered by the capture and condemnation of their property by the British, in violation of the laws of nations. This resolution was defeated by a large majority of the House; and on a recurrence to the journals it will be seen, that Mr. Madison, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Giles, and every member now in the House of Representatives who is understood to be against the execution of the Treaty with Great-Britain, and who was then a member of the House, were opposed to the adoption of Mr. Goodhue's resolution—yet it is understood these same gentlemen, through Mr. Livingston, now offer a proposition of the same import with that they formerly rejected, and for what purpose? To defeat the Treaty! Certainly they wish it. To compen-

sate the merchants? When have they shewn themselves so friendly to that class of our citizens as to afford the most distant idea of such being their intentions?

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 12.

The Petersburg paper of the 6th inst. contains the following paragraph under the Baltimore head of April 28: "Letters by last mail from Philadelphia state, that the majority in the House of Representatives against the treaty continue to decrease daily—the numbers stood by the last accounts 49 to 48.—Petitions were continually presenting, and it was supposed a majority in favour of making provisions, would appear before the question was taken."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Petersburg, dated May 6, to a gentleman in this place.

"No decision had taken place in the House of Representatives on the 27th ult. but it was expected to be decided by last Saturday. I am happy to say the prospects are now mended, and there appears little doubt but that the appropriations will be made, though probably by a bare majority. Petitions are going forward from all quarters in favour of it, and therefore cannot be a majority of the House mad enough to oppose what really now appears to be the sense of a majority of the people, and to face the responsibility they must thereby bring themselves under.

"Last Sunday there was a general meeting of the inhabitants of this town and adjacent counties, held at the courthouse; when, contrary to expectation, a decision favourable to the treaty, took place after a warm contest.—Our violent democrats are quite chop-fallen since, and declare they will never interest themselves on the subject again—in which resolution I pray God to keep them steadfast."

The elegant statue of the President of the United States, which was ordered from Paris some time ago by the Legislature of Virginia, arrived lately at the city of Richmond, via Philadelphia.—It is said to be a masterly piece of workmanship of its kind, and we understand, is to be placed in the capital of that city.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

	20 c.	40 c.	50 c.	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00
Tobacco, per cwt.	4	25												
Flour, per barrel	10	50												
Corn, per bushel	1	10												
Peate, do.	80													
Wheat, None.														
Butter, per lb.	15													
Lard, do.	20													
Bacon, do.	10													
Tallow, do.	12													
Bees wax, do.	30													
Deer skins, do.	20													
Cotton, in seed,														

BACON.

A Small quantity of very good BACON, to be sold cheap if applied for immediately, at the store of **ROBERT ADAM.**
Fayetteville, May 7.

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON and Soufhong Teas, of superior quality, just received and for sale by **ROBERT DONALDSON & Co.**
Who take this opportunity of informing the public, that they have removed from the store lately occupied by them, to the two story brick house, on the street leading from the State house to Hay-Mount, 8 Fayetteville, May 9.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the tax due on certain pieces of Land in Robeson county, entered in the name of John G. Blount, amounting to about 172 l. hath not been paid, agreeable to law—these are therefore to notify those concerned, that unless the said tax is paid, that so much of said lands will be disposed of, by public sale, as will satisfy the tax aforesaid, &c. on the first Monday of July next—The sale to be continued from day to day, until a sufficient sum is raised for the purpose aforesaid.

HUGH BROWN, Sheriff.
Fayetteville, May 12th, 1796.

On Saturday the 24th June next, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Moore Court-house—

ABOUT or upwards of 250,000 Acres of LAND, the property of John G. Blount or David Ellison, to satisfy the Tax due thereon, for the year 1795—And, likewise will be sold at Moore Court-house, at public sale, on Tuesday the 16th August next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.—220 Acres on Wet Creek, in said county, supposed to be the property of one Hooper—100 Acres do. joining the Montgomery county line, on Wolf Creek, supposed to be the property of one Wilkins—200 Acres on Horse Creek, supposed to be the property of George Lucas—100 Acres on Wet Creek by the name of Waddles old Fields; in like manner to satisfy the Tax due thereon, for the year 1795.
MALCOLM McNEIL, Sheriff.
May 12th, 1795.