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## From the AURORA.

Extract from "The interests of the different Continental powers with respect to England." A pamphlet written by M. THEREMIN, employed by the despotic Prussian government; published in the beginning of 1795, and just received by the Editor of the Aurora from Paris.

THE coalition of the Combined Powers against France is most contrary to their true interests, as it tends to destroy the only power which could counteract the predominant and domineering commercial influence of England.

It is by no means surprising that England should desire the continuance of the war, as she is conscious that she has every thing at stake. The French Republic being established, and the communication being opened between the two countries, the British constitution must fall of course. The friendship and amity of France are equally destructive to her. Incapable of becoming her rival, during peace she would be swallowed up; and in war she must be destroyed.

If we were told that in a certain part of the world there existed an Island, insignificant in its extent, population, and interior force; which at different times had fallen an easy prey to successive invaders, but which now alone supports numerous warlike and commercial nations in a servile state of dependence, what mean must be excited of the latter. But when it is added that by the riches which she draws from these very nations, she subsidises some, oppresses others, and rules despotic over all; raising up continual jealousies and wars among them, should we not be inclined to exclaim; perish that nation, whose vain prosperity is supported, by a system of carnage among man-kind.

The spirit of monopoly which pervades all the commercial pursuits of England, is the most adverse, by its nature, to all those who trade with that country, and the most inimical to that true spirit of equality which ought to mark all commercial transactions. Treaties with her, instead of being contracts between equals, become the orders of a master to his slave, in which the former demands all he can give, and the latter gives all he can pay. Their commercial system may rather be called piracy, than commerce. Commerce in its true principles has all the character of generosity. To prosper, it is requisite that both parties should be benefited; as the one will be enabled to furnish, and the other to consume, greater quantities. But England seeks for commerce where the necessities of the consumers are greater than their abilities to pay. With so extensive a market as the Continent of Europe, she always finds wherewithal to retrieve any losses. She can give years of credit to the buyer, and from her mass of capital, her manufactures suffer no stagnation. If internal peace should restore industry and commerce to other nations, and they should be enabled to cultivate the arts of peace, they would abstain from her manufactures, as well as those from India; they would be exempt from her intrigues and her cabals, her commerce would decline, and the nation must perish.

To support a shameful traffic England fosters tyranny wherever she can meet; and it is her policy to spread immorality and consequent misery among every people with whom she is connected. She will treat with absolute Princes because she has only to gain over the vices or the weakness of an individual; but she avoids all free nations, because the Representatives of a free people are more difficult of purchase than a King. The Monarchs who are thus in English trammels, neglect the prosperity of their respective nations; and whether from imbecility, inattention or connivance, that nation is permitted to carry off the raw materials from each, and return them manufactured at the expence of the purchaser. Where the raw materials are refused to them, or she is not permitted to create a monopoly, there she attacks in arms and seizes on its territory and productions. No better account can be

given of their politics than that of Dr. Franklin in his letter to Lord Howe, "As a warlike nation she is greedy of conquest, as an ambitious nation she seeks her dominion, and as a commercial one she attempts universal monopoly."

In the months of May last the English Consul at Algiers took upon him to conclude a truce between Portugal and Algiers, which was ratified without either any authority or instruction given on the part of the Court of Lisbon. By this treaty the Algerines were permitted to enter all the Portuguese ports, and in consequence took several rich American prizes. The Portuguese astonished at such conduct demanded an explanation, the secret was explored and the truce was broken.

Portugal for this last century may be regarded as a colony of Britain, from the great advantage she gave to the British in the treaty of 1703. This might have satisfied G. B. but she proposed a renewal of that treaty with more harrassing conditions, and the Portuguese without daring to refuse it, finally were obliged to pay for the little remnant which had been left to them by abandoning the advantageous system of neutrality and declaring war against France. Spain, either from religious or political prejudices, threw herself also into the arms of Britain. Of all the allies of England Holland was the most unfortunate; not content with having a Viceroy there, as well as in Dublin, and more desirous of her money than caring for the liberties of her people, she was made the pretext for war with France, and the opening of the Scheldt, which Britain had seen with so little emotion a few years before was made the subject of the rupture.

It is an egregious error to think that England is omnipotent. She reigns over neutral nations by a factitious ascendancy which she has acquired over their minds. These are arms which cost them nothing; but in her turn, did she meet with opposition, the very anxiety to preserve this influence would render her timid. The charm would vanish the moment it was examined. Endure her insults and she will aggravate them, but in proportion as she meets a firm and decided tone, she retreats from her decisions. It was thus that the orders were extorted which put in surety the Danish, Swedish and American vessels which were loaded with grain. These counter orders were in consequence of a dread of the junction of the northern powers with America. But if her measures and her conduct was insolent; if the rights which she had engrossed to herself were contrary to all the known laws of nations, her moderation, was a snare, and the satisfaction which she offered was delusive. While she appeared thus moderate she was negotiating with Mr. Jay, and has now signed a treaty, which, when carried into effect, will relieve them from the danger of an armed league, and will permit her to lean the heavier on the other two powers. This treaty not only assists England against that coalition which she dreaded might attack her Islands, but even makes the neutrality which Congress may think for the interest of America lean in favour of Britain. The United States may in truth be said to have restored themselves to Britain, and France at the best can only have a nominal friend in that nation, whose independence grew out of the blood of Frenchmen. The halcyon days of Washington are at an end! Why does virtue become thus decrepid? Why has he survived his glory? *The rebel Washington, on whose head a price had been set has returned to his allegiance and received his pardon.* But why speak of a man when there is a nation? It is easy to perceive that this treaty which was prepared to figure at the opening of the British Parliament, will excite murmurs among the American people, and in their House of Representatives, in spite of the support which the President and Senate will give to the infant of their creation. The insult offered to the Americans by the assistance given to the savages is not repaired. American navigation is by no means assured by the truce with Algiers. The examination of the principle that neutral

bottoms make neutral cargoes has been evaded, has been postponed indefinitely. Such pains does the Court of London take to ward off the discussion of an axiom which might become the basis of an armed neutrality. We shall see in the debates of Congress upon this treaty the principles of each party, and I trust that the honour and gratitude of the nation with the vigour of the people will bear down the guilty pusillanimity of their leaders."

LONDON, Feb. 20.

This morning Kydd Wake was tried for a misdemeanor, in throwing a stone at the King, as his Majesty was going to the House of Peers, to open the session of Parliament, and for exclaiming, "No War! Down with George!"

The evidence of Mr. Stockdale, the book-seller, and Mr. Walford, the linen draper, (who acted as constables on the day on which the assault was committed,) having clearly established the fact, the jury, without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of GUILTY.

Wake will be brought up to receive sentence on the first day of next term.

Yesterday morning, Capt. Snell, of the guards, and aid-de-camp to Prince William, of Gloucester, put a period to his existence in the following premeditated and extraordinary manner: This unhappy gentleman, who resided at Kensington, gave orders to his servant to get his horse in readiness, as he meant to take an airing; he then rode into Hyde-park, accompanied by his attendant, where dismounting, he directed that his horse should be led towards Kensington, and when the foot-man left him, he sat down against the garden-wall, and deliberately taking a brace of pistols from his pocket, shot himself through the head.

No cause can at present be assigned for this rash action, as the day before this gentleman was in perfect health, and attended the Drawing-room.

Tuesday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. It was the most numerous ever witnessed at this season of the year. Mr. Erskine addressed the meeting, exhorting them to persevere in those efforts for the repeal of the late acts, which they had so auspiciously began.

No publication has been read with more admiration, than the late speech of Gen. Washington; temperate, bold, moderate and humane.—"Look," exclaimed Mr. Erskine, in the conclusion of his eloquent speech, on Tuesday, at the Whig Club, "Look, while the blood and treasure of his country are lavishly wasting and exhausting, how that great and immortal patriot, preserves the peace, the harmony, and the dignity of America. Like a great Colossus, surrounded by liberty, plenty, and peace, he bestrides Europe—observes all the miseries with which it is afflicted, and by his wisdom and philanthropy, prevents America from experiencing the ill-effects resulting from similar calamities. Good God!—Gentlemen, when I read the speech of that illustrious Character to the House of Representatives, I should not be surprised that the people of America adore the great and beneficent Father of the Creation, who gave them such a Guardian, and that they should only be prevented by a sense of religious duty, from paying an equal adoration to Washington himself."