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From a PHILADELPHIA PAPER.
The following is an extract from the answer of the Grand Jury to a pertinent charge delivered by Judge Iredell, at a Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of New Jersey, held at Trenton, the 2d ult.

WAS it not natural to suppose that between two nations just separated by the violent effects of a civil war, and irritated by the event of it, disputes would arise respecting the fulfilment of that treaty by which they were separated? such disputes have arisen—it has not been fulfilled on their part, say we—it has not been fulfilled on our part, say they—the peace contemplated by that treaty was affected, hostile appearances were seen, men's minds were agitated, a rupture was likely to become the consequence. War with all its concomitant horrors rose in our view. The executive at this important moment stepped forward and mildly said, before we plunge into a gulf so profound, into a situation so distressful to any country, so destructive to a young country, and so uncertain in its consequence, let us make one more peaceful effort, let us try negotiation. A negotiation is set on foot, a new treaty is formed, not with all the favourable features we could have wished, could we have dictated, but in our opinion much more favourable to us than the dire alternative; suppose it does not embrace all the objects we conceive it ought, yet it opens to us a considerable share in the commerce of the European as well as of the eastern and western world; it gives us an opportunity of possessing ourselves of by much the most considerable part of the fur trade, by securing to us the possession of those keys to the Indian country, the western posts: it secures to us a general peace with the Indian tribes, by enabling us to extend our own influence and prevent that of other nations among them, an object of more consequence to America than all the others contended for: and it puts in a state of settlement the disputed boundaries of our territory; shall we thus spurn at such a treaty? we answer no, and are free to say, that, in our opinion both they who advised and he who ratified this treaty, have deserved well of their country. Confirmed and ratified as it has been, we hope no obstacles, which may be thrown in its way, will prevent its being carried into effect; and have no doubt but those parts which now appear least favourable, may hereafter by peaceful negotiation, be accommodated to mutual interest and satisfaction.

From the (New-York) DIARY.

WE are every day more and more convinced of the honest intentions of the British court towards this country. The friendly treatment our merchants have met with since the negotiation of the late treaty of amity and commerce, shows that they are determined to pursue an amicable line of conduct. Whatever injuries we suffered before the departure of our envoy for Europe, cannot be charged to the ill will of the English nation, but were excelled inseparable from a state of war. What better evidence could be given of their affection and hospitality, than to force the Diana, East Indiaman, into Martinico, after a long and tedious passage of many weeks? It is obvious that the line of conduct, which our government has pursued since the commencement of the war, has been dictated by the highest political wisdom. For if we had asserted our rights, and firmly maintained our neutrality, according to the established law of nations, war would have been the inevitable consequence, and those ties of friendship which now subsist between Great-Britain and this country have never taken place. Our commerce would have been annihilated—our eyes would have been deprived of the interesting spectacles of plunder and friendly piracy which now gladden our hearts—our seamen would not have been so often and so generously supported on board their ships of war. Thousands will not be spent in the mummery of negotiation, to repair the losses we have sustained. Not more than nine or ten years will be consumed in making arrangements for the payment

of our merchants. On reading the life of Cromwell, I observed a different line of conduct was pursued by Oliver to repair the losses of a private citizen.

"Cromwell, though in alliance with France, would not submit to the encroaching spirit of that people, who in the rivalry of commerce are perpetually endeavouring to take advantage of the English, even in times of peace and amity. The magnanimity of his conduct upon the following occasion, does honour to his memory. An English merchant ship was taken by a French man of war in the British channel, carried into St. Maloes, and there confiscated on the pretext, that she was carrying on contraband trade to the coast of France. The master of the ship, a Quaker, upon his return home, presented a petition to the protector in council, stating his case, and praying for redress. Upon hearing the petition, Cromwell told the council that he would take that affair upon himself, and he ordered the Quaker to attend him the next morning; and being convinced that he had not been concerned in any unlawful trade, he asked him, if he would go with a letter to Paris? The man answering in the affirmative, he ordered him to prepare for his journey, and to wait on him again the next morning, when he gave him a letter for Cardinal Mazarine, Prime Minister to Louis 14, then in his minority; and told him to wait only three days for an answer. "The answer I mean," said the protector, "is the full value of your ship and cargo; and tell the Cardinal, if it is not paid you in that space of time, you have orders from me to return home." The Quaker punctually executed his commission; for not obtaining satisfaction, he returned as he was ordered, and went to the protector, who immediately asked him if he had got his money; and upon his answering that he had not, he told him he should very soon hear from him. Oliver, instead of commencing a tedious ministerial negotiation, during the continuation of which the injured subjects often ruined, sent some men of war into the channel, to make reprisals, & in a few days they bro't in 2 or 3 French merchant ships, which the protector sold by public sale, and out of the produce he paid the Quaker the value of his ship and cargo. Then sending for the French resident, he gave him the account, stated debtor and creditor, and told him there was a balance in his favour, which should be paid to him, that he might remit it, if he thought proper to the owners of the French ships that had been sold to pay the Quaker."

Such promptitude in the American government would have accomplished its ruin. Pitt and Grenville would immediately have raised up their arms against us, and ground us to powder.

Louis the 14th, and Mazarine his Minister it is well known, were pusillanimous characters, or they would have retented that gross and flagrant insult, and spent an hundred thousand lives because the innocent Quaker was justly reinstated in his property. Therefore, Americans, beware against insulting Britain by violent remedies—rather prefer an age of negotiation.

NEWBERN, April 23.

ON Wednesday and Thursday last, a number of the inhabitants of this town convened, to take into consideration the message of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the President, of the 24th ult. together with his of the 31st.

Resolutions were introduced expressive of hearty concurrence and unqualified approbation of the President's conduct, and of sentiments of disapprobation, equally pointed against the message of the House of Representatives,—viewing it as a wilful and positive attempt to trample upon the Constitution and to grasp at powers which they cannot exercise under it.

As to the first object of these resolutions, the meeting evinced that unanimity, which always attends the expressions of their love, respect and veneration, for the President. They recognized with emotions of gratitude and joy, in this instance, that discernment and prudence, and that firmness and resolution which charac-

terized the Commander in Chief; and that sound judgment and sacred regard for the liberties of the people, secured and preserved by the constitution, which are the characteristics of the Supreme Magistrate.

On the latter object, there was a difference of opinions; and although the resolutions were greatly modified, yet unanimity could not be obtained.

We subjoin here a copy of the proceedings of the town meeting: as handed us by the chairman.

Newbern, April 19th, 1796.

Pursuant to the notice of yesterday, the citizens of the town of Newbern, assembled at the Court-house, to take into consideration, the propriety of presenting an address to the President of the United States, on the subject of his message in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 24th of March, 1796.

Col. Joseph Leech, in the chair.—On motion, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th March, and the President's answer were read—Whereupon the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted.—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting approve in the highest degree possible, of the firm and independent temper, with which the President of the United States, has withstood a compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of March, requesting him to lay before the House, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States, who negotiated the treaty with the King of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty.

2d. Resolved, Therefore, that an address be prepared and forwarded to the President of the United States expressive of the gratitude and admiration, with which every individual present feels himself agitated on the recollection of the virtues, integrity, and real love of country, which determined the President to resist the resolution of the House, in support of our most excellent constitution, and in preservation of the liberty, tranquility and happiness, which, as long as the harmony of its balances remain undisturbed, it is calculated to insure us.

3d. Resolved also, by a majority of the same, That it has been a subject of some regret, with the citizens who compose this meeting, that so much of the public time and treasure should be consumed in a discussion, which a candid resort to the constitution in the first instance, might possibly have prevented.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be prepared for publication in Mr. Martin's Gazette of Saturday next.

By order of the meeting,
JOSEPH LEECH, Chairman.

HALIFAX, May 2.

An obliging gentleman has favoured us with a letter from a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated April 21, from which we have extracted the following:—

"The question, whether it is expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect the treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain? is not decided yet, nor am I able, although it has been the subject of discussion for several days, to inform you how or when it will be.—The particular friends of the treaty, I mean those who, without thinking it a good one, wish to carry it into effect merely to establish as a principle, that the President and Senate may by the treaty coerce the House of Representatives, apprehend that the decision will be against them, and loudly cry out that war will and that disunion shall immediately follow as consequences—but such unmanly cries and anti-republican threats, are so evidently only the ravings of disappointed ambition, that no rational man will be alarmed by them.—The people alone possess the power of dissolving the Union, and their Representatives who oppose the treaty from a sense of duty, while they feel as they ought, the love of peace, have no intention to do any thing which can furnish to any nation, any just cause for engaging them in a war. If