



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace, Unwar'd by Party Rage, to live like Brothers."

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FRENCH TRIBUNATE.

The following proceedings of the French Tribunal not having been yet published, thinking them of importance, they are now given:

Sitting of the 9th Priarial, (May 23.)

In the name of the special committee Darau made a report on the official pieces of the negotiation with England.

When the first cry of war was heard, every one cast his eye around him, and beheld Europe in possession of peace.

The allies of France alone had cause to complain. The Batavians still expected the restitution of the Cape of Good Hope, Turkey that of Egypt, and France demanded the evacuation of Malta, and the acknowledgment of its independence.

It is not, however, among us that the first cry of war is raised. It issued from the bosom of a nation which has given rise to such well founded complaints.

We learn that there were negotiations without knowing that new interests remained to be regulated and we have just seen that the issue is an insulting provocation.

We must then enter into a severe examination of the complaints of France and England; follow the conduct of the negotiation, and observe what will be the result of war to both nations.

Here the orator referred to the early part of the revolution. He represented France as attacked by foreigners who threatened to invade it; those same foreigners promised their support to a family which had long governed France, while they carefully remained at a distance from that country, from which places were taken in their name, excited refugees, who marched in their train, and abandoned them after their defeat. In the midst of this disproportioned struggle, the French armies were commanded by generals enemies of the revolution, and every thing predicted approaching destruction and total defeat. If any one had raised his voice in the midst of these different circumstances—if he said to you, do not despair of your preservation, of your liberty, there are still great men in those obscure ranks, they will conduct your armies to victory—they will recover the limits of your territory, you will recover your prosperity within, and you will command peace to Europe combined against you. Certainly, if any one had presumed to hold such language, would he not have been treated like a madman? Yet I have only stated what is the history of yourselves.

Our enemies soon perceived that the calculations of hatred are always false, and that it is always folly for foreigners to interfere in our civil discords. It therefore no longer became a question of disputing with the French people, the rights of fixing its destinies, and of forcing it to defend from the fist rank among nations. The events which succeeded in astonishing rapidity, loudly called for a man capable of ruling, and assuring to France the result of its long and glorious efforts. That man appeared, glory named him, and the voice of the French people is ever obedient to the call of glory. Called to the supreme magistracy, his first thought was to put a period to his military glory, and to pacify Europe. The orator adverted to the overtures which were made by Bonaparte for the re-establishment of peace between France and England. He cited the answer of the cabinet of London, in which after having expressed that Europe would see with pleasure the ruins of the French government restored to the hands of the family, who procured peace within, and respect from abroad, his Britannic Majesty avowed, that he attached to that event alone, the possibility of a solid and durable pacification.

Though in this note, continued the orator, an attempt was made to apologize for the war, rather than to afford the means of terminating it; the First Consul proposed preliminaries, they were rejected, and no negotiation could be opened. The battle of Marengo was an answer to every thing, and subsequent events have proved how sincere were the

disposition manifested at a later period in the cabinet of London. Since then the English ministers, in the correspondence relative to the armistice, exhausted all those means which proved the desire of renewing war, rather than of putting a period to its ravages. The battle of Hohenlinden again operated as an answer to every thing. The treaty of Lunéville was concluded; and one cannot too much applaud the prudence of him who directed the negotiations, and that spirit of conciliation which overcame so many obstacles, and produced such happy results.

Let us proceed to the periods which followed the treaty of Amiens. It represents the British government tolerating the disgusting injuries of miserable writers, and the scandalous libels of a few shameless men, reeking from assassinations, and authorising, with a sort of affectation, some refugees to wear, insultingly, marks of distinction which did not exist, and throwing them upon our shores with defamatory libels, pretended commissions, and machines of destruction.

Those who gave such commissions, said he, were not the ancient ministers of the gospel worthy of that sacred character, they are rebels who wish to prevent peace from entering into their consciences, and who, after having invoked the authority of their chief in revolt, disregarded him when he commands submission.

The reporter referred to the complaints alleged by England, and showed the injustice of them. If we may believe, said he, these domineering islanders, you can no longer establish peace among your neighbours; confuminate an exchange without England claiming the right of having a guarantee which she now requires, only because she thinks you are not in a condition to resist her. Thus the traces around you the narrow circle of Poptus, but Poptus was a Roman, and the King did not command a million of brave men; but if this impudence, excess of impudence and pride is extraordinary, what is still more so, is the moderation, the excess of moderation, contrasting with it the whole negotiations—a moderation which is the result of calmness and force. Tribunes let us imitate it.

In a note of the Britannic minister, the King of England complains of offensive allegations contained in the report of Col. Sebastiani. This report is but a necessary reparation, and such as the French army had right to expect from the disgusting calumnies, the low injuries, and the outrageous accusations contained in the work of an English officer, and of which the reception of Col Sebastiani in Egypt is an answer.

England complains of the part we have taken in the differences of Switzerland. Certainly Switzerland has dearly paid for the advantages of protecting herself. Civil war was kindled in her bosom, the blood of her citizens flowed; every benefit of the law was disregarded. What was the result of that mediation against which they rail? That of stopping the effusion of blood, restoring repose to the citizens, and giving to that country a fit contribution for which it sighed, and which alone could protect it.

England argues against our increase of territory; it is not more exact in advancing that France is now in a different state of possession from that which existed at the period of the negotiations at Amiens; at least they must include in the comparative picture the conquests she has renounced.

Let us examine the complaints of France, and let us disdain to occupy ourselves with those injuries which miserable writers are allowed to commit, which Great Britain has tolerated without regard to the respect due to friendly nations.

Ask Mr Dundas on what titles the power of England in India is founded, he will answer, it is true, we have received some concessions from the sovereigns who have governed that country for nine ages, as the reward for that benefit we have carried war into their states, we have dispossessed them by supplanting a correspondence which did not exist.—But at length we will

by the force of arms that country which we have made by the force of arms.

Without doubt the English will soon enjoy a spectacle capable of flattering their pride.—They will see the son of a nabob, complaining to them of an unjust dispossession, and claiming a less rigorous captivity—this will recall to them the glorious time of the Roman republic, when vanquished princes proclaimed before the Senate, in the organ of the *Juris Consultus*, in the unhappy estates invaded by the Roman praefons.

And who will be the judge of this important cause? The government of India. Who will reap the fruit of the punishment inflicted on the guilty? The government of India. But however odious these usurpations are, they are not less profitable. They do not less change in any sensible manner the state of the possessions in England, and this should have interdicted the cabinet of London from such allegations against France.

To the peace, so full of danger, let us oppose the supposition of a state of war. The articles which commerce brings us from India and America will arrive with difficulty, and their prices will rise; but if those articles which are called articles of luxury shall become more scarce, those of the first necessity, particularly bread, will double in price in England. Our commerce may be interrupted, but that of our enemies will have fewer channels. We may preserve or resume positions which may facilitate attack or defence. The powers of the continent who have signed or guaranteed the treaty of Amiens will doubtless not approve of the infraction. They cannot blame the pretensions of France, since they demand nothing; they cannot see without indignation the system of domination usurping power. The continent with a man, we dare believe, avoid kindling a general war, to favor the ambition of England. What will be the attitude of the two belligerent powers?

The one will send her vessels to hover over our coasts, without daring to land. In this respect your security is perfect. They do not conceive the possibility of an enterprise. If at the moment I am speaking, you should be informed that the English had effected a landing on our shores, which of you would not wish that they should penetrate the continent, to be more certain of their destruction?

Compare the impression which would be made at the news of the arrival of a French army in England, the passage to which is doubtless more difficult; but the effect of which would be more terrible. We have the power of conquering the states which England possesses on the continent, and if we set foot on this island, the English power is overthrown. She can only slightly wound us, we may pierce her to the heart.

An army of 40,000 men, well disciplined, is ready to rush on the territory of a rival nation and that government which has such a small number of land forces, will be obliged to send a great part of its population to the coasts to oppose our landing. The pressing already excites murmurs. The militia will complete the discontent. The stay of a large army on their coasts, will necessarily be very expensive to our enemies, whilst it will not occasion any increase of expenditure on our part. Finally it is possible France may finish this war in a day, and it is impossible to say for how many years France may be obliged to demand peace.

He concluded by reading the following project:—

"The Tribunal, by virtue of the right given to it by the twentieth article of the third title of the constitution, after having considered the negotiation which has taken place between the republic and England.

"Convinced that government has done all the honor of the French could admit of to secure peace:

"That however the British cabinet during this negotiation permitted unusual forms, false allegations, unjust demands, and even

"That the peace to be allowed by France must be purchased by the infraction of a solemn treaty—by an injury towards its allies:

"Decrees that the following wish should be conveyed to the Tribunal in a body:

"The Tribunal declares its wish that they should be instantly taken the most energetic measures in order to force respect to the faith of treaties, and the dignity of the French nation."

The Tribunal ordered the report to be printed.

Riouffe also made a long speech, and concluded with the following motion:

"In testimony of this unalterable union of the first authorities of the republic, I move that the Tribunal should go in a body to the First Consul, to thank him for his moderation & magnanimity, and declare to him the readiness of the Tribunal to support him with all their energy and power against a nation without faith that violates treaties."

[Reiterated and prolonged applause for several minutes.] The proposition of Riouffe was adopted, unanimously, as was also the project of Darau; and the president was ordered to wait upon the First Consul to know when he would be pleased to receive the Tribunal.—The sitting then rose.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deported from this Rendezvous, a Soldier by the Name of Jesse Poman, born in the State of North-Carolina, age about six Feet one Inch high, dark Complexion, grey Eyes, dark Hair, he had on when he went away, Citizen's Vesting. I do expect that he is gone down to Wilmington, that he may go on Board of some Vessel. All Masters of Vessels are desired not to ship him, or take him on Board as a Passenger, on any Pretence whatever, as he has received the Bounty, agreeably to Law. Any Person apprehending the said Deporter, and will deliver him to me, shall receive fifteen Dollars; and on the Delivery of said Deporter to any other Officer in the Service of the United States, will receive the above Reward of Ten Dollars. J. F. ROGERS, Lt. Com. Rec. Rendezvous, Fayetteville, Aug. 18, 1853.

NEGRO WOMAN.

RAN away, in the Night of the 24th Instant, from the Plantation of J. M. Lassiter, on Neuse River, about nine Miles East of Raleigh, a NEGRO WENCH. She is a bright yellow, about 21 Years of Age, rather above the common stature; she has had a Cutticle across one of her Feet. She had a young Child with her, and went off with a Fellow lately belonging to Isaac Hutchins, near Raleigh, who was some Time ago sold to Cross Creek, in Cumberland, of which Place it is probable they may be gone. Whoever shall apprehend the said Wench, and lodge her in Goal, or restore her to her Owner J. M. Lassiter aforesaid, will be well rewarded for their Trouble. Aug 26

FOR SALE, On very low Terms.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land lying on Shoe Heel Creek, Richmond County, about two Miles from Drowning Creek, near Little Peedee River. Thereon is a complete Mill Seat, the Stream being sufficient to turn two Saw Mills in the driest Time; and by a small Improvement, there may be an extensive Trade of Lumber to Georgetown.

There is also Ninety Acres at the Fair Ground, near Mountain Creek, which is an excellent Place for Trade. There is a tolerable good Log-bodied House (kitchen, a Store Room, Dwelling Rooms and Kitchen. For Part of the Payment, a very generous Credit will be given.

Apply to the Subscriber in Montgomery County, North-Carolina. MATT. DOCKERY. Aug 20, 1853.

A NEGRO MAN.

TAKEN up and committed to the Goal of Wake County, in the City of Raleigh, and State of North-Carolina, a Negro Man, of a dark Complexion, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, who says his Name is NAT, and that he belongs to William Jarret, who lives near the High Hills of Santee (though perhaps he may not give correct Information in this Respect). He has on a double-breasted short blue Cloth Coat, a brown Jacket with red Spots, lined with white Plaid, and the Back of the same, and Offenburg Shirt and Overall. The Owner may get him again on proper Application to J. S. DILLARD, in Raleigh.

Nat says that another Negro started with him by the name of Daniel, who is of a yellow Complexion, and had on a short blue Coat and red Jacket.

TO BE SOLD. At the Court House in Newbern, on Monday the 8th of October next.

THE following Lots in Curwens County, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the Years 1852 and 1853, with the expenses incurred: 1. 100 Acres of Land lying on the Head of Broad Creek, joining the Lands of Amos Cuhriel and Lawrence Blakey, and not given in according to Law. 2. 80 Acres, formerly the Property of William King, on the Head of Broad Creek, joining the Lands of Thomas King, not given in. CHAS. W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

WILL BE SOLD. On Saturday the 1st Day of October next, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, in New-Hanover County.

A Square of Ground in said Town, bounded on the South by Princess Street, on the West by Third Street, on the North by Chestnut Street, and on the East by Fourth Street, containing five Lots known in the Plan of said Town by Nos 84, 85, 86, 87, and 88 A, to satisfy the State, County, and Poor Taxes for the year 1853. WILLIAM B. UDWORTH, Sheriff Wilmington, Aug 19, 1853.

Scheme of a Lottery.

Authorized by Act of the General Assembly, to raise a Sum of Money to complete the building of the LUMBERTON ACADEMY, in Robeson County, North-Carolina.

Table with 3 columns: Prize of 500 dollars, 300 dollars, 100 dollars. Lists various prize amounts and ticket counts.

584 Prizes, 1168 Blanks, 1752 Tickets, at 50c or 3 dollars each. Two Banks to a Prize.

The Prizes will be paid by the Treasurer of the Trustees of the Academy, at any Time after the Drawing, with Full Quality, Subject to a Deduction of fifteen per cent for the Benefit of the Academy. The fortunate Numbers will be published for the Information of Ticket-holders.

The Drawing of the Lottery will begin on the fourth of January next. JOSEPH WOOD, JOSEPH BELTON, WM. NORMANT, THO. EARNES, ROBERT HAILLIS, Managers.

WADESBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for the Purpose of raising the Sum of One Thousand Dollars, to enable the Trustees of said Academy to finish their Building, and for other Purposes to the Use and Benefit of said Institution.

Table with 3 columns: Prize of 1000 Dollars, 250 Dollars, 100 Dollars. Lists various prize amounts and ticket counts.

300 Prizes, 570 Blanks, 870 Tickets, at 5 dollars is 4350

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence in the Town of Wadesborough, on the second Friday of October next, and will be closed as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Prizes shall be paid by either of the Commissioners, at any Time after the Drawing is finished, with Punctuality, Subject to a Deduction of ten per cent.

The Numbers of the fortunate Tickets will be published in the Raleigh Register, and in the Minerva; and all Prizes which shall not be demanded within ninety Days after the Drawing is closed, will be considered as relinquished, and held as a Donation to the Use of the Institution.

Tickets to be had, at five Dollars each, of the Commissioners, and of several Gentlemen in different Parts of this State, and of the State of South-Carolina.

The Trustees are sensible, in offering this Plan of a Lottery to the Public, they must depend more for success on the Confidence of the Objects to which the Proceeds of it are to be applied, than to any Merit the scheme itself, or the Mode of raising Money by Lottery, is entitled to. They feel a desire, in common with many of their Fellow Citizens, to promote Seminaries of Learning throughout the Country; they are impressed with a Belief of the Importance of these Institutions, as they regard our political, moral and religious Concerns; and they lament that greater Patronage is not extended to them, from the sources to which they have a Right to look up for Support; but we are indebted alike to individual Exertion and Protection, that these valuable and necessary Institutions have an Existence amongst us.

It is under these Impressions, and with these Motives, that the Trustees of the Wadesborough Academy (a young, but promising Institution) take the Liberty of offering the above scheme to the Public, and soliciting the Assistance of the Friends of Learning to forward their Views.

James Marshall, John Jennings, Joseph Pickett, Lud Robinson, Com. Miss. on the app. pointed by the Board of Trustees.