



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Others are the plans of fair delightful peace,  
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

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(From the National Intelligencer.)  
TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE  
RESPECTIVE STATES.

*Letter First.*  
In a period of peace and prosperity, the public mind is naturally directed to your deliberations. The United States have heretofore, in a great degree, been contending for their existence as an independent nation. Having claimed her rank among the nations of the earth, she has happily vanquished every obstacle which a mistaken interest had opposed. Rising above all these, she now occupies the commanding eminence merited by the purity of her principles, and the virtuous direction of her resources. Held in these principles, and fortified by increasing power, she has nothing to fear from the violence or the intrigue of her external enemies. Indeed most of those nations, who, from the force of early prejudice, from ignorance or from ambition, have heretofore indicated marks of hostility or distrust, have yielded to a more enlightened and liberal policy, and have at length perceived that mutual benefit will be the result of an interchange of good offices. What share of this amicable spirit is owing to the wise conduct of those who administer the general government, and what part of it arises from the force of events, we shall not pretend to say. All that is necessary for us to know, is, that we have a government that, profiting of the circumstances that spring up, uses them to promote a permanent good understanding with foreign nations. Under the auspices of such motives and talents, we may confidently rely on a continuance of peace and external prosperity.

The security of these great objects is the duty of the national government. To promote the interior interests is the great duty of the governments of the States. While the former are in hazard, it is right that every resource should be engaged towards their attainment. Once secured, other subjects, worthy of the best patriotism, offer themselves for accomplishment.

For the accomplishment of these objects the propitious season has arrived; and let me add, that season too, which, if neglected, will never return. Need I awaken your minds to a sense of their importance? Their accomplishment involves the intelligence, the morals, the strength of the nation. These your national government may protect, but it cannot create; and such is the structure of our political institutions, that a decay of State virtues will naturally produce a destruction of the whole superstructure that rests upon them.

People of America! By the regard you feel for your children, by your attachment to liberty, by your abhorrence of tyranny, by the honorable pride inspired on contemplating the great prospects before you in case your resources be efficiently developed, I conjure you to ponder on the advice which a duty as pure as your own hearts, prompts me to offer. I feel that I possess no peculiar claims to give the advice. Age has neither sprinkled my brow, nor wisdom showered on me her choice endowments. But I ever have felt an ardent love of my country, single my understanding has been capable of appreciating the value of liberty; and I trust this affection, after constituting the solace of my life, will descend with me to the grave. It is not because America is my country, that I love her; but because SHE IS FREE.

Dr. FRANKLIN.

We some years since attracted the attention of the public to a subject which we then deemed it important to investigate—the alleged suppression of the works of Dr. Franklin. No elucidation having been made, the subject has acquired additional consequence. From the silence with which the enquiries made have been treated, the suspicions then afloat have derived considerable confirmation. If they are well founded, the transaction to which they relate, is of so criminal a hue as to require the severest animadversion; and if they are untrue, it is of some importance to relieve innocent men from aspersion. We trust, therefore, that the notice, now about to be taken, will draw forth information that shall guide the public in the formation of a correct decision.

It was some years ago confidently reported that Temple Franklin, the grandson of the Doctor, to whom was bequeathed his books and papers, repaired to London for the purpose of publishing his life and writings, including several unpublished tracts. It is certain that Benjamin Bache, then residing in Philadelphia, repeatedly stated that a complete edition of the Doctor's works was compiling by Temple Franklin, with a view to publication at London to supply the European demand, and that a co-temperance edition would be printed by him at Philadelphia to supply the demand in this country. This was at least seven years ago. About that time enquiries were often made when the work was to appear; to which it was answered that it might be looked for daily. From that day to this no life of Franklin, or any of his performances unpublished while he lived, have appeared; nor has any reason been assigned by T. Franklin for its non-appearance. It was also reported some years since, that Mr. Dilly, an eminent London bookseller, had bought the copy-right of the Doctor's works from Temple Franklin for a large sum; on what terms was not stated: But that, instead of publishing them, he had afterwards disposed of them for a larger sum to the English ministry, who bought them with a view to their suppression, and that they have been accordingly suppressed.

In ascertaining the truth of this statement, not only the friends of the character of Franklin, but likewise his country and the whole literary and political world are interested. If it be true, it manifests a turpitude that will be but inadequately punished by the severest reprehension. No man enjoyed a wider field for acquiring correct political information respecting the American revolution than Dr. Franklin. He possessed the confidence of his own government, and likewise, in an unusual degree, that of the courts to which he was sent. No one, from natural penetration, and from the access which his great reputation gave him to the great, was more qualified to trace the secret springs of action. Hence the strong curiosity excited by the expected publication of his works! In France, the focus of information, he occupied the highest reputation, and was in the confidence of all descriptions of persons, enjoying equally the respect and society of the votary of pleasure and ambition. His share in the great events of this country is known to all; and it is likewise known that no man among us was better qualified, from the strength of his judgment & a happy knowledge of men, to develop motives and impartially to record events.

We trust that those who possess the means of satisfying these enquiries will not deem it unimpor-

tant to give that information which alone can or ought to allay the national sensibility already excited.

From the London Star.

SAINT DOMINGO.

The following particulars of a failure of a Negotiation which has been carrying on between our Government and Dessalines, the Governor of St. Domingo, has been received:

The British Agent was dispatched from Jamaica on the 3d of January, on board the Tartar frigate, with proposals for a treaty, which had for their basis the original agreement between Gen. Maitland and Toussaint, with a few modifications and extensions favorable to the commerce of St. Domingo. The Tartar touched first at St. Jeremie, a port on the south side of St. Domingo: but as Dessalines was at Port-au-Prince, she sailed to that town and entered the harbour on the 15th. The British Agent had the following day an interview with the Governor-General, when numerous objections were made by him to the treaty, and amendments and additions were suggested, to which it was impossible to accede, so very extravagant was his demands. Dessalines wished to stipulate for universal commerce, and for freedom of navigation round the island to any distance from the coast his vessels might proceed. He also insisted on being supplied by us with arms, ammunition, and what was most extraordinary, with negroes. From terms so excessive as these, no hopes could be entertained of anything like a satisfactory issue to the negotiation, and during five days more, while the British Agent and his colleagues remained at Port-au-Prince, only another interview took place. Dessalines seized the opportunity of recapitulating the number of old grievances complained of by Toussaint, and tending to shew his doubts of our sincerity. He laid vast stress on the confidence reposed in him by the people of Hayti, and of the dignity & independence of his government which obliged him to reject the terms we proposed, and to which he could not think of acceding, since the island was open to the commerce of the whole world, France excepted. To a proposition that he should put us in possession of the port of the Mole during the war only, he answered that it was altogether impossible, and that he had given orders to destroy all the fortifications on the land side of the town, which had been carried into effect at Port-au-Prince, and was to be seen throughout the whole of St. Domingo. Our agent returned to Kingston with the proposals of Dessalines in waiting, after a solemn promise that an answer should be sent from Governor Nugent, at Jamaica, with all possible dispatch.

The promise was punctually executed; for the British agent did not remain quite a week at Kingston, when he embarked on the Fame Frigate for St. Domingo, with Governor Nugent's ultimatum. With the exception of some trifling modifications, it differed little from our first proposals. The Governor thought it, however, expedient to send presents to Dessalines and his principal officers, to the value of several hundred pounds, chiefly composed of hats, gold lace, epaulets, and sabres. On the 10th February, our agents were landed at Jeremie; but as Dessalines was then at Aux Cayes, no interview took place till his arrival, which was the 25th. Instead of relaxing in the demands he had before made, he renewed all his objections, and even insisted, as a preliminary, that we should furnish him with one million pounds of powder, equal to five hundred tons, with fifty thousand muskets and ammunition; fifty thousand

sabres for infantry, five thousand for cavalry, and fifty barrels of corn. So extraordinary a proposal was a convincing proof that he had no intention of trading with us; but it was considered the wisest course to assure Dessalines that his demand should be laid before the Governor of Jamaica.

It is added to this account, that the great mass of his officers and army are equally perfidious and brutal; and it is confidently maintained by those acquainted with his character, that no treaty made with him, or any of them, can be kept sacred. Such a measure would inevitably expose the lives and properties of our merchants to the caprice of these ferocious banditti, who, if left to themselves, must fall a prey to each other. They have now an army of nearly 40,000 men on foot, without any material resources for its support. The troops are miserably clothed, receive no pay and would be shortly without the means of existence, as cultivation is neglected throughout the island, were we to declare the ports in a state of blockade. The actual ration allowed to each black soldier consists of a herring, and half a pound of bad bread. The whole population of St. Domingo is not now 150,000 souls, and of that number not more than 25,000 are effective males. This population, diminishing as it is, would decrease still more rapidly, were they deprived of all external succour. With a people so disproportioned to the standing army, it may be easily conceived to what a miserable state the plantations are reduced. The few which are still worked are cultivated by women, children, and old men; and all the sugar works and distilleries, except in a few instances, have been totally destroyed. A quantity of Tafia sufficient for the consumption of the military only, is not made in the whole island, and not a single pound of sugar is to be obtained. It would seem from the sentiments expressed by Dessalines during his conferences with our agents, that he intends to make coffee and cotton the chief commodities of the island.

As the blacks naturally look to another attempt on the part of France to recover the Island, their present system is to destroy all the fortifications round the towns, unless they protect the entrance of the harbours. Dessalines does not affect any mystery with respect to the plan of operations he has determined to pursue should the French effect a landing. Persons of every description are, immediately upon the approach of the enemy, to retire with all their property to the strong holds and fastnesses in the interior, having previously burnt the towns.

We learn with pleasure that no fears can arise with respect to any danger to our possessions in the West-Indies, should the new Government of St. Domingo prove hostile to us. The Blacks are destitute of vessels capable either of annoying our trade, or of transporting troops, and we decidedly question the policy of any commercial treaty with them, which would not only expose the lives and property of our merchants, but involve us in connections that might interfere in our future arrangements with France, and hold up an example to our own colonies ultimately productive of the most dangerous consequences.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

In the City of Raleigh,  
A LARGE two Story House, with one Acre Lot; conveniently situated near the State House; being a part of the Square adjoining Mr. Casso's, on Morgan Street. or Terms apply to  
WILLIAM PEACE.  
Raleigh, June 5th, 1804

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP  
of  
ROBERT FLEMING & Co.  
Having been this day dissolved.  
The Stock of Goods on Hand,  
Will be sold at Cost, for Cash only  
BY JOSEPH ROSS,  
To whom all those indebted to the late Firm of Robert Fleming & Co. are requested to make Payment.  
Raleigh, Aug. 1, 1804.

SHERIFFS' SALE'S  
WILL BE SOLD,  
On Saturday the 15th day of September next, at Buncombe Court-house,  
THE following Tracts, or Parce of Land, lying in the County of Buncombe, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for the year 1803, viz:  
192,200 Acres of Land, the property of Wm. Cathcart & Co. not given in for Taxation as the Law directs.  
300 Acres, the property of John May, of Burke County, lying on the West Fork of Pigeon River.  
700 Acres, the property of William McKay, lying on Homony Creek, Pigeon River, and Richland Creek.  
60,000 Acres, the property of Elias Boudinot, in said county.  
SAM. H. WILLIAMS,  
Sheriff of Buncombe County.

On Wednesday the 12th of September next will be sold at the Court-house in Randolph County,  
THE following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and all Expences thereon for the years 1802 and 1803, which have not been given in agreeably to Act of Assembly, viz:  
25,000 Acres of Land belonging to Nathaniel Morton & Co. merchants, of Baltimore, on the waters of Uchara, Little River and Deep River Waters.  
300 Acres of Land belonging to the Heirs of Harmon Husbands, Wm. Cox and others, known by the name of the Mine Land, on the waters of Deep River.  
180 Acres belonging to Rasha Hamilton, on the waters of Sandy Creek.  
July 18. J. LANE, Shff.

Music and Dancing Academy.  
FRANCIS MAURICE,  
Professor of the French Language, Music and Dancing.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Raleigh and Vicinity, that he has opened a School in Raleigh to teach the above agreeable and elegant Accomplishments. Mr. Maurice flatters himself that the moderate terms on which he engages Pupils, and the strict attention he pays to their Behaviour as well as Instruction, will increase the number of them, which is already very respectable, for the Piano Forte, Violin, & Dancing. A few Pupils will be taken to learn French. Aug. 4.

JOHNSON & FLEMING,  
Have just received,  
Best West-India Rum, Molasses, Holland Gin, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Cogniac Brandy, Coffee, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Sherry Wine,  
With an additional Supply of DRY GOODS,  
Which completes their Assortment. They hope, by keeping up a general stock of Articles calculated to suit the market, and disposing of them on the most moderate terms, to deserve the encouragement of their friends  
Warrenton, Aug. 2.

NORTH-CAROLINA.  
Treasury Office, August 1, 1804.  
THE handsome and punctual manner in which the Sheriffs in particular, and the Revenue Officers of this State generally, have latterly settled and accounted for the Taxes and other public Dues, authorises a belief that it no longer remains necessary they should be reminded of the propriety of a strict and continued attention to this important and indispensable duty. It is fully hoped and expected, that the conduct of those Gentlemen for the current year, will further prove their determination to sustain a reputation hitherto so well deserved. This, therefore, is rather addressed to the few who have failed and are in arrear, than to the many who have done their duty, and are in the habit of paying in full; and is meant to call their attention to the List of Names and Balances, published by order of the last Assembly, and bound up with the Acts of that session. At the Court for Hillsborough district, which will commence on the 6th day of October next, Judgments, with Interest and Costs, will be had in every instance of arrear. It is not necessary that more should be said on a subject in itself so little agreeable, the duty of the Public Treasurer being defined and known to all.—It remains only therefore for him to hope, that those concerned will perceive in this early and timely Warning, a renewed proof of his friendship and disposition to serve and to oblige; and that, losing sight of all further indulgence, they will forthwith seriously set about doing away the very disagreeable necessity of his proceeding against them.  
JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Tr.