

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 26, 1793.

The following Declaration has been sent by his Majesty's command, to the Commanders of his Majesty's Fleets and Armies, employed against France, and to his Majesty's Ministers residing at Foreign Courts.

**T**HE circumstances, in consequence of which his Majesty has found himself engaged in a defensive war against France, are known already to all Europe. The objects he has proposed to himself from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggression, to contribute to the immediate defence of his allies, to obtain for them and for himself a just indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumstances will allow, for the future security of his own subjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; these are the points on which his Majesty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the resources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unquestionable justice of the cause.

But it has become daily more and more evident, how much the internal situation of France obstructs the conclusion of a solid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majesty's just and salutary views, for the accomplishment of these important objects, restoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty sees, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction, the prospect, which the present circumstances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well disposed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to pursue. With respect to the present situation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence reposed in him by one of the most considerable cities of France, and, above all, the wish which is manifested almost universally in that country, to find refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majesty's part, a pressing and indispensable duty: And his Majesty feels additional satisfaction in making such a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cause, sentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the first period when his most Christian Majesty Louis the XVIth had called his People around him, to join in concerting measures for their common happiness the King has uniformly shown by his conduct, the sincerity of his wishes for the success of so difficult, but, at the same time, so interesting an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which ensued; but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently, that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and pacific system which he had adopted.—The moment at length arrived when his Majesty saw that it was necessary for him not only to defend his own rights and those of his allies, not only to repel the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced, but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of civil society itself, as happily established among the nations of Europe.

The designs which had been professed of reforming the abuses of the government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and of a equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have unfor-

tunately vanished. In their place has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number, by arbitrary imprisonments, by massacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess, who, with an unshaken firmness, has shared all the misfortunes of her Royal Consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country so long flattered by promises of happiness, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abyss of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, instead of deriving a new security or the maintenance of a general tranquillity from the establishment of a wise and moderate government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpose so openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without imposing it upon them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which exists only by the successive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil society.—His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the particular form of government to be established in an independent country. Neither has he now that wish, except so far as such interference is become really essential to the security and repose of other powers. Under these circumstances, he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a system of anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, unable to discharge the primary duty of all government, to repress the disorders, or to punish the crimes which are daily increasing in the interior of the country; but disposing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to disturb the tranquillity of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes. The King demands that some legitimate and stable government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accustomed relations of union and peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a government, exercising a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wish for general tranquillity, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements.—The King would propose none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not such as the expences, the risks, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but as his Majesty thinks himself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to these considerations, and still more to that of his own security, and of the future tranquillity of Europe.

His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, is now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy and the violence of those,

whose crimes have involved their own country in misery, and disgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on a war against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all those who suffer their property and blood to be lavished in support of an unjust aggression, his Majesty would see with infinite satisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well disposed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with respect to those of London.

The King promises, on his part, the suspension of hostilities, friendship, and (as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a monarchical government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the most sacred bonds of society, dissolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which uses the name of liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to seize on all possessions, which founds its power on the pretended consent of the people, and itself carries fire and sword through extensive provinces for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themselves from this unheard of oppression, to put an end to a system of unparalleled crimes, and to restore, at length tranquillity to France, and security to all Europe, that his Majesty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for these objects that he calls upon them to join the standard of an hereditary monarchy not for the purpose of deciding, in this moment of disorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be susceptible, but in order to unite themselves once more under the empire of law, of morality and of religion; and to secure at length to their own country, external peace, domestic tranquillity, a real and genuine liberty, a wise, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happiness and prosperity of a great and powerful nation.

Treasury-Office January 15th, 1794.  
NORTH-CAROLINA.

**T**HE General Assembly, by their resolution of the 6th day of the present month, having directed that judgments be immediately taken against all persons in arrear to the State, I hereby inform such of the revenue officers, and their securities who come within this description, that judgment will be entered up against them accordingly, during the Superior Court for Hillsborough district, which will happen in the month of April next.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.

FISHER & GLANVILLE.

**A**t their Tan-Yard, in Pollok-street, near John C. Bryan Esq's. want to purchase a quantity of Oak Bark, for which they will give the following prices, viz.

For Spanish Oak, 40s. per cord.  
White do. 35s. do. do.  
Red and Black do. 30s. do. do.

They have also for sale.

Sole, upper and harness leather, calf skins, calf skin and cordovan boot legs, of the first quality: also a parcel of strong shoes. All of which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or raw hides.

They will also take hides to tan on shares, the ensuing season. Should any person favor them with their custom, they hope to give general satisfaction.

An apprentice wanted at the above business.