

NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(Vol. 9.) Saturday, November 15, 1794. (No. 461.)

PARIS, September 1.

At the sitting of the National Convention, 23 Thermidor, 15th of August, Mr. Mouro informed the Convention that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language to address them in it, but as he had a speech ready written, he desired a secretary to read it; the speech was as follows:

Citizens, Representatives of the French people,
My admittance into this Assembly, in the presence of the Representatives of the French nation, and my being acknowledged as American Minister, affected my sensibility to a degree which I cannot express. I regard this as a new proof of friendship and esteem which the French nation has always expressed to their allies, the United States of America.

Republics ought to be still more intimately connected than they are, for they have, on a multitude of accounts, the same interest. This maxim is particularly true with the American and French Republics. Their governments have a great resemblance. They both are founded on the same principles, and the same basis, the equal and unalienable rights of man. The memory of their past misfortunes will augment their future happiness, and strengthen their union. America had her day of oppression, of danger and of bloodshed; but her sons were virtuous and brave. The storm, which had so long darkened her political horizon, is dispelled, and has given her full enjoyment of peace, of liberty and of happiness.

France the friend and ally of America, rejoiced to say, that while the valour, magnanimity, and heroism of her troops attracted the wonder and applause of the astonished world, the wisdom and firmness of her councils, give the fairest prospect of a successful termination to her efforts. America is not an uninterested spectator of the great crisis. As a certain proof of the zeal of my countrymen for the freedom, prosperity and a pineness of the French Republic, I assure you that the continental Congress have requested the President to make known to you this sentiment, and while acting agreeable to the desire of the two Houses, the President has enjoined me to declare the congeniality of his sentiments with theirs.

As the powers entrusted to me are now acknowledged by you, I promise to myself the highest satisfaction in the performance of my duty. I am perfectly convinced that while I follow the dictates of my own heart, and offer up my earnest wishes for the liberty and happiness of the French nation, I do express the sentiments of my countrymen; and I shall do every thing which is in my power to preserve and perpetuate the friendship which subsists between the two republics. If I have the happiness to act in such a manner as acquires their esteem, I shall consider such an event as the most for ungrateful of my life, and feel that internal satisfaction which is due to an honest friend of the cause of liberty.

His speech was, during its delivery, repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the Convention.

The same secretary then read the letter of credentials. The president of the convention replied to this effect:

The French people have never forgotten that they owe to the Americans the imitation of liberty. They admired the sublime illustration of the American people against Albion; and so proud and so disgraced. They sent their armies to assist the Americans, and in strengthening the independence of that country, the French, at the same time learned to break the sceptre

of their own tyranny, and to erect the statue of liberty on the ruins of a throne founded upon the corruption and the crimes of fourteen centuries.

The president proceeded to remark that the alliance between the two republics was not merely a diplomatic transaction, but an alliance of cordial friendship. He hoped that this alliance would be indissoluble, and prove the scourge of tyrants, and the protection of the rights of man. He observed how differently an American ambassador would have been received in France six years ago, by the usurper of the liberties of the people; and how much more he would have claimed for having graciously condescended to take the United States under his protection. At this day, it is the sovereign people itself, represented by its faithful deputies, that receives the ambassador with real attachment, while affected formality is at an end. He longed to crown it with the fraternal embrace. "I am charmed," said he, "to give it in the name of the French nation." Come and receive it in the name of the American nation, and let this scene destroy the last hope of the impious coalition of tyrants.

The president gave the fraternal kiss to the minister, and has declared that he recognized James Munroe in this quality.

LONDON, September 3.

HORSE GUARDS, Sept. 2, 1794.

By a dispatch which has been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from the Right Honourable Lord Howe, to the effect, on the 20th of that month, the terms of the capitulation have not hitherto been received.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of His Majesty's ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens, dated Falmouth, Aug. 29, 1794.

I beg you will inform their Lordships that I put to sea, with His Majesty's Squadron under my command, on the 7th instant, and on the 14th in the evening stood to the Northward, to obtain information of a French Squadron of frigates that were supposed to be cruising to the westward and northward of Scilly, but not having seen them, I stretched over towards the Penmarks, and on the 23d, at four A. M. I discovered one of the enemy's frigates, made a signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit until four P. M. when His Majesty's ship Diamond, in company with the Artois, Santa Margaritta, and Diana, engaged and ran her on shore near the Penmark Rocks, where they lashed her beam ends, disabled and irrecoverably lost. I understand from the report of several officers, that she was La Felicite, of 40 guns, upon a cruise, and had left Brest in days.

Having seen two ships, corvettes, to windward of Point de Ras, I gave chase, in company with His Majesty's ship Arethusa, when the enemy stood into the bay of Hodiernes, and anchored off the Gamelle rocks; perceiving my intention of closing with them, they got under weigh and ran aground under cover of three batteries. The two ships continued engaging till a quarter past six P. M. when the corvettes made went by the board, and the crews got on shore.

I immediately ordered our boats manned and armed, with directions to put themselves under Sir Edward Pellew's orders, and to let the enemy's ships on fire, or otherwise destroy them; which service was fully performed, he having represented to me that there were from twenty to thirty killed and wounded in the Alert, and a greater number in L'Espion; and that it

was impossible to remove the wounded to the two frigates, as many of them could not have suffered in so doing. For the sake of humanity I judged it proper to let them remain, as the enemy's vessels were bighted and scuttled, the rocks appearing through their bottoms; and it being impossible to get them off, it would have occasioned much delay, being then only nine leagues from Brest; I therefore brought away fifty two prisoners, and stood to sea.

I have great pleasure in saying, that the destruction of the French vessels was obtained with very trifling loss, as will be seen in the margin, and that every effort was made by the officers and men in the different ships, in the execution of their duty, which was performed with the utmost alacrity, and will, I trust, meet with their Lordships' approbation.

I beg leave to add, that the Squadron the 27th instant recaptured the Queen of London, from Jamaica; also the Mary, a brig from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with furs, indigo, &c. &c.

* Diamond, 5 wounded.
San a Margaritta, 1 wounded.

A list of French ships of war destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. on the 23d of August, 1794.

Le Felicite, 40 guns, 18 pounders, 350 men.

L'Espion, 18, 9, 200.
Alert, 18, 9, 200.

The two last ships were formerly in our service.

September 4 and 5.

We are still without any news from Paris of later date than the 1st of the present day. They were certainly carried on with a considerable degree of heat and animosity. The parties seem to have been nearly balanced; and the decision of the question respecting the organization of the committees, the great point upon which they seem to have been at variance, must have determined which of those parties possessed the confidence of the National Convention. From the freedom of debate which at last prevails in that Assembly, it is at least certain that the majority dare speak their minds, and their decrees will now be the result, not of the interested and factious views of a few individuals, but of the collective opinions of the Representatives of the people of France.

A new massacre is predicted at Paris by those who view every scene of blood, if it is confined to France, with joy and satisfaction. We who delight not in massacres, wherever they take place, and whatever set of men hold their victims, we, who have a little pity left even for those whose blood flows in the capital of the French Republic; we earnestly hope, that our former speculations may be justified, viz. that the changes which lately taken place would be favourable to the interests of humanity, and that the new Government would found their authority upon the confidence of the people of France, which could only be acquired and maintained by the justice and lenience of their administration.

A very alarming report has prevailed in the city during the last two days, that nine sail of French line of battle ships, full of troops, sailed from Brest the beginning of last month for the West Indies. That a hostile fleet of that force was out has been ascertained by the testimony of the masters of several neutral vessels; but it was at first generally imagined that their object was the intercepting of the homeward bound Indian men, which took shelter in Galway Bay.

These, however, having so fortunately escaped, it is now much feared that the destination of this Squadron was different from what was at first apprehended, and apprised of our weakness in the West Indies, the