

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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H A G U E, April 3.

THE Committee of Marine has put in commission the following men of war: the Liberty, of 74 guns commanded by Mr. Winter, at present a French general of division; the Hater general of 74 guns commanded by Mr. Hory; the Revolution formerly Prince Frederick, of 64 guns, commanded by Mr. Blois de Trelong; the Equality, of 64, commanded by Mr. Reimtion; the Dordrech, of 94 guns, Capt. Lucas; the Fraternity, of 64, Capt. Gervais; the Delle, of 50 guns, Capt. Reinheide; and 8 frigates.

April 4.

The West India Council, which in 1793 was instead of the West India Company, has been abolished, and a council for the affairs of the Colonies in the West Indies substituted for it.

The inhabitants of Dutch Flanders have petitioned the Assembly to be incorporated with the province of Holland or Zealand. The States General have resolved to adhere to the stipulations with the Swiss as far as relates to the appointments as well as that of Waldeck, from the regulations of the 27th of March. The exportation of all naval stores has been forbidden, since the 27th of March.

On the 22d of March the States General resolved to confirm the acts of the French administration in the countries of the Generality. They determined to support the demonstration in the Elector Palatine, relative to the Marquisate of Bergen op Zoom; to remonstrate for themselves against the conduct of the French Commandant of Breda, who had seized all the vessels in that neighbourhood; and to represent that the general requisition of the 27th of Jan. being complied with by the whole Republic, ought to prevent particular and subsequent requisitions.

FRANKFORT, April 3.

Letters from Lemberg of the 16th ult. state that two Russian officers are arrived there for the purpose of purchasing corn in Galicia for the use of the persecuted Poles. Thus is the unhappy country, once the granary of Europe, reduced to the necessity of depending on Foreign Powers for subsistence.

The King of Denmark has ordered four ships of the line and three frigates to cruise at the mouth of the Elbe.

H A N O V E R, April 13.

The French have abandoned the Province of Croningen. This retrograde motion is ascribed by the French themselves to the Peace concluded with Prussia; and to the withdrawing and embarkation of the English troops.

General Count de Walmoden, is still at Osnabruck; the Hanoverian head quarters are at Wilderhausen regiment of infantry which surrendered itself prisoners of war to the French at Nieuport, it is said, are already exchanged.

On the 5th inst. a Prussian train of artillery, consisting of eight howitzers, 10 pounders, and ninety-six ammunition waggons, passed through Hamelen, towards Westphalia, and the next day the field equipage of the King arrived at Fishbeck, near Hamelen, on its way to Westphalia. But we now learn that their further progress has been countermanded.

Extract of a letter from Toulon.

Nothing is more certain than the capture of the English ship of the line, Berwick—it is confirmed by a letter from the representative, Le Tourneur, of the French people—and the said ship is now coming to anchor in the road of Toulon.—But the fruit of the engagement, which took place

in the taking of that ship, has not proved so satisfactory as it had been anticipated. Two of our ships of the line, *La Victorie*, *ci-devant l'Antifederaliste*, and *Le Timoleon*, have been very much damaged, and have also just arrived—and every nerve is straining to refit them with all dispatch. The *Censeur* and *Le Ca Ira* have been taken by our enemies, in sight of our squadron, which was superior in number, but could not give them any assistance. The captain of the *Censeur*, and the citizen *Benoit*, a distinguished seaman, were killed, after a very gallant action. Four of our ships only were able to engage with our enemies, occasioned by the deranging of our squadron, in a gale of wind, a few days previous to their getting sight of the enemy.

The squadron is now rallying at the Isles of *Arvieres*—they are in number eleven ships of the line. The frigates *La Courageuse*, *la Junon*, and *l'Abondance*, which are lying in our roads to convey the transports intended for the expedition against the island of Corfica, have received orders to join the squadron.

The troops which were on board several of the transports were reloaded, and let out for the army of Italy, as well as the commanders and others employed in that expedition. The military courts beyond description. They are determined upon repairing the loss of the *Censeur* and *Le Ca Ira*, upon the mountains of Italy.

A few days ago was launched here the *Figueres*, an eighty gun ship.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

11 Germinal, March 31.

The sections of the Tueries, of the Piques and De Individibility, came to intreat the Convention to stand to its post, and to save the country. The speaker of the sections, whose name is said to be Julian, of the Tueries, was vigorously summoned by Edouard and many others, who accused him of being a Cavalier of the Dagger. This citizen with firmness continued reading his petition, which will be inserted in the bulletin.

Boursault, who had been in commission in the Western departments, gave the information respecting the war with the Couhans.

The temporary commander of the armed force of the department of Menz wrote to him, that on the 8th of Germinal, forty Generals of the Couhans had acknowledged the Republic of France, and have been intimidated by 500 of their subalterns—the tri-coloured cockade had been substituted to the symbols of royalty.

The shoutings of *Vive la Republique*, replaced those of *Vive le Louis XVII.*

On the 27th of March, 600 Couhans were at Rennes, with their chiefs, to agree upon a general pacification. That victory of humanity deserves much more glory than those obtained by force.

This news given by Boursault was received with the greatest applause.

The section of les Quinze Vingts came to claim the constitution of 1793—they call the attention of the assembly upon the subsistances, and upon the credit of the assignats, and restore our rights to us, said the Orator—we will have the liberty—give Paris a municipality—long live the indivisible, democratic Republic, for ever and ever.

Palet, the President, answered the petitioners with much firmness and wisdom.

Tallien made some remarks upon the intrigue which has produced that petition, and moved that it, with the President's answer should be printed and posted up, that the inhabitants of the suburbs might be informed of the opinion which is just presented in their name.

This motion was interrupted by the shout-

ings of some people in the galleries, but was adopted by the Assembly.

A deputation of the section of l'Homme Arme came to felicitate the assembly on its decree, by which it adopted the previous question on the invoking of the primary assemblies. The orator traced rapidly the table of the engagements, which the convention had yet to fulfil: and is it at this moment, said he that you will quit your post? No no! Continue to merit the confidence of your country, and give her happiness abundance and peace.

This address was received amidst unanimous applauses.

Craffoux demanded wherefore they eluded continually a demand to repeatedly bro't forward, so reasonable, and so proper to calm the inquietudes of the good citizens; that of printing the list of the detained, and the motives of their arrest? It is, said he, because royalism is busy in all parts.

(Murmurs.)

Ruamps, Yes, yes; and the Muscadines also; and Monnet will tell you that the committee of general surety has given them 30,000 to assassinate us.

It is certain, cried a member, that the present government will destroy France.

Craffoux continue. It is no longer in virtue of laws that imprisonments are made; many are made without motives; the motives for others are, that a person in his section had his seat on one side, instead of the other. I demand that we do not confine ourselves to making a declaration, but that we put principles in execution, and that the committee of general surety be bound to make a report on this subject.

The observations of Craffoux were accompanied by the most violent tumult. The president put on his hat. Bourgeois ran to the tribune: he was unanimously repulsed. Geynard obtained leave to speak on a motion of order, he added, that it was by declaiming incessantly against the government that they destroyed all confidence and rivaled the convention itself. He demanded, that in all deliberations the convention should be a slave to its rules, to the end that passions, personalities, and private interests may no longer take place of the public good.

Penjeres requested the assembly not to destroy itself in its own bosom, but to open its eyes on the situation of France.

The section of Unity entered, and demanded, 1st. The punishment of the great culprits who had sullied the name of representatives of the people, 2d. Means to rid the national representation of ignorance, unskillfulness, and speculation. (Murmurs.) 3d. A solemn discussion on the article introduced into the constitution, which permits reunion under the name of popular societies.

The assembly decreed honourable mention, and insertion in the bulletin.

Thuriot rose to point out the errors, which he had existed in this petition. They wish, says he, to modify the constitution. The assembly supported its decree.

Bossy d'Anglas brought forward a report on subsistances. A great noise was heard without; a great number of citizens entered the hall, crying *Vive la Republique*. The president put on his hat. The hall was filled; Bread, Bread, *Vive la Republique*. The convention rose in a mass, and repeated the last cry. Many members demanded leave to speak; the tumult prevented them for a long time.

Legendre was heard. The evil minded said he—He was immediately interrupted.

Merlin of Thionville. The citizen whom you see here, informs me that they have come with no evil intentions—(No, no)—but they have united in mass, the better to make known their necessities, that full of confidence in the national representation—(Yes, yes)—far from imposing by their num-