

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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L I S B O N, July 2.

THE captain of one of our merchant vessels arrived from the bay of All Saints, in 57 days, says, that eight French frigates had done very considerable damage on the coast of Africa, and that they had already burnt 38 ships, both English, Dutch and Portuguese, who were concerned in the slave trade. They took the merchandize and people from the vessels, set the negroes at liberty, and then burnt the vessels.

P A R I S, August 29.

The Republicans of the camp of Marly, without arms, this morning accepted the new Constitution, amidst the cries of Vive la Republique, and firing of cannon. A single man only, a Corporal, when the Constitution was presented to him for acceptance, said, "I will not agree to it." "Thou art free," it was answered, thou mayest explain the motives which determine thy conduct." He re-entered his tent, and was ashamed to see the Constitution accepted by all his comrades. When all had given their assent they demanded to be placed to their guns, and a general discharge announced to the Despots, that the Republicans are not to be vanquished, as the Royalists would have it believed.

The following addresses were presented to the Convention by the section du Mail (formerly William Tell) and the section of the Champ Elysees at the bar, in the sitting of the twenty-eighth instant, before the acceptance of the Constitution by the army of Marly:

FROM DU MAIL.

"Love and confidence are the safe guards of governments. As soon as the last King ceased to be surrounded by his people, he ceased to be powerful. The Constituent Assembly, founders of liberty, acknowledged the necessity of removing the armed force to a distance from the Executive power. It knows that it was the sure means of arriving at tyranny. By what fatality is it, that a popular government appears to imitate the conduct of Despots? Wherefore all these troops about the Government? Are we besieged. Who should besiege us? All good citizens wish only a Government free and tranquil. The people have sworn to be free: they will be so, notwithstanding Despots and their bayonets." (Violent murmurs.)

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

August 23.

Mailhe. "I come in the name of your Committees of Legislation, of Public Safety, and of General Surety, to call your attention to the remainder of the societies called popular. It is them which yet agitate the torches of terrorism; it is them who sharpen the poignards of royalty. After the 14th of July, every one manifested his horror for the despotic government of a monarch; since the 9th Thermidor, every one abhors terrorism; but we appear to have forgot royalty. I know that the last evils are most present to the memory; but we must not forget interior evils, which are not less cruel. Indeed, there is a striking analogy between a royal government and a decemviral one. It is sufficient to trace a sketch of them, to convince the most incredulous, we shall slightly touch upon it; it is for our patriotic writers to perfect it.

"Before the 14th of July, a single man was all; there was no law, but his will; the people were nothing. Before the 9th Thermidor, a single man domineered in the name of the law, and had replunged the nation in its first error. Before the 14th of July, the old parchments took place of virtue, of talents, of honour and of probity. Before the 9th Thermidor, a Red Bonnet and a Jacobin ticket, took place of all."

After this discourse which was considerably lengthy, the Convention passed the

following decree:

"The National Convention after having heard the report of their Committee, decree, that all private assemblies, known under the name of Clubs and of Popular Societies, are abolished. In consequence, the hallserving for these meetings, shall be shut; the keys and papers shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commune."

August 26.

Villers. It is represented to us that the city of Nantz is a prey to terrorism, and that the peaceable citizens are daily menaced and evil treated. The truth is, they have had some movements of agitation; that there have been some very reprehensible doings; but that the culpable, who are few in number, will be punished. The good citizens are the majority, and it may be affirmed that the trouble commenced with those who have fallen victims to it. Nevertheless the law alone will pronounce; but be assured, the virtuous citizens are a great majority, and ready to join the numerous battalions who are preparing to put an end to the frightful war of Vendee. (Applauds.)

August 27.

A Member observed, you have already learnt by a letter from our Colleagues at Lyons, that the Royalists have essayed, but in vain to royalise the inhabitants. Here is a letter from our colleague Bollet, in mission in the department of the Boire, which gives the details. It is dated the 2d of the month.

"The 23d Thermidor, a handful of Royalists presented themselves to the inhabitants of the commune of Cherrieres. They carried a white flag, decorated with emblems of Royalty, and harangued the citizens who surrounded them from curiosity. Immediately upon the haranguers discovering that their enterprise did not succeed, 12 or 13 simpletons alone remaining with open mouths listening to the Charlatans, they soon retired.—The next day the young Royalists, would continue to preach Royalty and pillage, but they were no better seconded than their masters, and they were obliged to conceal themselves. I have caused some dragoons to advance, and the tri-colored flag to fly in the place which had been dishonored by the white one. [Applause.]

Garas. It is only too true that the Emigrants and refractory priests preached every where discontent, anarchy, disorder, pillage, and the assassination of Patriots. How is it that the Convention is not informed of these facts? Why do not the committees make them known? I demand that all be made known to the Convention, and that the committee make a report in three days.

The Convention decreed the sending of Denizel into the department of La Manche, in which the malevolent endeavour to excite trouble.

Desfermont, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read some official pieces from the West-Indies, which gave an account of the taking of St. Lucia, of having beaten the fleet of the enemy, and seized an immense quantity of powder, of balls, cartouches, tulis, tents, &c.

Sieyes. I come, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, to announce to you that we have received official dispatches by which we learn that the King of Spain has ratified the treaty of peace concluded at Basle between our Ambassador and that of his Catholic Majesty. (He read the ratification and it was ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.)

Tallien, in the name of the committee of public safety, presented to the Convention, one of the brave Republicans, who, in the affair of Quiberon, deserted from the emigrants, who had been taken out of the prisons in England, to increase the armament. He whom Tallien presented, after having submitted to the most cruel treatment before he joined the traitors of their country, engaged himself at length, determined

to desert as soon as he reached the shore of his native country. And he accordingly deserted the first opportunity, and gave an account at the general quarters, of the force and means of the enemy. Hoche thought this citizen might effectually serve the expedition he meditated: he, therefore, offered him the conduct of a column, which he accepted, and promised that in twenty-four hours, the fort of Ponthievre would be ours. The next day the fort was taken, and the army of the enemy destroyed.—This courageous soldier was re-compensated immediately on the field of battle, and was raised to the degree of Lieutenant of cavalry.

The President gave him the fraternal embrace, and the Convention confirmed him in his office, and granted him two horses, and a complete equipment.

Tallien declared that this citizen should again fight the enemy, and contribute to exterminate the Brigands thrown on the shores in Le Poitou.

L O N D O N, August 25.

The vanguard of Lord Moira's army, as it is termed, did not fail, as it was proposed, on Friday. This evening is fixed for their departure. They are to direct their course, it is believed, for the island of Normouster, to endeavour at a co operation with Charette.—The General, we believe, is indebted to the ingenious friends of his cause in England, for his recent successes. The Paris papers, which have latterly been prone to anticipate disaster, do not even allude to any recent movement on the part of the Royalists.

The orders of Admiral Duncan were unequivocally to sink, burn, and destroy such of the Dutch vessels of war as he might fall in with, and to make, from the cannon's mouth, a declaration of War, which has for some months past been virtually a carrying on between this country and the United States of Holland.

August 26.

The papers, instead of confirming the report of Pichegru's having been repulsed in an attempt to cross the Rhine, say that he was prevented on the 12th, by the swelling of the River; but on the 13th, and 14th, and 15th, he carried over six columns of his army.—They neither mention where this operation was effected, nor whether any opposition was made to it by the Austrian troops.

A letter from Cleves says, that a Dutch squadron of 12 ships of the line, and 18 frigates is to co-operate with a French squadron sitting out at Dunkirk.

The alacrity of the Russian squadron in sailing in quest of the Dutch squadron, on the first notice, has been much insisted upon as a proof of the great assistance our Russian alliance is likely to afford to our naval operations. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, depended so little upon their assistance, that they sent out a British force more than a match for that of the Dutch.

B O S T O N, October 9.

INTERESTING.

So abundant is the harvest in France, and so much cheaper are provisions likely to be there, than they are here, that the French agents in this country have received orders to discontinue the purchase and shipment of provisions, and to dispose of any they may at present have purchased but not shipped.

We congratulate the public, on an occurrence, which must in every point of view be interesting. The plentiful harvest in France, will be a theme of exultation to every friend to the two nations. It insures the establishment of their Republican system of Government; and will reduce amazingly the exorbitant prices of provisions in this country.—The American farmer never had