

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. X.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1795.

[No 519.]

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation known by the name of DEEP GULLY, within eight miles from Newbern, on Trent road, lately the property of Andrew Blanchard, deceased. It contains nearly four hundred and fifty acres of land, and has several small buildings on different parts of it.

For terms apply to

James Carney,
Edward Pasteur,
Isaac Cole.

December 26.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,
A SMALL PARCEL OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

MYSTERIES of U-
dolphi,
Man of the World,
Features of the Treaty,
Monarchy,
Guthrie's Geography,
Morie's do.
Do. do. abridged,
American Revolution,
French do.
Cheselden's Anatomy,
Life of Dr. Franklin,
Mythic Cottage,
President's Message,
State Trials,
Gibbon's Surveying,
Cox's view of the U. S.

Life of Dumoulier,
Homer's Island,
Louisia,
Brislot on American com-
merce,
Thompson's works,
Mirror,
Sorrow's of Werter,
Man of feeling,
Travels of Cyrus,
Royal captives,
Rural walks,
Church prayer book,
American war,
Ovid's act of love,
Dictionaries,

MAPS OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DO. OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dec. 26.

Newbern Post-Office, Dec. 24th, 1795.

DURING the year 1796, the mails of the United States will be carried, between this and the neighbouring Office's, as follows:

NORTHERN MAIL.

From Washington to Newbern once a week.

Leave Washington every Wednesday by 6 P. M. and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Newbern on Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Washington by 5 P. M.

WESTERN MAIL.

From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneborough and Kinston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning.* Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Raleigh the next Monday by 6 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

From Newbern to Wilmington, once in two weeks.

Leave Newbern every other Friday noon, and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 6 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Wilmington every other Tuesday noon, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A. M.

F. X. MARTIN.

Letters sent for any of the above mails, should be sent a quarter of an hour before the time of departure.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WENCH and two Children: one a girl ten years old, the other a boy in his fourth year. Enquire of the PRINTER.

December 19.

TO BE HIRED,

Half a dozen of strong NEGRO FELLOWS. Inquire of Monsieur Fouche's, near the Court-House.

Dec. 26.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE Russian Squadron now in the North Seas, does not return to the Baltic this year. It is to winter at Portsmouth.

The Spanish fleet consisting of 22 sail of the line and 11 frigates, was anxiously expected at Genoa, where a vessel had arrived on the 22d of August from Barcelona, with the information that such a force was steering for that quarter.

According to the accounts from Franckfort, General CLAIRFAIT, after directing various operations, by which he thought he had prevented the French from crossing the Rhine at Nieuwied, repaired to Dusseldorf to prevent their passing there, and saw them pass.

For the purpose of accelerating the negotiations with the Empire, General Jourdan seems to consider himself as a more able negotiator than Citizen Barthelemy.

A gentleman remarked on the conduct of Ministers in sending into France stores and provisions, "That feeling themselves frustrated in their project of reducing the country by famine, they were now seized with remorse of conscience for having entertained the detestable intention of starving twenty five millions of people and were resolved to make amends for their fault by a gratuitous restoration of the means of subsistence which they had withheld."

SEPT. 21.

The Artois frigate, of 28 guns Capt. Sir EDWARD NAGLE, arrived at Plymouth, on Thursday with dispatches from Quiberon Bay. The Bellerophon, Lord Cranston, one of Lord Cornwallis's squadron had put back to Falmouth, having received some damage in a gale of wind.

Lord Bideport with ten of the heavier ships of his squadron, passed up Channel on Thursday, the blockade of Belle Isle abandoned, and Vice Admiral Cornwallis left with a sufficient force to keep open the communication with the Royalists at Poitou.

To the above information has been added a report of an action between the Royalists and Republicans, in which the latter lost 2000 men by the sword, and 2000 by desertion. Such reports too much resemble the stories from the same quarter, that preceded the disaster at Quiberon, to deserve any attention.

Letters from Berlin assert, that an express arrived there about the 6th of August, from his Britannic Majesty to the King of Prussia, earnestly requesting his good offices with the French Republic without delay, in favour of the Emigrants, particularly six regiments made prisoners in the unfortunate expedition against Quiberon, the greater part of these prisoners being officers and gentlemen of Brittany, and that to spare the effusion of human blood, instead of the rigour of the law, a pure act of humanity might be exerted. The King of Prussia, it is added, acceded to this request in its fullest extent.

One of the Ministerial Papers, from being a most vehement advocate both for the policy and the probability of the War being continued, was, on Saturday, as suddenly as unaccountably, converted into an advocate for Peace, and into an admirer of the great things achieved by the French, compared to the very little things achieved by the Emperor.

The Emperor, however, has beaten the French hollow in every achievement; he has conjured more money out of British coffers into his own than the French ever could do since they were a Nation.

An almost entire abolition of the seigniorial rights is now talked of in Denmark as the only salutary reform left unexecuted since the Administration of Count Bernstorff. The Danish Government, it is observed, in thus abolishing the remains of despotism, and correcting whatever is defective in the Admi-

nistration of a Prince, promises the nation a degree of liberty superior to that of any other kingdom.

The territories newly acquired, or rather stolen by the Emperor in Poland, are to be called North Austria.

De Foe seems, in the following two lines in his *June Divine*, to have parodied the old proverb of *Cod feeds meat but the Devil feeds cooks.*

Our GOVERNMENTS from Heaven might first appear,
But GOVERNORS come from the Lord knows where.

Most of the large ships employed in the coal trade, some of which carry eight or ten carriage guns, have obtained Letters of Marque against the Dutch.

September 22.

The Discovery sloop of war, captain Vancouver, arrived at Limerick, on the 13th inst., in company with the homeward bound East India fleet, having completely effected the object of her execution, and made some important discoveries on the North West coast of America.

A Frenchman, son of the Ingenieur Royal of France, has invented a mortar, by which shells are thrown without powder, and with equal velocity. An ingenious mechanic at Birmingham, is employed upon the fabrication of this mortar, which operates by a spring.

There remains no doubt of Russia, Prussia, and Austria having agreed on a definitive treaty for the boundaries of their honourable acquisitions in Poland.

BASLE, September 1.

To-morrow judgment is to be passed on those persons who were concerned in the late insurrection, and who have been guilty of conspiracy and rebellion. Many of our citizens appear but too sensible of the necessity of their execution. An opposition has, however, been formed, at the head of which are the Senators Fully, Lavater, and Burkly. None of these are actuated by what are called Revolutionary sentiments; they appear to be inspired only by a love of justice, and of their country.

Lavater, so well known by his Treatise of Physiognomy, and by his Philanthropy, has conducted himself like a truly virtuous man. Neither threats nor insults have been able to deter him, in his efforts to combine moderation with justice.

He has proposed, among others, the two following questions to the Judges.

1. Can the same person, in a criminal case, be at once accuser, party, examiner, and judge?
2. Is the person who committed a fault to be answerable and punishable for all the possible consequences which may be the result of his original error?

But in spite of this interposition, the preparations for the execution of these unfortunate men still continue. If they are put to death, it is to be feared that much danger will spring from their ashes; and when this town, hitherto so flourishing, shall flow with the blood of its own citizens, then shall we have to regret that the ears of the majority were shut to the counsels of such men as Lavater and Fully; names which are mentioned even by strangers with respect.

VIENNA, August 29.

Baron Bartenstein, appointed by his Imperial Majesty to preside at the Congress of Pacification between France and the Empire, is making preparations to set out from hence. He will quit this capital in three or four weeks.

FRANCKFORT, September 1.

It would appear that the hopes of peace, which have been entertained for two months