

waters, accompanied with the most accurate chart or plan of the said river, that can be obtained.

"Resolved, That the copy of the act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government, be transmitted to the general assembly of Maryland without delay, and that it be proposed to the said assembly, to unite with this legislature in an application to Congress, that in case Congress shall deem it expedient to establish the permanent seat of government of the United States, on the banks of the Patowmack, so as to include the cession of either State, or a part of the cession of both States, this assembly will pass an act for advancing a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to the use of the general government, and to be applied in such manner as Congress shall direct, towards erecting public buildings; the said assembly of Maryland, on their part, advancing a sum not less than three-fifths of the sum advanced by this State, for the like purpose."

NORFOLK, JANUARY 2.

By the ship Union, James Tucker, master, in 29 days from Ostend, we have the following information:

That the Emperor's troops in Ghent finding the patriotic army was marching to take possession of the town, ordered the town gates to be shut, and that no one should be permitted to go in or out, except waggons with provisions on market-days. A number of the patriotic troops concealed themselves in the provision waggons, and when they got within the gates seized on the centinels, and opened a passage for all the patriotic troops to enter; they immediately laid siege to the garrison, which they got possession of in about five or six days—that a great number of lives were lost, and about one half the town destroyed—that Bruges was seized on and taken possession of in a few hours, by the patriotic troops, from whence the whole of the patriotic army (having collected themselves in one body) went and laid siege to Brussels, before which they lay when the ship left Ostend.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this place, dated November 5.

"The introduction of flour from the United States into the French West-India islands, is prolonged until June next."

LEXINGTON, (KENTUCKE) OCTOBER 31.

On Thursday last, it was so dark from about two o'clock until about half after four in the evening, that the inhabitants of this place were obliged to have lighted candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the cause of the darkness; some suppose it proceeded only from an uncommon thick fog or clouded atmosphere; whilst others are of opinion that some immense opaque body passing at that time between the body of the sun and the earth was the cause. All objects had that yellow appearance which they have in a great eclipse of the sun.

FAYETTEVILLE.

On the 12th of October last, in the national assembly of France, after an important discussion on the question of the style and title of their king, it was resolved, that, "in future, the king's only title should be ROI DES FRANCOIS." On this occasion, the hall resounded with repeated acclamations of "VIVE LE ROI DES FRANCOIS."

In the northern nations of Europe, punishments are exceedingly exemplary. The king of Sweden has lately confirmed the sentences of death against Major-General Kaulbore, and a Vice-Admiral of his fleets, who were to be shot for cowardice.

From the Virginia Gazette.

Messrs. HANSON and BOND,

Gentlemen,

Actuated by a desire of seeing every virtuous action promulgated, and having now in my hands several extracts from the Paris Journals, of September and October last, I have attempted a translation of the enclosed passage. I have endeavoured in the translation to render the true sense of the French original. I leave it altogether to you to judge whether it is worthy a place in your paper.

I am your's &c.

"THE sitting of this day was attended with a moving circumstance. The inhabitants of a village, or rather cottage, all cultivators of the earth, came

to offer to the immediate wants of their country, eight hundred livres. They were applauded by tears, which proceeded from those emotions which real virtue inspires; and were desired to take a seat in the midst of the assembly, when Mr. de Clairmont Tonnerre addressed them with that kindness and affability he so remarkably possesses. Though the assembly were not surprized at, they were sensibly affected by, this example of virtue in the aetial class of cultivators."

SPEECH of M. le Duc de ROCHEFOCAULT, in the National Assembly of France, on the establishment of the liberty of the French press.

MESSIEURS,

SURROUNDING nations talk much of the great revolution which this country has effected for itself. But the work is but half done. We have undoubtedly destroyed many intrusions on the liberty of the subject. Lettres de Cachet are now no more! The Bastille is in ruins! French troops no longer march at the word of imperious and unlicensed authority, into the houses and over the property of the unoffending subject. No! they have vindicated their character in ranking themselves as citizens rather than soldiers. We have obtained, it is true, fair and honest liberty in debate. But this—all this—is establishing a free constitution only by halves. How shall posterity—how shall those who might value us afterwards, feel and perceive that we have done right, unless we are able to transmit to them, by means of a free press, the result of all our thoughts? Then only can they determine, coolly and deliberately, that, feeling as men, we have acted as such.—That the whole country, nearly as one individual, rose together, and sick of oppression, that seemed to know no bound, vindicated its claims to be heard and redressed.

Without the establishment of a free press, all the great work, that now only waits the completing hand, falls unfinished, and may die unremembered.

Our sons, who can only judge from what they see, and feel from what they read, may impute to their fathers motives which they knew not, and sources of action which never guided their conduct. On these grounds, let all we have done be fairly delivered down by our writers to posterity. Let there be in the fair freedom of the press, an open and liberal canvass of our deeds, an investigation of our conduct, a fair blame or an honest praise of all that Frenchmen have dared to do, and been obliged to suffer.

But, Messieurs, great as this advantage would be, which would thus result to ourselves from free prints, yet they will continue, under due regulations, to be the daily, the hourly monitors of those who are to live after us—who are to guard what we have transmitted to them—and who may learn to avoid, by such means, any thing we may have done amiss.

A free press, I hold to be the great safeguard on all law, and all morals.

It is the supplement to that due restriction of smaller offences which the law points out, but for times cannot reach.

It is the perpetual thorn in the side of those whose petty infringements of the orders of society, amount not to crimes, but yet pollute the source of honour and virtue—which avoid public cognizance, yet wound domestic peace—which creep away from the hands of justice, and yet leave all their malignity behind them? The perpetrators of such offences ever dread the press: and, therefore, by honest and brave men, ever should the due freedom of the press be cherished!

If we want precedent—if we need example, to exhort us to that which is right—look to England, who long have enjoyed freedom, and, therefore, judging of its blessings, have secured by free writing, what freemen have achieved.

In the diurnal publications of that country, are to be found much that does honour to human genius, and the best rights of human nature.

Why should Frenchmen, then, fear to make an experiment, that a country whose system of jurisprudence is the admiration of all enlightened people, has found to be so salutary, and so effective to the rights of its citizens?

Let us then, my countrymen, throw aside those unworthy shackles, that still fetter our opinions! Let us finish the great work, that now we have but begun! Let us—in the name and vindication of all that is most dear to us—this day establish—

A FREE PRESS—FOR FRANCE!

Of what have we to be alarmed? What publication of our sentiments have we cause to dread?

Bodily will I ever for all present—None! Then let concealment no longer mark the councils of this country. Let silence and secrecy—let planted spies and premeditated information, die with

that dungeon to which their votaries were destined!

Frenchmen, my dear countrymen, are free! Let that be recorded, that its remembrance may live forever—that when written, it may not be erased,—and that its impression may instigate to every great deed, let this day deliver to our posterity—

The ESTABLISHED FREEDOM of the PRES!

MARRIED—At Wilmington, on Sunday last, Mr. RICHARD WATSON to Miss TOMPKINS.

— Mr. PETER MAXWELL, to Mrs. REBECCA GUBERD.

— Mr. HUGH WADDELL, to Miss HERON.

An act directing the collector of impost and other duties, to collect the same for the use of this State, until the Congress of the United States shall make provision for that purpose, and to repeal an act, passed at Hillsborough, in 1784.

BE it enacted by the general assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all collectors in the several ports in this State, and all other persons, whose duty it has been to collect tonnage duties, or any other imposts or duties on goods imported into this State, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to demand and receive the same, as by law directed, for the use of the State, until such time as the Congress of the United States shall have made the necessary laws, and officers shall be appointed to collect duties for the benefit of the United States of America.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the act passed at Hillsborough in April, 1784, for imposing a duty or tax in aid of the public revenue, and upon the different articles therein mentioned, sold at auction or public vendue, and for regulating auctioneers and vendue masters, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and made void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been made.

Read three times and ratified in general assembly, the day of 1789.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, S. S.
S. CABARRUS, S. H. C.

PRICES CURRENT.—FAYETTEVILLE.

DOLLARS, 13s. a 136d.

Tobacco second quality,	45s. a 50s.
Wheat,	86d. a 96d.
Flour, per barrel,	50s.
Flaxseed,	76d. a 8s.
Indian Corn,	4s.
Beet,	5d.
Pork, per hundred wt.	40s.
Butter,	1s.
Yellow,	1s.
Beef,	50s. a 60s.
Perkins, per lb.	2s.
alt,	7s.
Rum, West India, per bill.	8s.
— New England,	66d.
Iron, per lb.	4d.
Steel,	2s. a 3s.
Soap,	16d. a 2s.

TAKEN out of Mr. H. I. Lutterloh's wagon, on the road between Wilmington and Fayetteville, the following articles, viz.

- 13 striped silk waistcoat patterns,
- 2 red cloth ditto,
- 3 pieces spotted sattinet, different colours,

Should any of the above articles be offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped, and information given to Mr. Severin Eriehson, at Wilmington, or Mr. William Meng, at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, 1st February, 1790. t. f.

C A S H

Given for Clean COTTON and COTTON and LINEN RAGS, by the Printers hereof.