

ANECDOTES.

Of the late King of Prussia.

A REDUCED officer, who had served with great bravery as lieutenant-colonel during the war of seven years, repaired every day to the king's antichamber to solicit a pension. The king had often said to him, "have patience, I cannot at present do any thing for you." The officer was not repulsed and wherever he found the king he did not fail to importune him. The king, tired with this perseverance, ordered that he should be admitted no more. In the mean time a violent satire appeared against Frederick, who, contrary to his usual custom, promised a reward of fifty Louis d'ors to whomsoever should discover the author. The next day the lieutenant-colonel repaired to the palace, he was refused admittance. He persisted, however, urging, that he had something of importance to communicate to his majesty.—He is announced and enters. "have I not told you already, says Frederick, that I can do nothing for you at present?" "I require nothing, answered the officer, but your majesty has promised fifty louis to whomsoever should discover the author of the new pamphlet that is just appeared against your majesty—I am the author, punish the guilty man, but pay this money to my wife, that she may buy bread for my wretched children." "The devil confound you," said the king, "you shall go Spandau!" "Sire, I submit to your majesty's orders, with respect to myself, but the fifty louis." "In an hour's time your wife shall have them, wait a moment." The king sat down, wrote a letter, and gave it to officer, saying, "you will deliver this letter to the commandant of Spandau, and tell him that I forbid him to open it until he has dined." He then ordered the officer to be conducted to Spandau. He arrives there, and presents the letter to the commandant, with the orders he had received. The commandant dines: the whole time, is in the most cruel suspense, the letter is at last opened, and read as follows: "The bearer of this letter is appointed commandant of the fortresses of Spandau. His wife and children will be there soon with fifty louis. The former commandant of Spandau will repair to Potsdam, a better place awaits him."

** A place of confinement.*

TWO men had committed a murder upon Essex bridge, near Dublin, and were condemned to be executed upon the bridge. When the first was tied up the rope broke, and he fell into the water, but by swimming he escaped to the shore. His companion very earnestly requested that a strong rope might be procured for him, as he could not swim, and if he fell into the water he certainly would lose his life.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, MAY 15.

Abstract of the debate on the King's notification of hostilities between Great Britain and Spain.

M. de Biron rose first. After having said that never was peace more necessary, he concluded that the nation is on a footing to render itself respectable, and to demand that, faithful to the alliances entered into by Spain, they should not allow it to be oppressed by England, which country it would be highly impolitic in France to permit to become too powerful!!!

He then proposed to decree, that the president should wait upon the king, to thank him for the wise and prudent measures which he had already taken and that he should likewise be charged to express the entire confidence which the Assembly have in his wisdom to employ the means for preserving peace; and to entreat him to lay before the Assembly

the amount of the extraordinary expenses necessary for the armaments.

Mr. Alexander de Lameth was for having further information as to the cause of the rupture between the two courts; and contended against giving up to the king, or rather to his ministers, the dangerous power of making war or peace.

Mr. Dupont was for considering the question respecting the armament only.

Mr. Barnave supported the opinion of Mr. Lameth.

Mr. de Mirabeau maintained, that it was unreasonable, imprudent, impolitic, and unnecessary, to take into consideration the incidental motion of Mr. de Lameth, without having first considered the message of the king,—that whatever side of the question they should take the sovereignty of land or of sea, will always belong to the supreme executor of the law—that nothing is better known than this truth, that a power, necessarily subsisting in the first magistrate, is not an object of deliberation—that in prolonging this deliberation, they might materially injure the public quiet, and the security of commerce, by making the public consider this war as certain—that if the assembly suspended the orders given for the armament, it necessarily renders itself responsible for the events—that a supply for the equipment of 14 vessels is too moderate; so inconsiderable that it does not merit their exposing themselves to the danger of receiving complaints from the mercantile part of the community.

He further observed, that the armament proposed by the king, is only an act of prudence and caution—but, that the people will consider it as a signal for war, if they hesitate on the discussion of M. de Lameth: That if this armament conceal as they seem to fear, machiavelian principles, it will conceal at most, only a conspiracy of pignies.

It was necessary he said, to consider the message of the king demanding supplies for the armament, and then to make a short adjournment of the question.—"Whether the nation would entrust his majesty with the right of declaring peace or war?"

Several other members spoke for and against the motion, after which the following decree was agreed to.

The National Assembly decree, that the president do wait upon the king, to thank him for the measures he has taken for the preservation of peace, and likewise decrees that tomorrow the 16th of May, this constitutional question shall be put upon the order of the day—"Ought the nation to delegate to the sovereign the exercise of the right of making peace and war?"

From this debate which we could have wished, had our limits permitted to have given at full length, it is evident that the assembly entertain a suspicion of the aristocratic party, and many of them have avowed their fears lest the king's message be only a trap to draw in the Assembly into measures, which may ultimately end in their destruction, and in the advancement of the king's party.

If the Assembly were of opinion that a war were necessary it would be an absurd waste of time to consider, whether the king or the Assembly had the right of making it—but the opinion that generally prevails in Paris is certainly against war.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber's plantation in Bladen county, called SUMMERTON, on the West side of the Waacumaw Lake, containing about five hundred acres; whereon is a good two-story dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out-houses.—Cash, negroes, or merchantable produce, delivered at Wilmington, will be received in payment.

GEORGE GIBBS.

If the said plantation is not sold by the first of December next, it will be rented out yearly.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1790. 49.

WANTED.

AS an Apprentice to the Sadler's business, a Lad about 14 years of age, who has had some schooling, and of reputable connections. None need apply that cannot be well recommended.

THOMAS C. MURPHY.

To the PUBLIC.

Printing-office, August 9, 1790.

THE proprietor of this publication, begs leave to acknowledge the patronage and encouragement received from the public, and the subscribers in particular: and at the same time does hereby inform them, that 52 papers from the beginning, completes the first volume, or one year's subscription: which will be on the 6th day of September next, when all arrearages for the same ought to be paid up, that the work may not be discontinued, and that their papers will be forwarded by the post as usual—but should any choose to discontinue their subscription, they are requested to signify the same to the person who received it, as the first subscription is to be deemed good until forbid.

The terms the ensuing year will be **THREE HARD DOLLARS**, or an equivalent in paper, at the current exchange—one half to be paid at the commencement of the year, one quarter in six months, the other quarter at the end of the year. Those who did not become subscribers at No 1, are to receive 52 papers from the number they entered at, before there year's subscription will be completed.

The *North-Carolina Chronicle* &c. will in future be published in quarto, on a large demy sheet, and will contain, besides the latest foreign and domestic intelligence, the price current at Fayetteville—a regular journal of the proceedings of Congress, and the laws of the United States, which the subscribers to this Gazette will receive one week earlier than in any other paper southward of Philadelphia—a sketch of the proceedings of the assembly of North-Carolina—politics—miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse—hints on agriculture, commerce, manufactures, arts and sciences.

As few advertisements are inserted in this Gazette, it is proposed that each paper shall contain a portion of **CARVER'S TRAVELS** into the interior parts of North America, and be continued regularly until the journal shall be completed.—This paper being published in a quarto form, will render it very convenient to be bound up in volumes, which will contain, besides other useful matter, that complete and valuable history.

Copper Stills.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has established a **COPPER and TIN WARE MANUFACTORY**, in this town; where may be had **STILLS** of all sizes. Also—All kinds of **COPPER and TIN WARE**—which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Old Stills repaired on the shortest notice.

Cash given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

JOHN NAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 31. t. f.

IN pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Fayetteville, December 1789: Will be sold, on the first Monday of November next at the court-house in Elisabeth Town. A house and lot in said town, being No. 113; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging: Also five hundred acres of land, situated on Black River, and a tract of land on Black River known by the name of Shaw's old Field; the whole in Bladen county, and being of the estate of the late James White esquire, deceased. Six months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM H. BEATY, Administrator.

Bladen August 10, 1790. 49.

ALL persons indebted to the late Doctor JOHN LEWIS of this place, for medicines, attendance, or otherwise, are requested to make payment speedily to the subscriber, there being a necessity for calling in his debts, to satisfy several large demands against his estate.

TRAUGOTT BAGGE, (Attorney for Dr. Lewis's Executor. Salem, August 4, 1790. 49.

FOR SALE.

A LOT on the West side of Green-street, near the bridge, on which is a good two story dwelling-house, just finished, with four rooms on a floor, and a tolerable kitchen; its situation for health and convenience is equal to any in the town—cash or produce will be received in payment. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

PETER PERRY, HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE, the corner of Green and 4th-streets, near Cochran's Mill,

- RUM of different kinds,
- Gin in casks,
- Wines,
- Iron,
- Steel,
- Coarse and fine Sals,
- Tea,
- Chocolate,

DRY GOODS of all sorts:

PRODUCE will be received in payment.

A generous price given for Bear and Otter Skins.

February 22. i. t. f.

THE subscriber being under the indispensable necessity of settling his affairs, he gives this notice to those whose debts have been a considerable time standing: That unless the same be immediately discharged, either in produce or money, or their obligations renewed; suits will be commenced without respect to persons, or further notice.

J. BURGWIN.

He has for sale in Wilmington.

A quantity of Grenada and St. Kitts Rum—Salt—Bar-Iron—Pots—Kettles &c. And he will take last year's Flaxseed in payment, or any other produce.

He has also to dispose of a set of Nuts for a Cyder Mill; and a large brass Clock Kettle. Likewise a very gentle Phatton, little worn.

Wilmington August 16, 1790. 49.

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby cautioned from receiving by any negotiation whatever, a note of hand, given by Col. James Porter field to the subscriber, for 25 bushels of Salt dated 8th March, 1790; which note I have lost out of my possession; and have this day received payment for the same, agreeable to the face of it, from said Porterfield; from which he is hereby discharged.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville 4, August 1790. 49.

FAYETTEVILLE. PRINTED at SIBLEY & HOWARD.