

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

A Town and Country Paper, Printed every Tuesday, by ALEXANDER MARTIN, for JOHN SIBLEY.

Vol. 1.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1793.

No 32.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

KING'S SPEECH.

December 14. Yesterday being the first day of the meeting of Parliament, his Majesty went to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, delivered the following most gracious speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have, in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose, and it is, on every account, a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

I should be happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices, which had been in a great measure checked by our firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequences of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force to support the civil magistrate.—The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connexion and concert with persons in foreign countries.

I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference, with respect to the internal affairs of France: but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies, the States General who have observed the same neutrality with myself, measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances

I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military forces, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessing of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honor to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due provision for the several branches of the public service.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any necessity for extraordinary expenses, which may for a time prevent the application of additional sums, beyond those which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my subjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes? But I am confident you will feel that those great ends will ultimately be best promoted by such exertions, as are necessary for our present and future safety and tranquillity; and it is a great consolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample resources for effectually defraying the expense of vigorous preparations, from the excess of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honorable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be directed to such measures, for the future government of those valuable possessions as shall appear, from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am persuaded it will be the object of your immediate consideration, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms.

You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the best pledge, that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the present security and the permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable sense of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of those sentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that constitution, which has so long protected the liberties, and promoted the happiness, of every class of my subjects.

In endeavoring to preserve and transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings which, under the favor of providence, you have, yourselves experienced, you may be assured of my zealous co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual, by the decided support of a free and loyal people.

December 15. A riot, attended with some circumstances of cruelty and persecution, has arisen at Manchester, and was not entirely quelled when the accounts came away. The populace there have embibed, it seems, the wretched error, that all those persons, however respectable by property and private character, who now discover a wish for Parliamentary reform, are enemies to the constitution of the country.

The mail from Flanders arrived yesterday. It brings an account of provisional elections of representatives in several towns of Flanders, and of decrees passed relative to municipal and commercial regulations. The inhabitants of Brussels have been invited by their representatives to make contributions of bedding, for the purpose of lodging the French troops in barracks, and not in houses.

Three companies of National Guards of an hundred men each, and one of cavalry, of the same number are to be raised in Brussels, from such persons, as may obtain a recommendation from the Society of Friends to Liberty and Equality; each person is to find his own arms and clothing.

Portsmouth, December 12. Private orders have come down here, to fit out the Victory, Royal-William, Ganges, Princess-Royal, and Queen; and men are now busily employed on them.

Orders are also come down for disembarking the marine officers on guardship duty, and embarking those on the roster, for foreign service, which takes place to-morrow, with the full war complement. This in orders.

The French have taken possession of the capital salt mines at Nauheim, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and made 150 men prisoners.