

Fayetteville Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1793.

[JUSTITIAN SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 43)

SEA LETTER.

The following is a copy of a blank Sea-Letter, or Passport, issued by the Supreme Executive of the Union, to the Captains of Ships or vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, bound to ports within the territories of the Belligerent powers: the letters are to be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and are to be in the English, Dutch, and French languages, conformable to the treaties with France and Holland.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

President of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting: **B**E it known, That leave and permission, are hereby given to master or commander of the called of the burthen of tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of bound for and laden with to depart on his said voyage, such having been visited, and the said having made oath before the proper officer, that the said belongs to one or more of the citizens of the United States of America, and to him or them only.

In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name to these presents, and affixed the seal of the United States of America thereto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of in the year of our Lord—Christ, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Molt Serene, Serene, molt Puissant, Puissant, High Illustrious, Noble, Honourable, Venerable, wise and prudent, Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens, Counsellors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries and Regents of all the good cities and places, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular, who shall see these presents, or hear them read. We make known, that the master of appearing before us, has declared upon oath, that the vessel, called the of the burthen of about tons, which he at present navigates, is of the United States of America, and that no subjects of the present belligerent powers have any part, so may God Almighty help him. And, as we wish to see the said master prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is, to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said master shall arrive, with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive the said master, with goodness, and to treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him, upon the usual tolls and expences, in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate, and frequent the ports, passes and territories, to the end to transact his business, where, and in what manner he shall judge proper: Whereof we shall be willingly indebted, In Witness and for cause whereof, we affix hereto the Seal of

FRENCH MARINE.

Abstract of the returns made on the 1st of March, of the state and present condition of the whole Navy of France.

PORT OF BREST.

Ships armed equipped, and ready for sea—1 of 118 guns, 2 of 110 guns; 1 of 80, and 10 of 74 guns.
Ships arming and preparing for sea, 3 of 80 guns, and 1 of 74.
Ships in good condition—5 of 74 guns.
Ships new built or building—7 of 74 guns.
Ships in want of repair—1 of 120 guns; 2 of 118; 2 of 80; and 11 of 74 guns.
Frigates—1 of 50 guns; 9 of 40, and 19 of 32, under repair.

PORT OF TOULON.

Ships of the line armed or arming 1 of 118 guns; 2 of 80, and 10 of 74. In want of repair—4 of 74. In condition—1 of 118 guns; 1 of 80, and 3 of 74 guns.
Frigates armed—5 of 40 guns; 2 of

32; armed as bomb-ketches 4.—Not completely armed, or in want of repair 6; old, 3.

PORT OF ROCHFORD.

Ships of the line—armed, 3 of 74 guns; arming, 1 of 74; new, 6 of 74 in good condition, 1 of 74; bad condition, 1 of 74.

Frigates—armed, 3 of 32; in good condition, 4 of 32; in want of repair, 2 new, 1; old, 2.

Besides the Phocion, of 74 guns, at the Windward Islands, and the Atalanta, of 32 guns, in the East-Indies.

There are also to be reckoned sloops and corvets, to the number of 41; all of which are in condition, and either armed or arming.

Several large ships are now ready to go out of dock; and orders have been given for the construction of 70 more ships of different sizes.

The following is a state of the Marine at Brest, on the 4th inst.

In the Road.

	Guns.
Le Republican,	110
L'Archile,	74
Le Tourville,	74
L'Experiment,	40
La Thetis,—Frigate	
La Concorde, do.	
La Sarveillante, do.	
La Reunion, do.	

Arming in the Port.

	Guns.
Le Terrible,	110
La Corte d'Or,	120
La Ci-devant Bretagne,	110
L'Auguste,	80
Le Suffen,	74
Le Superbe,	74
La Convention,	74

All these ships will be in the Road the middle of the ensuing month.

Belonging to the port of Brest, and cruising in the channel and Gulph of Gascony;

La Proserpine,	La Cleopatra,
La Vigilant,	La Perdrix.

The first eight of these, with two small assitant vessels, make up the whole fleet of ten, lately mentioned as having sailed, perhaps with a view to interrupt Commodore Gardner. Of this fleet it will be seen, contrary to the former statement, that only three ships are of the line.

Monday's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in New-York, dated May 7th.

"In my last I gave you some account of the sentiments of the majority of that part of the citizens of this city, with whom I have late conversed on European affairs. There are a great majority, I do assure you, that condemn the conduct of the French, and not so much I find on account of their measures, as the principles they have adopted. This I learn to be generally the case in all the maritime towns in the Union. British influence, I am happy to inform you, is making rapid strides here. It will, I trust, extend itself to the peasantry, in the interior parts of the country; but it must be the business of time, and will in a great measure depend for success upon the industry exercised on our part. A few of our influential characters may do much. At any rate, we ought to persevere, from the persuasion that the 'winning multitude,' (to use the language of our old staunch friend the British Mr. Burke) may readily be led to conform to our wishes and our views. Let but the glorious, the royal cause prevail on the continent of Europe, and then my friend, I doubt not we shall successfully chase the justly abhorred principles of modern revolutionists out of the world. You joy, I am confident will be equal to mine upon reading the proceedings of a very respectable number of our countrymen, met at Charleston S. C. on the 26th of April last, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of St. GEORGE. How

my heart throbb'd upon seeing the following toasts—"The sons and daughters of St. George."—"His Britannic majesty."—"The queen of Great-Britain."—"The Prince of Wales and Royal family."—"The tars and wooden walls of Old England."—"Success to the British fleet." &c. &c. The whole proceedings I enclose to you, and it will do your heart good to read them. When the accounts of this business came to hand from our friend B—, at Charleston, I felt, believe me, apprehensive lest the indignation of those who yet smarted of wounds received in America's cause, should be roused by the imprudent lengths to which our friends have gone; but I am happy to inform you, that my fears were groundless. To remove it totally, when deep rooted is absolutely impossible. This circumstance (and no maxim is more incontrovertible) is at present favourable to royalty. To prove the extraordinary influence of deep rooted prejudice, a late instance has come under my own notice. It was, I think, some time in the summer of 1788, that you and myself dined and spent the day, at the house of Mr—, in London, in company with the Rev. Mr. Duche. This gentleman and family arrived a few days since in this city, and astonishing to tell, notwithstanding circumstances, he is almost universally carressed. Rank toryism is no longer remembered. Oblivion's vortex has swallowed all up. Would you believe that it is already whispered that Mr Duche will in all probability be chaplain to Congress next session? and let me ask, who more fit? Did he not preach to pray for (N. B. *entre nous*, with mental reservation) the members of the old confederation? 'Tis true, in 1776, to use the language of France, he was a Refractory Priest, but staunch to the good old cause, he has done no more than A B C and the whole alphabet to S.—who are low citizens, officers, commissioners, &c. of the United States. Huzza! *God save our King!* In English, God save great George our king!!"

FOREIGN ADVICES, BY MONDAY'S MAIL.

ENGLAND.

LONDON April, 3. Yesterday dispatches from Holland were received at the secretary of state's office, the substance of which we understand to be.

That the garrisons of Breda and Gertruydenberg surrendered by a capitulation on the 28th ult: that the troops of the Batavian legion in both places were included in the capitulation, on the same terms with the French; and that both were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and take the route for France.

The same dispatches add, that advices had been received from Brussels, dated the 29th, at which time it was known there, that Dumourier having left his post, at Halle, was continuing his retreat to Valenciennes; and that the Austrians had taken possession of Antwerp, Namur and Mons.

Letters, we know not by what mode of conveyance, have been received from Paris, dated March 27th, at which time all was perfectly quiet.

Of all the military characters employed in the continental war, the Duke of Brunswick has been the most unsuccessful. Prince Coburg has gained honour by his late successes; Dumourier and Clairfait have added to their reputation as Generals, both by victory and defeat; but the Duke of Brunswick added nothing to his laurels by his irruption into France, and by his retreat lost them all.

April 9. Ostend was entirely evacuated by the French on Saturday last. Several vessels, were taken therein, the garrison consisted of 2000 men; now retreating towards France.

Two regiments of French emigrants are to be raised in England. Commanders, Marquis De Choiseul and the Duke D'Harcourt.

Gen. Dumourier has requested of Gen. Clairfait, a truce and conference. The request was answered—"prepare yourself for battle; I am after you."

Gen. Culline, on the 20th of March,

attacked near Stomberg, a party of 500 Prussians, and defeated them. The Prussians, however, fought, with great obstinacy, and etted.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—MARCH, 28.

INTERNAL COMMOTIONS.

The commissioners sent to Orleans to forward the recruiting service, announce, that a horrid attempt has been made, and that the national sovereignty has been wounded by an attack on a representative in that city by perfidious journals, patriotism could not lift its head. Leonard Bourdon is the victim of a number of persons misled by the designing. As he was passing before the city-hall he was attacked by them, and dragged into an antichamber, where he received several wounds. He owes his life, which is not thought in eminent danger, to citizen Dulac, who defended him with great intrepidity and placed himself between Bourdon and his assailants.

The Commissioners violently accuse the municipality, who made no effort to prevent this murder, and who refused to give the names of those who were on duty at the city-hall on this day.

The details given relative to the insurrection of Deux-Sevres mention, that the communications have been interrupted between Nantz, Rennes, and Antwerp. The Rebels carried off, from Cholote all the arms they found there and seven pieces of small cannon, their chief is named Gaillon, Emigrants, it is said, compose their van-guard. They are distinguished by white caps, and their cry is "Long live the King: *non a!* in the name of the Regent of France," they have experienced a check in the department of Deux-Sevres, where they lost many of their number; they pillage the country through which they pass. It is hoped this torrent will be stopped. Already a neighbouring department has sent 1200 guards and 4 pieces of cannon.

These accounts gave rise to a warm discussion and various propositions were made to check these commotions.

Lafouree, in the name of the committee of the general safety, gave an account of the insurrections in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and communicated a letter by which it appears, that the rebels bearing the white cockade had taken possession of upwards of ten leagues square; that they had massacred the patriots, and that the gendarmerie and troops of the line sent out against them were obliged to fall back.

After reading of these accounts, it was decreed.

ART I. Those persons now in the prisons of Rennes, and who have had a hand in the conspiracies in *ci-devant* Brittany, shall be transferred to Paris, to be judged by the extraordinary tribunal; the papers and the effects found upon them and every thing relative to their trial shall be brought to Paris.

ART II. The executive council shall immediately send to the department of Ille and Vilaine the forces necessary to restore order.

The minister sent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to General de Val. The letter is wrote from his Camp of Campiche, dated 20th March the following is the substance.

"Send me my dear general, the corp of troops which you promised me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and snatched from my hand the most certain victory.

"I beat the enemy, on the 18th, all day long in the infamous field of Nivende. The enemy left us possession of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Vaillance, the hero by Egalite; but I have rallied the left wing. The right and centre sustained the combat. I have, in the presence of the enemy, made a safe retreat to Champeachie, where I expect to be attacked to morrow."

"DUMOURIER."