

Fayetteville Gazette.

A TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPER; PRINTED every TUESDAY, BY ALEXANDER MARVIN, FOR JOHN SIBLEY.

(VOL. I.)—[NON ACTI PARTE,]

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1793.

[JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 45.)

Monday's MAIL.

M. GENET,

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, On Thursday last at one o'clock, P.M. arrived in this city, M. GENET, Ambassador from the Republic of France, to the United States of America. We are authorized to say, that Citizen Genet cannot sufficiently express his gratitude for the hospitality of the inhabitants of the several States through which he has passed, since his departure from Charleston, to his arrival in Philadelphia. He has every where observed among the Americans, a grateful attachment to those who like themselves at a former period, are now struggling in the cause of liberty; and has every where received the most flattering marks of attention. On his way hither, both farmers and merchants readily offered him their flour, and other articles of provision, at a lower price than they would dispose of them to the agents of any other nation. The article of flour only, that has been offered him, amounts to more than six hundred thousand barrels.

The crowds of citizens that flocked from every avenue of this city to meet the republican ambassador of an allied nation, at Gray's ferry, were a proof to him that the Pennsylvanians are not behind their fellow citizens of other States in the spirit of republican patriotism. We have no doubt but the popular character and engaging affability of Citizen Genet will gain him the esteem of the inhabitants of this city and country; and when in their sentiments of gratitude for our generous allies, the defenders of the rights of man and real friends to America in the dark days of war and delusion.

Yesterday afternoon, the citizens of Philadelphia, agreeably to a notification for that purpose, attended a meeting in the State-house garden. An address congratulating Mr. Genet on his arrival was read, and unanimously adopted—it was immediately presented to the Minister, at the City Tavern, and is as follows:

To Edmund Charles GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States.—THE ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

S I R,

The Citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival, the most cordial and acceptable. We have with pleasure, on former occasions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment to the people of France; but, at this moment, we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing, in the Minister of our first and best Ally, the representative of a Free Republic.

Impressed with the value of our political independence; recollecting, with an honest pride, the Glory and Success, which, in the pursuit of that object, crowned the virtue and fortitude of America; and estimating the present reputation and prosperity of the union, as blessings resulting from the Revolution; we cannot without gratitude, consider, how great a portion of our triumph and our happiness, was derived from the zealous and disinterested aid of your countrymen; nor can we without dissimulation, suppress our joy, that the nation, which so generously contributed to rescue the liberties of America, has, at length, with unparalleled magnanimity, established her own.

From such feelings, sir, we have been naturally led to contemplate the struggles of France with a serene eye; sympathizing in all her calamities; and exulting in all her successes; but there is another interest, the interest of Freedom and Equality, which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cause of France important to every republic, and dear to all the human race.

Be assured, therefore, that justly regarding the cultivation of republican principles, as the best security for the

permanency of our own popular governments, we rest our favorite hopes, at this momentous crisis, on the conduct of France; and, earnestly giving to the national exertions our wishes and our prayers we cannot resist the pleasing hope that although America is a party in the existing war, she may be able, in a state of peace, to demonstrate the sincerity of her friendship, by affording her assistance to the citizens of France.

The well known character of a republican and a patriot, has ensured for you the warmest sentiments of personal respect and esteem; and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treat, give dignity and energy to your official station; the endeavors of the citizens will not, we trust, be ineffectual in rendering your residence in Philadelphia, agreeable to you, and honorable to ourselves.

Signed by order of the meeting,
GENTILES BIDDLE, Chairman.
Philadelphia, 17th May, 1793.

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN,
Secretary,

THE ANSWER.

Citizen GENET Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

IF gratitude be not a-acknowledged a virtue among the despots, it is evidently such among freemen. Of this truth I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleston to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a most sensible manner of their real sentiments and sincere and friendly dispositions towards the nation which I have the honor to represent, and for the advancement of that common cause which she alone supports with so much courage.

Citizens, your address has completed my satisfaction, and I assure you that the day your Brethren in France shall receive it will be a day of gladness to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myself, it will have the same upon them, from those wise and liberal sentiments, those just and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen I am highly flattered with the favorable opinion you have formed of me: and I promise to make every exertion in my power to render myself worthy of that good opinion, and to justify the confidence my country has reposed in me. My conduct while among you shall be to the height of our national political principles—An unbounded openness shall be the constant rule of my discourse with those wise and virtuous men into whose hands you have entrusted the management of your public affairs. I will expose candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our business to deliberate; and the common interest of both nations will, I have no doubt be the compass of our direction; for without such a guide, what would become of both nations, exposed as we mutually are to the resentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who, you may rest assured, are at this moment armed not only against France, but against liberty itself.

(Signed) GENET.
May 21.

On Saturday last a *Republican Dinner* was given at Oeller's to Citizen GENET by a respectable number of French and French-American citizens. The minister and his family were present, also Citizens TERNANT and LA FORET, the latter of whom presided, the officers of the Frigate *Pembuscade*, &c. The company consisted of about 100 citizens, met in this convivial manner to welcome the first citizen minister of the only European elective government.

After dinner a number of patriotic and republican toasts were drank, of which the following is a translation:

1. Liberty and Equality.
2. The French Republic.
3. The United States.
4. The National Convention.
5. The Congress of the United States.

6. The State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia.

7. The valiant Defenders of French liberty by sea and land.

8. The memory of those heroes who have fallen in the cause of American independence.

9. The virtuous WASHINGTON: May heaven grant to France and to the United States many citizens that resemble him.

10. Union and perpetual fraternity between the Free People of France and of the United States.

11. The arm of a Hercules to those who combat the Hydra of despotism.

12. May the next generation know despotism from history only.

13. May the last Freeman rather perish than bend under the yoke of despotism.

14. The years *Seventy-Six and ninety-two*.

15. May all heads be soon under one cap, that of liberty.

The MARSEILLOISE HYMN was, after a short interval, upon the request of the society, sung by Citizen *Bournoville*, with great taste and spirit, the whole company joining in the chorus. Two additional stanzas, composed by Citizen Genet, and suited to the navy of France, were then called for, sung and encored.

The table was decorated with the tree and cap of Liberty, and the French and American flags.—The last toast being drank the cap of liberty was placed on the head of citizen Genet and then travelled from head to head round the table, each weaver enlivening the scene with a patriotic sentiment.

The company then left the hotel at an early hour in the evening and accompanied citizen Genet to the City Tavern, amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of citizens, whose repeated huzzas were answered by shouts of *God save the United States*.

Last Saturday at 2 o'clock, Mr. Genet being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the President; he was received and acknowledged as minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

Yesterday at noon a Committee of the commercial and Trading interests, consisting of about one hundred Gentlemen, waited on the President of the United States at his house, and presented the following Address—

George Washington,

President of the United States.

S I R,

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happiness of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace under their excellent laws and government, the Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, beg leave to express to you the high sense they entertain of the wisdom and goodness which dictated your proclamation, declaring the neutrality to be observed by the United States in the war wherein several European powers are now engaged—A war which, however it might serve the interests of their commerce for the time, they, as the Friends of *all men*, and of all nations, are bound to deplore.

Impressed too with an opinion, that in an unoffending conduct towards all the world, consists the true policy of America, it is their determination not only to pay the strictest regard to the proclamation themselves, but to discountenance in the most pointed manner any contrary disposition in others; examples of which they are persuaded will seldom occur—the sentiments just expressed being, as they have the satisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1793.

To which the President made the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

FULLY persuaded that the happiness and best interests of the people of the United States will be promoted by observing a strict neutrality in the pre-

sent contest among the powers of Europe—It gives me pleasure to learn that the measure which I have taken to declare to the world their disposition on this head, has given general satisfaction to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war wherever it may appear; and we have experienced enough of its evils in this country to know that it should not be wantonly or unnecessarily entered upon—I trust therefore that the good citizens of the United States will show to the world that they have as much wisdom in preferring peace at this interesting juncture, as they have heretofore displayed valour in defending their just rights.

(Signed)

GEO. WASHINGTON.

European Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY ARRIVALS AT BOSTON, MAY 8.

[The intelligence this day communicated, is extracted from the *London Morning Chronicle*; a paper universally celebrated for its disinterested support of Republican principles. We hope, therefore, that none of our patrons, like a certain hair-brained politician, will withdraw their names from our catalogue.] Mail. Mer.

GERMANY.

A courier who arrived at the Hague on the night between the 26th and 27th, brought a certain intelligence that the French have evacuated Brussels, and that they fell back towards Mons, on the approach of the Imperial army, part of which entered that capital on Sunday the 24th.

HAGUE, March 26. Advice is just received here of a brisk engagement having taken place on the 23d, between the Austrians and the French, at a place near Breibeck, in which the latter were again defeated.

FRANKFORT, March 21. Yesterday Gen. Cullin, seconded by Col. Honchard, attacked with 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of cannon, and 20 squadrons; the Prussian Col. Secul, who had posted himself near Stromberg with only 200 infantry and 150 hussars and dragoons. The action continued from 7 o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, when Colonel Secul, on account of the great superiority of the enemy, was obliged to retire to Rheimbellen.

The Prussians lost 32 men, the French 300.

LIEGE, March 13. On the 31 and 4th inst. 40 persons were murdered in this city for being Aristocrats. The Jacobins began to think of the bloody scenes of the 10th of August. Seven hundred persons were to have been murdered here, and Commissioners sent from Liege to Maastricht (which the French flattered themselves to take) for the purpose of discovering and murdering all the emigrants from Liege!

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3. Private letters from Constantinople state, that a conspiracy has been detected at the Ottoman Court. The French had, by presents and promises, corrupted the greatest part of the Turkish Ministry, and endeavoured to induce them to murder the Grand Signior, every thing had already been so concerted, that his Sublime Highness was to be strangled, and war declared against Austria and Russia.

The Russian Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople, had the good fortune to discover the whole of the plot, and to give timely notice of it to the Sultan. All the accomplices were instantly strangled, and many Frenchmen, who even had but the remotest concern in it, were declared outlaws, and their property was confiscated. Every assurance of peace and good understanding was then given to our court and to that of Petersburg. The Internuncio, who was about a twelve-month ago at that court, was amongst the conspirators, and has received his due reward.