

Public Vendue

At WILMINGTON.

AGREEABLE to an ordinance of the Board of the Trustees, of the University of North Carolina, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, On the third day of the ensuing Term of the Superior Court, for Wilmington District—at WILMINGTON—

The following TRACTS and parcels of LAND, situate in the County of NEW-HANOVER—viz.

640 ACRES, situate on the west side of the north east branch of Cape Fear River, back of Nathaniel John's, John Williams's and Mr. Walker's lines; granted by patent, dated Nov. 15, 1753, to Alexander Singleton, and by deed of bargain and sale conveyed by him on the 5th of May, 1763, to SOLOMON HEWETT, deceased, who left no lawful heirs.

640 ACRES, situate on the east side of Black river, granted by patent dated October 24, 1767, to the said Hewett.

560 ACRES, situate on the drains of Long Creek, and the widow Moore's Creek, including the Cypress Savannah and the fork of the road, on the head of the Beaver-dam Branch, beginning at Arthur Sluckey's corner; granted the said Hewett by patent, dated July 21, 1774.

335 ACRES, situate on the west side of Long Creek, granted the said Hewett by patent dated July 21st, 1774.

100 ACRES, situate on the west side of Long Creek, near James Portivint's land; granted by patent dated November 25, 1771, to Anthony du Boise, and on the 26th day of March, 1773, conveyed by Jacob du Boise, by bargain and sale, to the said Hewett.

300 ACRES on the west side of Long Creek, granted by patent, April 20th, 1743, to Joseph Portivint, and conveyed by him to Anthony du Boise who conveyed the same to Thomas Corber, who with his wife, conveyed the same by deed, dated October 2d, 1762, to the said Hewett, and to one Nicholas Trench, whose moiety thereof was afterwards sold upon execution, and purchased by the said Hewett, to whom the sheriff conveyed them.

300 ACRES on the west side of Long Creek, between Indian Bluff, and the above described 300 acres granted by patent, September 27, 1756, to Anthony du Boise, and by him and his wife, afterwards conveyed to the said Hewett and to the said Trench, whose moiety thereof was sold and conveyed by the sheriff of New-Hanover, to Solomon Hewett, aforesaid.

The aforesaid LANDS having become escheat, were granted by the Legislature of this State, to the Trustees of the University.

Purchasers may have possession on the execution of deeds, (at their own expence) which will be done on their executing bonds, with two good securities for the payment of the purchase money, in three years, by yearly installments, together with a mortgage of the estate so purchased, as a further security for the payment of the debt.

By direction of a majority of the Trustees in Wilmington District.

W. H. HILL,

Attorney for the Board of Trustees, Wilmington, June 20, 1793.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG leave to inform the merchants of Fayetteville, that they have put their WHEAT MILLS and FLAX-SEED Ware houses in the most complete order, for the reception of these articles, and will receive wheat and deliver flour on the following terms, viz. For every 315 wt. merchantable wheat, one barrel containing 196wt. fine flour, fit for exportation; deliverable at the mill door, barrel included. Or—For every 360wt. of Wheat, 196 wt. fine Flour, 32 1-2 lb. Middlings and 2 1-16th bushel of Bran, liable to a deduction of 2 1-2 per cent, on all wheat above 56wt. per bushel, and 5 per cent on all under.

ECCLES and BROADFOOT. MACAUSLAN and HOWAT. Fayetteville, June 25.

WANTED—immediately, A YOUNG MAN to conduct the PRINTING BUSINESS—

A PRINTER, who will take charge of the Business of this Office, will meet with good encouragement and constant employment—Letters addressed to the Editor will be immediately answered.

TO BE LET,—and

Possession given, at a few days notice, THE HOUSES AND LOT, on the North side of the Court-House square, now occupied by Mr. PEACOCK. This is an excellent situation for a Tavern, and the accommodations are well calculated for the purpose. Apply to JAMES HOGG.

Fayetteville, July 2. tf.

THE Subscriber—once more—gives NOTICE, to those of the inhabitants, of Fayetteville who have not paid their TOWN TAX for the year 1792—that unless the same is discharged before the 20th instant, the law will be enforced.

DUNCAN M'RAE, Collector. July 2, 1793. tf.

Fresh European Intelligence

BOSTON, JUNE 17. The following advices were received by the ship Sally, captain WILSON, who arrived here in 31 days from BRISTOL.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, HIS Imperial Majesty has sent orders to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, to send hither under a proper escort, the French General Bournoville, his Adjutant, and the members of the French National Convention now State Prisoners. His Majesty has further given orders to his Serene highness, to enjoin on the officers who command this escort, to halt at the last post, before Vienna, to transmit official notice to the Aulic Council of war, of the arrival of the Prisoners.—We are assured that they will be imprisoned in the Fortrefs of Spielberg in Moravia.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 17. The Gen. Kalkreuth, who directs the investment of Mentz, has lately summoned the city to surrender; but General Poire, who commands there while General Meunier has the command of Cassel, replied that he would defend it to the last. The bombardment of this unhappy town was therefore begun yesterday, the besiegers having in vain attempted to dislodge the French from the village of Weissenah, which was necessary for them to carry on the operation of the siege, they at length set fire to it. All the environs are likely to be subjected in the fullest extent, to all the horrors and devastations of war.

OSTEND, APRIL 21. The latest Brussels news-paper while it deeply laments the obstinacy of the French, bears testimony to their intrepid conduct in the field. One action there, is said to have lasted twelve hours, and it is compared at some periods of its duration to the battle of Jemappe itself. The Combined Armies have, however, possessed themselves of many posts in the French territory. St. Amand has been lately occupied by them; and the Prussians are posted at Lannoy, Roubray, and Turcoins, which are within five or six miles of Lille itself. The greatest distress prevails in those districts; so immoderate is the price of articles of the first necessity, that even to exist, it were necessary to be wealthy. Whether these dispositions portend the siege of Lille, I know not, it seems, however probable, that when the heavy artillery arrives, which is expected about the middle of next month an attempt will be made, which if it should not succeed, will not be inglorious. It is generally believed in this country, however, that Lille will be taken; the reason of which belief, as has been stated to me with much candour and simplicity, seems to be, that they cannot conceive how the Combined armies will be able to get on if they do not take Lille. Certain it is, that if they do take Lille, they will make a most important acquisition; for the Northern Departments of France, consisting of an immense plain, as far as Paris, would be open to the ravages of cavalry, and a real famine might be added to the long catalogue of calamities which has been so liberally assigned to that Republic.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 16. That part of the combined armies, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by

General Clairfait, which threatened Lille and has taken several advantageous positions round that place, has quitted them, in order to advance against Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. Whilst this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by Lieut. Gen. de la Tour, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of Mauberg, advanced against that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. These measures were attended with the desired effect.

On the 23d ult. a very smart engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighborhood of Mauberg. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chateaux, but soon after our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

On the 11th 12th and 13, several bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which was not, however done but with the most obstinate resistance.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—APRIL 16.

The following letters were read, sent to the Convention by the Commissaries in the army. Letter from the citizens Lequinio, Coehon and Bellegarde, to the Prince de Cobourg.

"MONSIEUR. "Dumourier has betrayed the French nation to which he owed his elevation: you cannot esteem a Traitor: Good faith prohibits you from giving him an ally, and you ought not to have received the members of the convention whom he delivered up to you. The French would have abhorred any one of your nation, who had committed such a baseness; and would have restored to you those hostages, which the law of nations precluded them from receiving in such cases.

"We now transmit you a few copies of the decrees passed by the Convention on this occasion; and we also inclose the Proclamations which we have addressed to the army.

"A brave general who loves honor, ought to follow the conduct which justice dictates; and we now frankly assure you, that the whole French nation will either perish or remain free.

"Lequinio, "Coehon, "Bellegarde."

(Signed) Letter from Prince Cobourg, commander in chief of the Imperial armies.

"Head Quarters, Bouffo, April 9.

"GENTLEMEN, "I did not look upon General Dumourier as a traitor! He talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country; he rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it is upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him. You differ in opinion with him, this is his only crime.

"His principles recalled him to that Constitution which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He had never any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner as to prove that we were no friends. In your proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country: he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other Generals, at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any part of France should be alienated.

"As to the four commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all those objects, and for the violent, tyrannical and furious resolutions of some of the members of your assembly, to those members who really have the love of their country at heart—may they find means to make the convulsions cease which tare France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe; this is my wish as well as yours.

(Signed) "Cobourg."

Thursday—April 18.

Deputies from La Gironde appeared at the bar, and stated the Committee of safety of Bourdeaux had arrested a courier with large packets of papers addressed to some popular Societies, and containing exhortation to them to proceed to Paris and massacre the greater part of the convention. These papers were read by Fougere;

and appeared to be some of Marat's productions, containing the denunciation of Collet against Roland, an address to the Jacobins of Paris, and a variety of other papers in which he excited the people to massacre; and exhorted them to drive certain members from the convention. Some letters of Marat were also read, in which it was said, after mentioning the Girondins, that the Martelle were in full march to Paris to make the Royalists lose the taste of bread. (At these words, loud applauses proceeded from the galleries.)

The greater part of the Convention, however exclaimed against the galleries, and on a motion by Doucet, it was decreed, that mention should be made in the minutes of the applauses given by the galleries, to the proposal for murdering the members of the Convention.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes was read. It stated that Conde was still blockaded; that the enemy had summoned the town of Mauberge, the garrison of which was resolved to defend it; and that an action had taken place the evening before, in which the enemy were repulsed. The commissioners added, that they expected an important action the day following.

The commissioners at Nantz informed the convention by a letter, dated the 15th, that the patriots were continuing to repress the insurgents, and that their efforts were attended with great success.

A letter from General Dampierre to the Minister at War.

Valenciennes, April 15.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has this day behaved with the same bravery as yesterday. They attacked even with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praises on the brave Lamrache who commanded a part of the van guard. The firing continued from four in the morning until eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

The intrepidity of their troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed end required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which General Laroche threw up his intrenchments, and to a sixteen-pounder placed in such a situation as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand.

(Signed) "Dampierre."

Saturday—April 20.

Bread announced, that an extraordinary courier from Culline's army had brought intelligence yesterday of the entrance of the French troops into the Duchy of Deux-Points and Hambourg, for preserving communication between the armies.

The commissioners sent to la Vendee announced a new defeat of the rebels, who lost above a thousand men killed, among whom were a la Rochefoucault and his son.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 4. Santerre, the commandant general of Paris, has quarrelled with the convention and commons of Paris, whose orders, he says, it is impossible for him any longer to obey. The general, it seems, contrary to the injunctions of these two authorities, has lately taken on him to degrade several officers to the rank of privates; and a decree of accusation may punish him as he deserves for the active part he took in the murder of Louis XVIth.

Several of the sections of Paris have petitioned the executive administration, to bring the bloody Santerre, the commandant, to trial, for his disobedience of the constitutional authorities.

5th—7th.

On the re-capture, from the French, by the ship Phaeton, of the valuable Spanish prize Register-ship, part of the effects of which, to the amount of 500,000 l. had been put on board the French privateer, it has, with many, become a question, whether the English captors are not entitled to the whole of the latter, as a complete prize from an enemy; though only to salvage for so much as remained on board of the Spanish ship.

There can be no doubt but that, however the question of restoration concerning the valuable Spanish capture may be decided, the Minister will not lose so fair an opportunity of compelling the Spanish Court to come to a final settlement upon the tedious, and we think disgraceful, business of Nozka Sound. We have at present something in hand