

THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE: AND NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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[No. 2.]

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILMINGTON: PRINTED BY JAMES CAREY, AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At this enlightened period, when the utility and beneficial consequences arising from the circulation of newspapers are so generally admitted, it would be a mere parade and waste of words, seriously to attempt to prove what no person is willing to deny.—Admitting, then, the advantages resulting from the dissemination of a well-regulated print (as well to the public at large as to individuals in particular), it only remains for the editor to request that liberal patronage and encouragement without which his every exertion must prove equally abortive and temporary.—The editor, on his part, pledges himself to spare neither expense nor industry to render the WILMINGTON CHRONICLE worthy of that support which is now solicited in its behalf.

The editor thinks it necessary to remark, that as his attempt at an establishment here is more owing to fortuitous circumstances than preconceived design, his correspondences from this town have not yet come into full operation.—This will, he trusts, plead his excuse (if necessary) for the want of fresher and more varied intelligence than he is this day enabled to present his readers.

Subscriptions (at three dollars per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance) are taking in by the editor, and by several gentlemen in town and country, with whom subscription papers are lodged.

Advertisements, not exceeding twenty lines, are inserted for three-fourths of a dollar the first time, and one-third of a dollar each continuance.

Wilmington, July 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE enormities committed by the out-lying Negroes, have induced the magistrates to outlaw the following Negro men, viz.

Mableus, Bacchus, Christmas, Will, Augustus, and Robert: (the two last-mentioned Negroes are said to belong to William Howe esq. near Newbern.) A Negro woman, named Hannab, likewise the property of Mr. Howe, is now in gaol—she was out with the above runaways, and was brought in a few days ago.

SIXTY DOLLARS is offered for each and every head of the above Negroes who were concerned in the murder of Jacob Lewis—This sum is raised by subscription, and will be paid upon the production of the heads of any of the Negroes concerned in the aforesaid murder.

H. CAMPBELL, J. P.
WM. CUTLAR, J. P.

Wilmington, July 2.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented for one or more years,

THE house in Wilmington called THE LODGE, with the lot adjoining. The terms will be made easy. If rented, a considerable part of the first year's rent will be taken in necessary repairs.

And, to be leased for six years, 3000 acres of land, lying on Shallot River. It is a very agreeable and pleasant situation, well watered and wooded; an exceeding fine range for stock, and as good land as any in Brunswick County.

Also for sale,

That valuable plantation on Caulkin's Neck, formerly the property of F. Allison, esq. containing 1340 acres: 500 of which are the best of indigo land; 100 acres are under improvement, and the remainder provision and timber land. There are two sets of indigo vats, a very commodious dwelling-house, and out-houses of every kind, in complete repair on it. This plantation is beautifully situated on a navigable river, which abounds with all kinds of fish known in this country; has an excellent landing on the river, and is remarkably healthy.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who is empowered to sell or rent the above.

SAM. J. THURSTON.

July 1, 1795.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER,
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES,
WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS ANNEXED.

BLANKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING-WORK
NEATLY, CORRECTLY, AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
Executed, by James Carey, Wilmington.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 11.

Rewbel ascended the tribune, in the name of the committee of public safety. Your committee, says he, has followed your intention, respecting a partial peace—they present for your ratification, the treaty concluded with the king of Prussia. We have not an instant forgotten, that if the wishes of the French people were favourable to a peace, it could only be for such a peace as was glorious to them, and which could not injure the interests of the republic. You will judge, by perusing the articles submitted to you, how far they obtain these objects.

Rewbel then read the treaty, the principal articles of which follow:

I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between Prussia and the French republic.

II. In consequence, all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the ratification of the present treaty, and neither of them shall furnish against the other, any succours, in men, horses, money, contingent or warlike stores.

III. Neither of the two powers shall grant a passage over its territories to the enemies of the other.

IV. The republican troops shall evacuate, within fifteen days, that part of the Prussian dominions which they occupy on the right bank of the Rhine.

V. The republican troops shall continue to occupy that part of the dominions of the king of Prussia situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. Till a treaty of commerce shall be established between the two powers, all commercial relations shall be re-established upon the same footing as before the war.

VII. All prisoners respectively made during the war, shall be restored to their country, in two months after the ratification of this treaty.

Done at Basse, March 27, between the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic and the king of Prussia.

This treaty was received with the most lively applauses.

April 19.

Rovere spoke in the name of the committee of general safety:

Citizens! the committee of general safety had given orders to seize the principal conspirators, denounced last night in the tribune of the convention. Lagruler, a stove merchant in Bretagne-streer, was the leader who appointed the place where the conspirators were to assemble at eight o'clock yesterday evening, the 29th Germinal: some of them, more eager to pillage and spread destruction, met at the house of Lagruler, at the very time when the officers of the police were searching after Lagruler. About fourteen of them were taken up, some of them had firelocks, others sabres, pistols, and cartridges; several arms and much ammunition was found at the house of the chief of the conspirators; he had been upon guard, as well as the quarter-master of the gens d'arms, described last night. In this manner they were possessed of a watch word, and were able to execute their counter-revolution in the name of the law. Your committee is employed in examining the arrested persons. Verbal proceedings and denunciations are indispensably necessary, in order to tear truth from the mouth of those ruffians. Your committee, as yet, can only give you a short detail of its operations.

I must observe to you, that the prisoners of the house of arrest, and that of the prison of justice, were privy to the conspiracy. The judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and the citizens,

who were yesterday by chance here, to hear our debates, were surprized and shocked when they went home, at the joy, the insolence, and the sarcasms of Fonguer Timville and of his fellow prisoners. The energy of the convention will soon annihilate the power of all the enemies of order and property.

The convention decreed this report to be inserted in the bulletin.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of seven, reported the progress made by the committee, in the laws necessary to reorganize the constitution of 1793. This constitution is to be modified; it was framed during the system of terror, and stands much in need of amendment in the distribution of its powers.

April 27.

Poultier, representative of the people with the army in Italy, wrote thus,— 'The arrest of Cambon has advanced the credit of assignats in the exterior. The army applauds your energy and invincible firmness; the French soldiers are approaching the end of their toils. I have seen, from the public papers, that Grave has boasted of being instrumental to the importation of a vast quantity of grain at Marseilles; the fact is not true; so far from having supplied the southern departments, he is the man, who, by his peridious councils, determined Maignet to drag to the scaffold a number of merchants, whose commerce supported plenty.

I am in want of five hundred thousand livres to import corn from Italy. A company of merchants have spontaneously offered me this sum.—Let the government make haste to reimburse it.'

His letter was received with applauses, and the import of it referred to the committee of general safety.

Merlin of Douay, after having asserted that good understanding with the foreign governments would be best preserved by reciprocal considerations, as there was a material difference between the ambassadors and the plenipotentiary ministers or the envoys, proposed, and the convention decreed, that the ambassadors, when they should come to speak to the convention should have a chair opposite to that of the president, and should sit while speaking.

The president announced, that the ambassador of Sweden wished to be introduced.

The baron de Stael then entered the hall, preceded by the members of the committee of public welfare, and accompanied by the commissary of the foreign exterior, relatives, and many of his own attendants. He sat down facing the president, and pronounced the following speech:

Citizens, representatives of the French people, the alliance of the kings of Sweden with France, consecrated for a long series of years in the treaties, and by the annals of history, and still more by a remarkable analogy of character between both nations, has not suffered by the political shock which has convulsed all Europe.

The system pursued by the Swedish government, the treaty of an armed neutrality, concluded between the king of Sweden and that of Denmark, are for the French republic a proof of the sentiments which his majesty expresses to day by my organ. I come, in his name, into the bosom of the national representation of France, to render a signal homage to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations.

Do not doubt but the Swedes, who have often been called the French of the North, continue to form a people of brothers with the French of the South. It is agreeable to me, citizens

representatives, to have to maintain and strengthen that union, by the candour and loyalty of which we will reciprocally give example.

May peace, the source of the true prosperity of empires, soon crown the glorious successes of France. May all the governments, whatever they may be, have a mutual respect one for the other, and cease to be rivals, except in justice, wisdom, and generosity! At last, may the French, that intrepid people, now above the passions reprobated by morality, philosophy, and politics, offer to mankind the new spectacle of power re-united to virtue.—(Loud applauses.)

Boissy d'Anglas, the then president, after a very animated answer to the ambassador, gave him the fraternal embrace, amid the general acclamations.

On the motion of Merlin, the convention decreed, that it acknowledged the baron de Stael Holstein, extraordinary minister from the king of Sweden to the French republic.

April 27.

Gregoire pronounced a very long speech on the rights of nations, and on the peace and fraternity which he thought possible to introduce among all people. His speech was a repetition of the project of a perpetual peace by the abbe de St. Pierre, and of the principles contained in the works of Burlamaqui and Vattel. The impression was decreed.

Gregoire insisted, that the convention ought to make a public declaration of the rights of nations.

Merlin said that such a proposal should be referred to the general congress of the powers of Europe.

Le Sage, of Eure and Loire, "The war of the Chouans is at an end.—(Loud applauses.) The committee of public welfare has received the act of submission to the republic, of the chiefs of the council of the Chouans. They will immediately bring you a report on the state of the insurgent departments. Several commissioners are now at Nantz, in order to receive the submission of Stoeffler." (Applause.)

The reporter then read the declaration made by the council of the Chouans. It is in substance as follows:

"We have taken up arms in order to avoid the destruction with which we were threatened, from the violence offered to our consciences, and the heinous tyranny by which we were oppressed.

Now that the convention is free, justice is enthroned. We breathe the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of France; for the safety and happiness of the French people. We invite all those who love honour and probity, to forget what is past. We declare our submission to the laws of the French republic, one and indivisible, and we swear never to bear arms against it."

The chiefs of the Chouans then invited the representative of the people, Boller, to point out a rendezvous to Stoeffler, in order to receive his submission.

"The knowledge that we have of his sentiments (said they) permits us not to doubt that he will willingly embrace all the means in his power to restore tranquility and peace to the inhabitants of the country who have honoured him with their confidence."

This declaration, dated the first Floreal, is signed by Carmatin, Bois Hardy, Lefebvre, Lambert, Choutreau, Bellevue, Jarry, Anber, Dufour, and a great many other chiefs of the Chouans.

Approved of the conduct of the representatives of the people, commissioned for the pacification of the Chouans.