

THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE: AND NORTH CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

3 Dollars per annum.]

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1795.

[No. 3.]

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

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

CHARLES LA PLACE, WATCH MAKER, FROM PARIS,

HAS the honour to inform the public, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Alexander Young, in Mr. James's house; where he intends to carry on his business. Those who will favour him with their custom, may be assured that he will do his utmost to deserve their confidence: he will warrant the watches repaired by him, for twelve months.

He also offers to keep in good order and to wind up, at the rate of four dollars by the year, the clocks of such subscribers as shall apply to him.

Wilmington, July 9.

FOR SALE, BY WILLIAM NUT,

On Monday, the 20th July, instant,

THE goods and chattels of Samuel Moore, deceased: All persons having any demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

Samuel Lowder, administrator.

Wilmington, July 9.

FOR SALE,

On Friday next, the 17th instant,

The prize ship,

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY,
HENRY GHERARDI, Captain.

Terms, CASH, on delivery.

Wilmington, July 9.

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 Caulk's Neck, formerly the property of F. Allston, 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.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER,

WHO can work at press and case, may have immediate and constant employment at the Wilmington printing-office.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS

Is wanted by the proprietor of this paper.

A few copies of

THE UNITED STATES REGISTER,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR,

(PRICE HALF A DOLLAR)

May be had at Carey's printing-office.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 23.

Gregoire pronounced a discourse on the rights of nations, and proposed to the convention to make the following declaration:

1. Nations are, with respect to each other, in the state of nature; they have no other bond, than the principle of universal morality.

2. Nations are respectively independent and sovereign, whatever may be the number of individuals which compose them, and the extent of the territories which they occupy. This sovereignty is unalienable.

3. It is the duty of one nation to act towards another, as they would wish that nation to act towards them;—what man owes to man, nation owes to nation.

4. It is the duty of nations, in peace, to do each other the greatest good, and in war, the least possible evil.

5. The particular interest of a nation is subordinate to the general interest of the great family of mankind.

6. Every nation has the right of organizing and changing the form of its governments.

7. No nation has the right of interfering in the government of other nations.

8. No government is conformable to the rights of nations, but that, which is founded on equality and liberty.

9. Every thing, which, in its use, is inexhaustible or innocent, as the SEA, belongs to all, and cannot be the particular property of any nation.

10. Every nation is master of its own territory.

11. Immemorial possession establishes the rights of prescription, among nations.

12. A nation has the right of refusing admission into its territory; and of expelling foreigners, when its safety requires.

13. Foreigners are subject to the laws of the country in which they reside, and punishable by them.

14. Banishment, for crime, is an indirect violation of foreign territory.

15. An attempt against the liberty of one nation, is an encroachment on all others.

16. Leagues, which have for their object an offensive war—treaties, or alliances, which may affect the interest of any people—are a crime against all nations.

17. A nation may undertake war, to defend its sovereignty, its liberty, its property.

18. Nations which are at war, ought to leave a free course to proper negotiations for peace.

19. National agents are independent of the laws of the country to which they are sent, in every thing which concerns the objects of their mission.

20. There is no presidency among the public agents of nations.

21. Treaties, between nations, are sacred and inviolable.

Ordered to be printed.

The following is the answer of Boissy d'Anglas (president of the national convention), to the speech of baron Stael, the Swedish ambassador, which appeared in our last.

The universal applauses which have preceded my answer, have sufficiently assured you of the sentiments of this assembly; you perceive with what satisfaction we welcome in your person, the friendly nation, in whose name you come to revive our ancient alliance. Partake with us in the sincerity of this first emotion of our hearts; the pleasures of the most affectionate fraternity. The splendid homage you have paid, before the representatives

of a free people; "to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations," does honour to the government which sends you. It is worthy to constitute an epoch in the history of liberty.

We owe to Sweden this solemn testimony, that she has not waited for our success to manifest her good dispositions towards the French republic. Yes: long before victory, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, had begun to loose the knots of the coalition, which attacked us; even at the period when the greatest dangers appeared still to threaten us on all sides, the Swedish nation paid eulogiums to our courage, and invoked by her secret wishes those triumphs we have since obtained; this was all she could do under a king, who had wished to discover himself personally our enemy, without being checked by the fear at the same time, of losing fight of the true interests of his country.

Scarce had a chief more worthy of her, assumed the reins of government, than we saw him eager to break the chain, by which Gustavus the III^d endeavoured to attach him to the league of our enemies; since which, she has always with the same loyalty repulsed both their corrupt entreaties and insolent threats: and as her attachment for the French nation will never degenerate, the national convention think they may assure the prince you represent, that they will direct their whole attention to renew and strengthen our ancient connections, and to establish upon the basis of a reciprocal utility, all those advantages which must result from thence for the mutual prosperity of the two nations.

As for you personally, baron de Stael de Holstein, it is with pleasure the national convention sees you charged to treat with us upon our mutual interests; persuaded that no person can be better acquainted than yourself with the candour and sincerity of our sentiments, there can consequently be no person from whom we have reason to expect a more perfect return. Come and receive the republican embrace, and let it become the pledge of the fraternal attachment which will unite the French republic and the king of Sweden.

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

It has been reported, that the national convention of France had passed a decree, making assignats a tender in payment for contracts for cash, at par.—This is not true. On the petition of a number of public bodies, praying that the convention would give to their assignats their true value, and in consequence of the rapid decrease of specie, the convention decreed, That all contracts made for specie, whether with foreigners or French citizens, might be paid in assignats, at their current course of exchange, at the time of payment. A measure prompted by justice, and not in any degree a breach of good faith.

The following are the principal articles of a report to the convention, respecting them:

Art. I. All debts due prior to the present law, may be discharged in assignats at their nominal value.

Art. II. All the sums due between individuals, prior to the present law, may be discharged in assignats, at their nominal value, unless there has been stipulations to the contrary.

Art. III. In future, all citizens have power to stipulate in their contracts either for silver, or for assignats.

RECENT MILITARY ANECDOTE.

When the town of Figueras, garrisoned by 9,500 men, was invested by

the French, the governor, unwilling to rely on this apparently adequate means of defence, proposed to surrender the town without any contest to the enemy. The Irish brigade, in the Spanish service, who formed a part of the garrison, seceded from the rest—refused to act in concert with the dastardly governor, and declared their firm resolution to cut a passage through the enemy, or to perish in the attempt. This undaunted courage procured them separate terms of capitulation, whereby they (and they alone) were permitted to march out with all the honours of war. Their intrepid conduct was rewarded with a suit of regimentals presented to every soldier by the queen, and a gold medal presented to every officer by the king, to be worn for ever after as a badge of distinction; and to perpetuate more effectually the gallant determination of those brave men, who were prepared to sacrifice life to maintain the honour of their corps, and discharge their duty to their sovereign, a device emblematical of the capitulation of Figueras now occupies a place in the escutcheon, and waves in the banners of the regiment.

EULOGY ON WOMEN.

BY THE CELEBRATED LEDYARD.

"I have always remarked that women in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender, and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, arrogant, nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable in general to err than man, but generally more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, either civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decorum and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer—with men it has been otherwise.

"In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark,—through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering Tartar—if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue (so worthy of the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught—and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

From a late London paper.

In the Paris theatres they have got up a piece entitled *Harlequin Pitt*. The hero of the wooden sword, after playing all his tricks, is confined to everlasting infamy by a descending Jupiter, whose celestial crown is whimsically surmounted by a national cockade.

A Spanish friar, lately preaching in Barcelona, against the revolution of France, having taken great pains to inform his auditory that the French were all atheists—"and I'll tell you," continued he, "what they have gained by that—the Devil fights for them, and all their powder and ball comes from hell!"

The old non-con. names, such as *Praise-God Barchonas*, &c. are still kept up in North-America. In one of the New-York papers, a man of the name of *Bethankful Tiffany*, warns the public against the *mal-practices* of *Reverence Tiffany*, his wife.