

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, August 13.

AMONGST the many claimants who have exhibited their demands upon a certain Personage, before the Commissioners appointed by the Act of Parliament for inspecting into, and allowing the same, appeared a few days ago, Mrs. C. of Drury-Lane Theatre. Her claim was TEN THOUSAND POUNDS with interest, for value received; for which a bond was duly executed. The Commissioners desired to know of what nature the value was, for which the bond was granted?—Mrs. C. with great hauteur, would not give the wished-for information, and asked if they meant to insult her!—on which the Commissioners declared that they had not such an intention, but that it was their duty to make such inquiries. The question and reply having been repeated, Mrs. C. took the bond, and so forth, and withdrew—and immediately withdrew.

On Wednesday the Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, met to consider the verdict returned by the Jury in the case of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart. when their Lordships adjudged him to be confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, during all the days of his life; or at least, until any friend, or other person, shall become caution to secure and confine him in sure custody during all the days of his life, under the penalty of 10,000l. sterling.

Orders have been given from the Commissioners for providing for prisoners of war two more of the old two deck ships, to be immediately fitted with all possible expedition, for the reception of men: all the prisons being full, and the partial exchange going on very slowly.

A poor Maniac has been examined before the Common Council of Cork, for disfiguring the fine Equestrian Statue of George II. in that city.—The excuse he made to the sages of the city for nearly cutting off the legs of the venerated Monarch, was, that he wanted his boots to go a hunting with Squire O'Callaghan!

The French papers contain as many reports respecting the destination of Lord Moira's force, as are to be found in the English prints. All the expeditions fitted out from this country, take up so much time in preparation, that it is impossible but the French must be fully apprised of them. In fact, there are so many emigrants here acting as spies for the Republic, that they are probably better acquainted with the destination of these equipments, than the generality of people on this side of the water.

The following are the eight departments of the West, principally infested by the Chouans—L'Orne, de la Mayenne, d'Ille and Vilaine, de Cotes du Nord, de la Loire, de Maine and Loire, de la Sarthe, and de Morbihan. General Hoche is now concerting with General Duboyet, a grand plan for purging successively each of those departments.

AUGUST 20.

Several of the emigrants, taken by the republicans in their attack upon Quiberon, have already been tried.—On the 26th ult. the Count de Sombrenil, the Bishop of Dol, with fourteen other noble emigrants and priests were executed at Vannes.

The Courier Francois states, that there were more than 400 emigrants at Vannes, who were about to share the same fate of the unfortunate Sombrenil, the Bishop of Dol, and those who were executed with them.

The Spaniards appear to have made a peace only in sufficient time to save the village of Pampeluna. The French, superior in the field, were preparing to invest the town, which from the known dispositions of the inhabitants, would have been immediately surrendered to them.

In the different states in which they find shelter, the French emigrant priests employ their leisure in inventing fictions and brigadoos, to terrify such of the grown children of Europe as may have a taste for democratic principles. The following has only been equalled by the stories of the Swiss guards having been baked into pies, and openly sold by the Parisian pastry cooks, with Swiss blood by the gallon, to wash down the regicide repast.

LAUSENNE, July 16.

“All the letters received from several of the French provinces are filled with the accounts of the unheard of calamities which that unhappy country still goes under: in the department of Auvergne the famine is so excessive, that it is common for parents of strangers, when they and even fall into their hands. Others who still retain some scruples against the commission of murder, patiently wait the death of their children through hunger, before they eat them. The few unhappy survivors are daily returning to the faith of the true catholic church, as disseminated by the conjuring priests, and the last sigh of many others is breathed out in the most ardent wishes for the restoration of royalty and true religion.”

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.

On the 9th Thermidor Tallien gave a splendid dinner to several members of the Convention.—The following toasts were drank:

Lanjuinais proposed the first—

1. To the 9th Thermidor—to the Deputies the friends of liberty, who on that day destroyed the tyrant, and have since destroyed tyranny. May the attachment of their colleagues and the love of Frenchmen, be the recompence of their patriotism and their courage.

Tallien gave the second.

2. To the deputies outlawed under the tyranny of the former Government, to the seventy three, to the other victims of terror, and to all those, who, in those disastrous times, remained faithful to the laws of love and friendship.

Louvet gave the third.

7. The Constitution of the Republic—may the wisdom and prudence of the Deputies correct any defects that may be contained in it, previously to its being submitted to the people for their acceptance.

8. General Kosciuszko, and all who, like him, are in irons for the cause of liberty.

9. Humanity:—May the French people in their victories afford an example of that virtue.

10. Concord between all the Representatives who are the friends of justice and humanity.

11. The conqueror of Quiberon.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

15 THERMIDOR, AUGUST 2.

Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, proposed to decree that the National Representatives, Tallien and Blad, shall return to the Convention, their powers ceasing on this day. “Important circumstances,” said the Reporter, “determined you to invest these Representatives with extraordinary powers; these circumstances have ceased; and the powers ought to cease also.—Decreed.”

Portier de l'Oise, in the name of the committee of Public Instruction, made a report on the Festival of the 10th of August. Conformably to this report, the Convention decreed, that on the 23d Thermidor, 10th of August old style, at half after eight in the

morning, the moment when the throne was overturned, a salvo of artillery shall recall that victory over tyranny. The Representatives, in collume shall meet in the hall of the Convention, where the National Establishment of Music shall execute patriotic hymns. At one o'clock the President shall pronounce a discourse analogous to the circumstance, and the Convention shall resume its deliberations. At 5 in the afternoon, there shall be a public concert in the garden of the Thuilleries. The anniversary of the 10th of August shall be celebrated in all the communes of the Republic, and in the armies, with every pomp and solemnity that the different places will allow.

Mailhe, in the name of the Committee of Legislation, proposed to decree the suspension of the laws of divorce.

The Convention decreed, that from this day the above laws, are suspended; and that the Committee of Legislation shall, within twenty days, make a report on their revival.

The Members who went out by rotation from the Committee of Public Safety were Cambaceres, Aubry, Tallien, and Treillard; they were succeeded by Merlin of Douay, Letourneur of la Manche, Rewbell, and Deye.

Extraordinary Evening Sitting.

Chemier, Genevois, Sevestre, and Courtois, were voted out of the Committee of General Security, and succeeded by Charles Penartin, Trabaud, and Gautier of l'Ain.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

A little Plain Truth to the Jacobins of America.

• If the secret history of the debt contracted in France was published, it would discover the origin of many fortunes which have astonished us. It is certain, for instance, that M. de Vergennes disposed of those loans at pleasure, caused military stores and merchandizes to be furnished by persons attached to him, and suffered not their accounts to be disputed. It is a fact, that in his accounts with Congress, there was one million of livres that he never accounted for, after all the demands that were made to him. It is likewise a fact, that out of the forty-seven millions pretended to be furnished in the above articles by France to Congress, the employment of twenty one millions is without vouchers. Many fortunes may be made from 21 millions.

M. Beaumarchais, in a memoir published two years ago, pretends to be the creditor of Congress for millions. I have in my hands a report made to Congress by two respectable members, in which they prove, that he now owes Congress 742,413 livres, and a million more, if the wandering million above-mentioned has fallen into his hands. These reporters make a striking picture of the manoeuvres practised to deceive the Americans.

Will not the National Assembly cause some account to be rendered of the sums squandered in our part of the American war: or rather the sums which, instead of going to succour these brave strugglers for liberty, went to adorn the bed-chamber of an actress? Adeline did more mischief to the Americans, than a regiment of Hessians.

Where are the accounts of her favorite Veymerange? Why does not M. Neckar draw the impenetrable veil which screens them from the public? and he himself has he nothing to answer for the choice he made of corrupted, weak and wicked agents, and the facility with which he ratified their accounts?

* Brillot de Warville Travels.

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