

*W. M. Lemo*  
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**PROCLAMATION,  
Of the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.**

*Paris, Sept. 1.*

LET every true patriot, and every friend to order and peace rejoice. Anarchy and Royalism have in vain united their efforts to scatter the brands of discord, and to dissolve the republican government: their attempts will always be vain. A few hundred infamous wretches, enraged at being no longer able to exercise oppression and pillage, and having no hope of exciting the people to insurrection, but in alarming them for their liberty, exhibited last night in the streets signs of anarchy, and stuck up royalist proclamations. Armed with sabres, muskets, and pistols, they spread themselves over all parts of this large city. They endeavoured to excite alarm by discharging guns; they cried out, that the royalists had rallied for the purpose of cutting the throats of all the patriots, and called the people to their assistance; they expected, in the midst of the confusion, to have their infamous accomplices, who all set out that same night to the place where the legislature had convoked the high court of justice; and there they would have proceeded to the execution of all the horrors which they had planned in Babœuf's conspiracy.

But the people are now capable of seeing their true interests, and only displayed their love of the republic, and of the constitution which assures it to them. They treated with contempt those misgivings of despotism, which had been displayed with the most artful perfidy, and they felt all the horror and indignation for those monsters, who wanted again to open a career of wickedness, that such wretches deserve. Trusting to a government, the zeal and sincerity of which they are convinced of, all the citizens remained in the most profound tranquility. Thanks to the good sense of the people, to the courage and good conduct of the soldiers, to the indefatigable zeal of the magistrates appointed to watch over the safety, and to that of the brave republican generals, the tranquility of Paris has been maintained, and anarchy prevented. All these are entitled to public gratitude.

May the enemies of France at length perceive the uselessness of their efforts to seduce the mass of citizens: May her friends rally round a constitution which at once ensures her repose and freedom, and secures the efforts of a government resolved equally to defend it against the attempts of all parties.

REVELLIÈRE LA PAIX, *President.*  
LA GARDE, *Secretary-General.*

*H A G U E, August 13.*

The Convention has at length determined that there shall be no predominant religion in this country;—nor exclusive rights attached to any churches in the Netherlands; that all resolutions of the former States General against the dissenting Churches, shall be annulled; that no peculiar dress shall be worn by the clergy, nor any ceremonies performed, except within the church, and that no bells shall be rung to give notice of divine worship.

On the 10th inst. six frigates and some smaller ships of war, sailed from the Texel.

On the 9th inst. two men of war were let off the stocks at Amsterdam; the one is the Washington, of 74 guns;—the other the Heroine, of 22 guns.

*L O N D O N, August 26.*

Last night we received by express the Paris papers of the 21st and 22d inst. They contain no official details from the armies;—not even the promised particulars from Noireau, respecting the late gallant and vigorous effort of the Archduke Charles on the Danube, have yet been published—a pretty clear indication that this affair, notwithstanding

ing it terminated in the retreat of his Royal Highness, was little more than a drawn battle, and that the result of it was at least as disastrous on the side of the enemy as on that of their intrepid, though unfortunate opponents—for in such cases only it is that tardiness marks the publication of their details.

A letter from Brussels of the 17th inst. mentions an attack having been made by the army of the Sambre and Meuse at Dunkenshief, which after an obstinate contest, proved successful, the Austrians having been obliged to retreat, with the loss of a considerable number of men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

*August 27.*

A letter from Darnstadt of the 14th assures that the Austrian army was retreating to the interior of Bohemia, Lefebvre's division was at Indenback; Collaud's before Frappach, and Bernadotte's near Schermack.

A letter from Heidelberg of the 12th inst. gives advice, that all the brigades on the Danube have been broke down, and that General Frolich with his corps was stationed in the environs of Gunzbourgh. The cannon could be very distinctly heard roaring at Augsbourgh, near Strotzingen and Giengen.

A letter from Vienna, of the 16th inst. announces, that at the great Council of War held on that day, in the presence of the Emperor, a deputation from the people of Hungary, consisting of twenty persons, were announced to inform his Majesty that an army of 49,000 Hungarians, destined to defend his dominions, would be ready to march in less than six weeks. The deputation repeated the demand of the same nation, to be permitted the free exportation of its production to the rest of the Emperor's hereditary dominions.

The Emperor moved at this token of loyalty, answered, "That as he thought the war was approaching to its conclusion, he could not think of accepting such an obliging offer, but he would be glad to see such a large mass of men preserved for the tranquillity and the rest of his dominions, &c." At the end of the same Council, the Minister Count Lehrbach, was sent off with dispatches for the French Generals, for Citizen Barthelémy, and the Directory at Paris.

General Jourdan established his head quarters at Canthechon on the 10th inst. accompanied by the Commissioners Jaubert, Dobreton, and several other general officers.—His suite, which was very numerous, came from Bamberg.

According to letters from Stutgard, we learn that the balloon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and entrenchments of the Austrians on the other side of that river.

Yesterday some advices were received by government from the island of Jersey, where the emigrants are, at length all sent away, and the public tranquillity has been restored; tho' every precaution still continues to prevent any surprize.

The Elector Palatine has hinted his wishes to make Vienna his asylum but the Emperor has begged to be excused from receiving him, as he has not room for his abode. The plain fact is, that he has resolved to receive no German Prince whatever into the hereditary protection, and has intimated positive refusal to a similar desire of his uncle, the Elector of Cologne, who is thought by his majesty to have by no means well conducted himself during the present war.

The weather and the peculiar situation of affairs on the Continent, protracted the last royal marriage from February to April: and it seems highly probable that the situation of the German powers will be the means of procuring another illustrious wedding for some weeks.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 26.*

This morning the Ratler cutter, a very fast sailing vessel, received orders to sail instantly, with dispatches for the West Indies. She is no doubt to apprise our commanders in that quarter of a visit that may be expected from our ci-devant allies the Spaniards.

P. S. The Chichester man of war is just arrived, with the rest of the men of war, and the fleet from Smyrna, Turkey, Gibraltar, &c. under their convoy, consisting of above fifty seven sail of Merchantmen.

Orders are issued from the board of ordinance, to supply the different castles and garisons, in this kingdom, with ammunition and military stores of every description."

**P A R I S, 25 Thermidor, August 12.  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.**

*S T A T E P A P E R.*

The ambassador of Sweden, to the citizen minister of foreign affairs.

*Paris, August 2, 1796.*

*Citizen minister,*

"It is by the express order of my court, that I have the honour to renew, before the directory, the steps I had already taken for the admission of M. de Rehausen, in the quality of chargé d'affaires of his majesty with the French republic.

"Inviting you, citizen minister, to take again into consideration, a step so conformable to the good intelligence which subsists between the two countries, I beg you will permit me to make some observations, which I submit to the directory.

"The confidence which friendly and allied powers reciprocally owe each other, the respect which is its result, has always been indiscriminately granted to the person chosen by his sovereign to represent him—it is even inseparable from it. Both have, however, been neglected in the person of M. de Rehausen. His private sentiments can the less give umbrage to the government, as he would certainly sacrifice them in the exercise of his functions, if they could be contrary to the intentions he has received, and if in his conduct or in his language; he could be wanting to the treaty which subsists between Sweden and France. And it is in this case only, if a misunderstanding should take place between the two governments, that his recall would become necessary. But since this is not the case, his sentiments cannot be considered as a valid motive of exclusion, and the refusal becomes consequently less an injury done to M. de Rehausen, than a want of respect to his sovereign.

"I must likewise remark, that M. de Rehausen, being at Paris, has been appointed to attend in interim to the affairs of Sweden, at a time when a rupture with Russia was every instant expected, and when the Swedish ambassador at that court was on the eve of quitting his post. His appointment could not therefore have been influenced by the Emperors of Russia, to whom he is otherwise an utter stranger.

"It is for these reasons, citizen minister, that I am enabled to attribute to the person of M. de Rehausen the refusal of the directory to acknowledge him in his public character. This refusal appears evidently to announce the intention of disobliging, in the face of Europe, the most ancient friend of France. I hesitate to pronounce a more decisive supposition; it is too repugnant to the known wishes of the Swedes and the French, themselves, as likewise to their respective interests; and at the same time it would be difficult for the enemies of both countries, not to find great satisfaction in the disunion of which the French republic may have given the signal. It is prescribed to me to declare, that if M. de Rehausen be not acknowledged, his majesty will be obliged in support of his dignity, to use reciprocity with regard to citizen Pe.