

# THE STATE GAZETTE

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## NORTH-CAROLINA.

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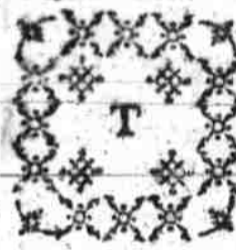
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FROM THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

### CONFEDERACY of the IMPERIAL CROWNS.

 HIS is one of the most formidable confederacies recorded in the annals of human kind; and, what renders it the more remarkable, it seems to have been framed upon no principle of national justice or security, but with the resolution, almost openly avowed, of extirpating an established, and to them an inoffensive potentate from the political system of Europe. These powerful confederates, though differing in sex and character, are congenial at least in the sentiments of exorbitant ambition. The Russian with a maculine vigor of mind, has alternately sullied and adorned, by her vices and her virtues, the throne of her barbarian predecessors; while the Austrian, less bold and firm in his conduct, but untainted with the weakness of superstition, has hitherto chiefly confined his political enterprises to dilapidations of the church. The Imperial associates have at length commenced their operations; but, as yet, without much success. Their force, though inferior in point of numbers to the army of Xerxes, infinitely exceeds it in vigour and discipline; nor can it be much reduced by desertion in a country so remote from their own, and among a people equally barbarous and hostile. But the political alliance of Russians and Austrians cannot boast the unanimity of the Persian multitude: and should disunion once find its way into the confederated camps, adieu to all the flattering hopes of victory, conquest and renown. Their enemies, it must be admitted, are not inspired with that ardent spirit of liberty which actuated the Grecian republics of old against the Persian invader; but they are animated, in battle, with enthusiasm unknown to the troops of other nations. The union of the two potentates is an alliance of interests, not of affection or esteem: and, independently of the numerous accidents by which the success of their enterprise may be affected, it will be found no easy task to conduct the operations of an offensive war upon any determinate plan, that will suit alike the extreme avidity of both parties.—Without sufficiently alarming, they have excited the attention of all Europe by their military preparations, and may at last provoke its denunciation.

### PRUSSIA.

The new Sovereign of Prussia seems ambitious to emulate, in the department of state, the his great predecessor, and that he is stute of spirit, vigor and enterprise, the lately, in the settlement of Holland, n unequivocal proof. So far as yet he has threatened no obstruction to the of the Imperial allies; but we are to conclude that he is really uninterne contingent result of their expediti-would be unreasonable to suppose that, example before his eyes so recent as of Bavaria, he should not apprehend more pernicious effects from a far greater accession of territory to the Austrian dominions, though situated beyond the bounds of the empire. We may be assured, that he watches the issue of the Imperial operations with a degree of solicitude inseparable from the jealousy and prudent circumspection of a wise King.—But he is connected with the Porte by no ties of commercial interest to excite his immediate interposition; and the emperor may be attacked with greater success when his army had been weakened, and his resources exhausted by some exertion, than in the outset of the war, and in the heat of alliance, when he would be assisted

with all the vengeance of an implacable Empress, counteracted in the prosecution of a favorite project, and disappointed in sanguine expectations.

### SPAIN.

This once powerful kingdom was for ages the terror of Europe, and aspired to be the arbitress of nations. By a series of fortunate events, and an ambition peculiarly restless, she rose, in the 16th century, to an almost unexampled pitch of grandeur; until, intoxicated with success, and reverting every maxim of policy, she hastened the decline of a constitution, which, in the days of its vigor, ranked both land and sea in the pursuit of dominions and riches; dominions which proved by their great extent, and of riches yet more fatal as, productive of national property. Such is now the condition of Spain, that she may view with a jealous, but scarcely can with a vindictive eye, the military enterprises of other European powers. There seems however, to be a mystery in her present naval preparations, if not misrepresented, which requires a little time to unfold. The equipment of 17 or 18 sail of the line is a force beyond all proportion to any danger which can be threatened by the depredation of Barbary corsairs. If it is intended to dispute with the Russian fleet, the entrance of the Mediterranean, a positive remonstrance to that purpose might have precluded the necessity of the armament, and must, according to the practice of all civilized nations, be an indispensable prelude to its exertion.

### The other POWERS of EUROPE.

These are all the nations which at present make any prominent figure in the politics of Europe; with respect to the others which merit any attention, it will be sufficient to give them a place in the back ground of our picture.

Portugal, notwithstanding her vicinity to Spain, continues to enjoy, through the jealousy of other powers, that tolerated independence which she could neither assert by her own native strength, nor the talents of the House of Braganza.—The King of the T. Sicilies, displays monarchical splendor in the pleasures of champion luxury.—Sardinia sits secure in the fastnesses which nature has planted around him. Holland, which had long been in a state of stagnation, resumes her commercial activity.—And Sweden and Denmark, once distinguished planets, are now content to act, occasionally, as dependent satellites to the more luminous powers that move in the political hemisphere.

### SCOTCH REFORM.

The moderate claims of freedom made by the Burgesses of Scotland, are we understand, to be immediately submitted to the wisdom and justice of Parliament. On the probable fate of their application it would be presumptuous in us to decide. But their moderation, their spirit and perseverance, in so good a cause, we cannot but commend; and they ought to derive hope and confidence from the reflection that they are now to present their appeal before a tribunal, whose penetration, directed to the real nature and effects of the systems complained of, will not suffer itself to be misled by the partial and illusive representations of interested men, or by the gloss of the name of ancient constitution, with which it is attempted to preserve and sanctify slavery, abuse, and corruption, in borough government.

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### LONDON, May 30.

A few weeks since, a violent affray happened in the 13th regiment, stationed in Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel

between Major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and Capt. De Lancey, an American gentleman belonging to the same corps.

When they met at the ground, Captain De Lancey made a most extraordinary declaration, viz. "That Major Chapman might fire, if he thought proper; but, for his part, he was resolved not to discharge his pistol, until the muzzle of it touched the Major's breast."—To which the Major replied, "That he had expected when he came there to decide their differences upon the point of honor; that it was to be with a gentleman, and not an assassin; at the same instant he threw away his pistols, and left the ground with his second.

His Majesty was so much offended with the conduct of Captain De Lancey, that he has commanded his name to be struck out of the army list forever, and has likewise ordered, that the Major should be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer.—We presume on the principle, that a subaltern may be replaced in the service, without any material injury to the public, but a commanding officer cannot.

June 7.—27. There has long subsisted between Sweden and Russia a treaty of defensive alliance, in which it is stipulated, that a certain quota of men and ships, shall be furnished to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empress made a demand of this aid from Sweden. The assistance was refused upon the idea that Russia was not attacked, and therefore could not call for support which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empress was highly enraged at this subterfuge, and sent a courier with the declaration, that if the succours were refused, she would attack the Swedish province of Finland with 50,000 men. The King of Sweden replied, that he had 30,000 Swedes ready to meet her, and they should determine the matter.

Orders are issued, the Swedish fleet is moving, transports are ready to convey troops into Finland, and the army is in motion.

The Danes are equipping their fleet also, to join the Swedes.

The Duke de Sudermanio, brother to the King of Sweden, takes the command of the fleet.

### FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The following paper was lately seized at a private printing-press in Paris: a few copies of which had been previously circulated, and one of them stuck on the city gates.—Through the zeal of some of the parties concerned, the committed the remainder to the flames. The men who were at work escaped. A very diligent but private search is making to discover the authors and abettors.

### TRANSLATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS and COUNTRYMEN.

"Your hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cause. A tyrant and his Minister have trampled with impunity on your dearest rights. He who should be the father of his people, is become their very bitterest enemy, and implacable oppressor.

"Not content with mocking our loyal services, he dares punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your most illustrious fellow-citizens are punished with exile.

"Can you live, and suffer this! Existence is contemptible without its sweets, and the sweets of our existence are our liberties. A certain personage, & his abandoned adherents are attempting to tread upon our necks. Not a single law remains unviolated, that can favor the progress of the King's power: The