

THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

NORTH-CAROLINA.

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PARIS, March 2.

THE Dutch demanded of us 10,000,000 livres, lent to the Americans under our guarantee; but we have a much larger account against them, which is the expence we were put at in protecting their possessions in India.

Hague, March 17. On the 13th instant the Council of State pronounced the final sentence against the famous Rhinegrave of Salm, and Colonel Vanderborch, by which they are declared guilty of high treason, and banished for ever from the seven provinces and the confines of the generality, under pain of death if found therein, besides which they are to pay all costs.

Stockholm, Feb. 2. The officers who were arrested in Finland, and who are on their road to this place, are, the Lieut. General Baron d'Armfeld, Major General d'Hartfehr, Colonels d'Montgomery, d'Ottor, d'Stedingk, d'Hafteske, and Leyentendt, and Lieut. Colonel d'Klerparre; Majors d'Klick and d'Jagenhorn, who were also ordered to be arrested, saved themselves by flight. They are preparing for these prisoners of state (who were accused of having corresponded with the Empress of Russia) a part of the castle of Frederickshof, where the Sovereign Court will be held for their trial.

Warsaw, March 4. Letters from Moldavia and Wallachia advise, that the Turks are assembling on the frontiers in great bodies. — A corps consisting of some thousands of infantry are in the neighbourhood of Fokfani and Kimmick. Notwithstanding, it is still said that endeavours are making for bringing about preliminaries of peace between the two Imperial Courts and the Sublime Porte.

It is here strongly reported, that a Congress will soon be held at Berlin, for the purpose of re-establishing peace between the belligerent powers.

Leghorn, March 4. The Regency of Algiers, has, we learn, ordered eight zebecks and two barques to be armed immediately, which, at the end of this month, are to sail to the Archipelago, to execute certain orders already sent by the Porte.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The French government have ordered one hundred hand-mills to be erected in Paris, for grinding flour, to prevent in future any scarcity proceeding from severe frosts.

March 14. Another duel has happened at Nantes, between one of the order of Noblesse and a Commoner. They fought in the presence of ten witnesses, five of each order. The former was run through the body, and was on the point of death when the news came away.

They write from Vienna, of the 14th ult. that the regiments are completing with all possible dispatch. Putrid fevers make great havoc amongst the officers as well as privates in Hungary. Recruits are sending off in vast numbers to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the ravages of the above disorder. Even at that moment they had no intelligence of its diminution; but on the contrary it seemed to increase in spite of the aid of medicine.

March 16. On Tuesday the stocks fell one half per cent. owing, it was supposed, to the political cloud that at present hangs over Sweden.

March 27. The French Ambassador has just received letters from his court, in which their Most Christian Majesties express their warmest congratulations upon the recovery of our most gracious Sovereign, and desire that his Excellency will show every possible respect and joy upon the ensuing occasion; and that

the expence may be no object, they have ordered it to be placed to their Majesties. On this information the Count de Luzerne waited upon lady Harcourt, and requested her ladyship to acquaint their Majesties of the intention of his court.

The governors and many friends and subscribers to the Humane Society, to the amount of five hundred, dined yesterday at the London Tavern; many objects restored by the benevolent institution, were seen by the company. Dr. Lettson read a letter from General Washington, mentioning the success that had attended the extension of this practice in America. The Doctor also pronounced a panegyric on the undertaking, and enforced its charitable views.

In the new form of constitution which the King of Sweden has ordered for the future government of his kingdom, an oath of allegiance is to be taken by all the members of the Senate, of the following tenor:

"I acknowledge that there is a hereditary King, who has the power of governing the kingdom; of making war or peace; of concluding foreign alliances, and of distributing favours as he shall think most fit.

"That the supreme tribunal of the kingdom shall consist of plebians as well as nobles, and the number shall depend on the pleasure of the King.

"That every subject shall have an equal right to purchase lands, and that the repairing of the high-ways shall fall equally on every description of persons.

"That in respect to the highest offices of the state, they shall be exclusively given to the nobles and equestrian orders; in respect to all others, those who give the greatest proof of public virtue shall always have the preference."

The oath has been subscribed by three of the orders, and the King, therefore, has declared it a law.

It should be remarked that the whole tenor of this act, is a libel on the constitution, formed by the King himself, in 1772, and which he then bound himself to preserve forever.

The truly benevolent Mr. Howard, towards the conclusion of his new publication, on Lazarettos, says, "To my country I commit the result of my past labours. It is my intention again to quit it for the purpose of revisiting Prussia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending my tour in the east. I am not insensible of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring Wisdom; should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncharitably imputed to rashness and enthusiasm; but to a serious deliberate conviction, that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrow circle of a retired life." In a former passage he says, "Since my return from Turkey, I have been frequently asked what precautions I use, to preserve myself from infections. I here again answer, that next to the free goodness and mercy of the Author of my Being, temperance and cleanliness are my chief preservers. — Trusting in Divine Providence, and believing myself in the way of my duty, I visit the most infectious hospitals and noxious cells; and while thus employed, I fear no evil. However, I seldom enter an hospital or prison before breakfast; in an offensive room I avoid drawing my breath deeply; and on my return, sometimes wash my mouth and hands."

OBITUARY REMARK.

Feb. 15. Died at Dublin, his Majesty John I. King of Dalkey, and the adjacent isles. His remains were borne, in royal pomp, through the city, and interred with the usual splendor and solemnity. In the case of the above personage we have a strong instance of the height to which the human imagination may be raised. Moving in the middle sphere of life, he was persuaded that he was actually a monarch, and was alive to all that solicitude which the father of a people should ever feel. A society, called the kingdom of Dalkey, had appointed him their sovereign, and annually attended him to visit his territories. Complimented frequently with the title of majesty, the idea got possession of all his senses, and absolutely turned his brain, so that for a year and a half past his residence was Swift's Hospital. Before his decease, his time was occupied in arranging the affairs of the kingdom. He desired that all his great officers of state might be continued, "My chancellor (said he) never degraded his dignity by bargaining for places and pensions; my Attorney-General never pleaded in foul dishonour's cause, nor burned his fingers with attachments; my Primates and Archbishops have more grace than what they derive from titles; my Council was honest; and if there be truth in wine, they possess more truth than any country in Europe; let them all continue," said he, with an air of fortitude and composure. "But my Crown!" here he was the man—his firmness forsook him, and he seemed averle to die, not from the fear of death, but from the thought of leaving his crown behind him. As the big tear trickled from his eye, he exclaimed, "Let my Crown be left to the election of my own subjects." So much for his public conduct; in private, he was distinguished for sincerity, cheerfulness, and love of social mirth. Poor fellow! he had no gall to overflow; and we may say with Sterne, if a nettle should grow upon his grave, it ought to be plucked away; for there was no humour in the temperament of his body or mind which could give nourishment to so noxious a weed.

A letter from Geneva, by way of Paris, gives an account that the late Revolution, by which the former principles of the Republic are restored, was effected with very great facility. The discontents arising from the price of corn might have passed over without any consequences, if an inhabitant named De Lor, a person of intrepidity, had not given a direction to the public ferment. De Lor, passing the side of a sentinel, seized on his musket, and triumphantly shewing it to his companions, recommended to them to arm in a similar manner; two soldiers were immediately after disarmed and cast into the Rhone. De Lor, with a few associates, then attacked the gate of Cornavian, guarded by 50 men and a Lieutenant, where they received their fire for some time; but having killed three of the military, and wounded the officer in the thigh, they became masters of the gate. In every other rencounter the people were victorious, and De Lor, their chief, is said to have killed a Captain Fatio (at the head of two companies, who were ordered to fire) by a stroke of a musket, by which his skull was fractured. Two soldiers at his side being likewise killed, the remainder fled precipitately.

Inscription on a rectangular Sign-board, by a Watch-maker, in the High-street, Oxford, (lately put up) —

Here are fabricated and renovated, trochilic horologes, portable and permanent, linguaculous or taciturnal; whose circumgirations are performed by internal spiral elastic, or extensive