

# THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

## NORTH-CAROLINA.

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PARIS, July 18.

**T**HE insurrection began by the entry of the Royal German Cavalry, who dared to proceed into the gardens of the Thuilleries, by the square of Lewis the XVth, in pursuit of some persons who had pelted them with stones. Such an infraction was the signal of alarms. All public exhibitions had been previously stopped. An intention, a plot of opposing an armed force in opposition to the decisions of the National Assembly, was announced by the dismissal of Mr. Neckar.

Sunday night became dangerously tumultuous: The citizens had not recovered their panic, and the city was exposed to the assault of 70,000 men without, and to a rude multitude within its walls, chiefly consisting of the dregs of the people, who had seized on all the arms. Fortunately the citizens themselves formed a guard on the morrow, with a degree of order that became the salvation of the city; they handled their arms to the best of their abilities, and a body of them presently formed, of upwards of eighty thousand men, and submitted to all necessary regulations.

On the morrow a deputation arrived at Paris, to inform the National Assembly that the King had entirely ceded to the voice of the nation—that he granted all the people requested—and that he himself, would come to the Hotel de Ville, without any guard, confiding in the affections of his people! Accordingly, his Majesty arrived at Paris two days after, about four in the afternoon, and passed through a body of more than two hundred thousand citizens, orderly, and all in arms.

On his arrival at the Hotel de Ville, he was received by the General Assembly with that enthusiastic applause which his submission was calculated to draw from the hearts of a people disposed to be loyal.

Mr. Bailly, the new patriotic Mayor of Paris, addressed his Majesty in the following terms:

"I bring to your Majesty the keys of the good city of Paris. They are the same as were presented to Henry the IVth. He had regained his people—here the people have regained their King.

"Your Majesty comes to rejoice in the peace that you have re-established in your capital; to rejoice in the love of your faithful subjects. It is for their happiness that your Majesty has re-assembled the Representatives of the nation, and that you are engaged with them in laying the foundation of liberty and public prosperity. What a memorable day is this, in which your Majesty has come as a father to sit in the midst of this re-united family, in which you have been conducted back to your palace by the whole National Assembly, guarded by the Representatives of the kingdom, and surrounded by an immense concourse of people. You carried, in your august countenance, the expressions of sensibility and happiness, while around you, you heard nothing but exclamations of joy, saw nothing but tears of tenderness and love! Sire, neither your people nor your Majesty, will ever forget this great day: It is the happiest of the monarchy, it is the epoch of an august and eternal alliance between the Monarch and the people. This circumstance, peculiar to your reign, immortalizes your Majesty. I have seen this happy day; and, as if all good fortune was reserved for me, the first function of the office to which the suffrages of my fellow-citizens have raised me, is to communicate to your Majesty the expressions of their respect and their love."

His Majesty being seated on the throne, M.

Bailly presented him a blue and red cockade, the cockade of the militia, which his Majesty graciously received, and placed in his hat.

M. Moreau de St. Merry, President of the Assembly of Electors, addressed his Majesty, and said, "How little a people, whose transports were so sincere and general, deserved to be calumniated as to their intentions towards the King. Sire, you have only in future to recollect the great and interesting truth—that the throne of a King is never more solid than when it has for its basis the love and fidelity of the people."

M. Ethis de Corny, Procurator of Paris, requested, that to consecrate the epoch of this great day, a monument shall be erected—"To Lewis XVI. the reviver of public freedom—the restorer of national prosperity—the father of the French people."

The King was desirous to speak, but his emotion was too full; after an effort he sat down overcome by sensibility.

M. Bailly approached his Majesty, and having received orders, said, "His Majesty was come to calm the uneasiness that might yet subsist in the minds of the nation, on the knowledge of the late events, and to participate in the joy of the people. That his Majesty desired that peace and calm might be re-established in the capital; that every thing should be restored to its usual order; and that, if there should be any infraction of the laws, the guilty shall be delivered up to justice."

M. Bailly then said, that his Majesty gave permission to the Assembly to speak.

M. le Comte de Lally Tolendal rose, and made a short address to the King and people, with his usual manly and dignified eloquence.

"Well, citizens! (said he) Are you satisfied? Behold your King!—The King whom your hearts called for—whom you desired to see in the midst of you! Behold him! The King whom your National Assembly has brought to you, and who comes to establish your liberties on an unalterable basis! How much is this memorable scene heightened by the evident joy of his heart, which has been so long troubled, and which never deserved to be so. As he wished not to be protected but by the love of his people, prove to him that he has gained a thousand times more power than that which he might be loath to sacrifice.—Sire, (added he) addressing himself to the King, you beheld these generous and faithful subjects, who idolize you: Listen to their acclamations—read their countenances—penetrate their hearts—you will find there only the liveliest expressions of love and fidelity. There is not a single man who is not ready to pour out for you, the last drop of his blood. Perish the men, whoever they may be, who, by guilty insinuations, shall strive to calumniate the sentiments of a generous and loyal nation, to a just and good King, who will owe nothing to force, who will owe every thing to his virtues."

This speech was interrupted at each of the passages, expressing the attachment of the people, that each might be confirmed on the spot, by the general voice of the Assembly.

The King, still over-whelmed with emotion, was just able to pronounce these words.—"My people may always depend on my love."

The session being concluded, the King shewed himself at a window to the innumerable croud of people assembled in that place de Greve, and who covered all the roofs adjoining. The cry of *Vive le Roi*, filled the air.

His Majesty then returned in the same state that he went. He was addressed as he passed through the several districts by the President of each, in a congratulatory speech. The Paris

militia conducted him through their liberty, and he was received by the militia of Versailles.

Previous to the meeting of the States-General, private committees had been established in every village, town and district. So secret were their transactions, that no person knew what they were about. If any respectable inhabitants desired to know the proceedings, they were answered "Have patience, you shall be informed in due time."

After the third estate had met, and seemed likely to prevail, the whole people of worth and consequence instantly appeared to be associated in districts, with regular leaders to command them.

Those who were suspected of being disaffected to the state cause were instantly disarmed; the heads of the committees giving a regular receipt for the arms. All instruments of offence by which mischief might be done were at the same time taken from the lowest people, and those that were idle or dissolute. They were informed of the true reason, viz. that it is done to preserve public peace and tranquility.

The next measures were to forward addresses to the Tiers Etat, giving them assurance of effectual support. The same steps must have been taken all over the extensive kingdom of France. For in the course of three days no less than a thousand addresses of support, all couched in similar language, arrived from the cities, towns, and popular districts.

The citizens of Paris, under the direction of all the Magistrates, (except the Provost de Marchands Meyen) had likewise taken effectual steps. Hence above fifty thousand burghers and respectable householders, were embodied in six hours after the dreadful crisis seemed to approach. The rabble were (except in a few trifling instances) restrained within bounds; and at this most awful period public justice was carried on in the Guildhall by the Aldermen and other Magistrates of the city.

If the King had persisted in his fatal measures, Paris would have had a regular armed force of two hundred thousand men, well appointed in arms, in less than forty eight hours. The whole countries of Normandy and Brittany were in motion, and were only stopped by express, informing them, that all was safe.

Thus has been effected, with the loss (compared to such an event) of only a few drops of blood, one of the greatest and most glorious revolutions that ever took place in the annals of mankind; and the inhabitants of all nations and countries should with thankfulness acknowledge it to be the peculiar work of Heaven, by means of the present race of Franks, whose virtues, and whose principles add new honour and increasing splendour to dignify human nature.

LONDON, July 15.

In the midst of the commotions in France, the French are extremely vigilant in providing for their marine.

Ship building is going forward with great activity at Brest. Vessels are daily arriving there with wood. The same preparations are making at Rochefort.

The skeletons of three 74 gun ships are arrived from Bayonne, in order to be completed at that port.

M. de Keyroulas, the French navigator round the world, who commanded the Resolution frigate, condemned at the Isle of France, is arrived at Brest. His ship's company are coming home in two ships armed *en flutes*.

A battle has been fought between the Swedes and Russians, on the frontiers of Finland,