

THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

NORTH-CAROLINA.

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By the brig *Porwbatan*, Captain Jeffries, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst. in seven weeks from London, we have received the following intelligence.

PARIS, August 6.

ON Tuesday his Majesty sent the following letter to the National Assembly.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I HAVE no doubt but it will strengthen the confidence which ought to subsist between us, when I acquaint you with the arrangements I have thought proper to make in filling up my ministry. I have appointed the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the keeper of my seals—M. Neckar Minister of the Finance—M. Montmorin Secretary for the Foreign Department—M. St. Priest Secretary for the Home Department—M. de la Luzerne Minister of the Marine—M. de la Tour du Pin Paulin Minister at War—M. l'Archeveque de Vienne Minister for the Bishops and Abbies—and M. Maréchal de Beauveau a Member of the Cabinet.

"The choice which I have made from among the Members of your Assembly, ought to assure you of my amicable wishes for the continuance of public harmony.

(Signed) LOUIS."

All these gentlemen are the confidential friends of M. Neckar.—The King's letter was received with the loudest hurrahs of applause.

Nothing is yet decided in regard to the Duke de la Vauguion—who was stopped at Havre-de-Grace.

M. Montmorin has orders to act as he thinks fit; but he finds it a difficult matter to decide. There has been no charge against the Duke, nor did he sign any one instrument during the short time he was in administration. He has written a letter to the King, complaining of his unjust detention, and begging relief from his Majesty.—To this request the King has made the following short reply:

"Use your own efforts to obtain your release: YOU CAN DO MORE THAN I CAN."

Nothing has yet been done with the Baron de Besenval. He is very closely confined at Brié. It is reported that the Count d'Affry is to move for his release in the National Assembly, and that the Baron can prove a letter that was written to him wherein he is threatened with a Court-Martial, for not obeying quickly the orders of the Prince de Lambese, in opposing the mob at the Thuilliers. If this is true he has nothing to fear.

Some secret plots seem to be meditating against Brest. A spy has been taken up, under the habit of a Jacobite, who lodged in the Convent of Capuchins. On him they found letters in cypher, and some plans of the public works. He has been thrown into prison.

For want of some supreme power in France, of which at present there is none, the three orders of the people at Brest, have frequent quarrels, viz. The military, the navy, and the burghers. To put an end to these jealousies, the town has very properly addressed the King for a person to command all three, and has petitioned for Count d'Estaing.

Solemn masses have been performed in different churches in Paris, for the re-establishment of peace in the capital, as well as to the memory of those who have fallen victims in the public cause. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of their indigent widows and orphans.

The mobs in the provinces are become so generally alarming, that most of the country nobility and gentry whose chateaus or villas were ornamented with a few cannon to celebrate any public festival, have had them with-

drawn and sent to Paris, for fear they should fall into the hands of the people, and perhaps become instruments against themselves. These gentlemen have sent them generally to the Magistrates, at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, with reasons for doing it.

The most lawless banditties infest the counties distant from the capital. They are many of them deserters from the army, or who have escaped from the gaols. They go about the country in armed gangs, and levy contributions under different pretences. When they cannot get them by fair means they proceed to violence. In fact, there is no part of the country which is protected, and very few of the provincial towns under any form of government. Mr. Neckar's return has done little to restore either harmony or good order: But the blame is not his, the people have to answer for all the misfortunes which may follow.

The counties which have suffered most, are Dauphiny, Franche Comte, Maconnais. In these, the country seats of the principal nobility have been partly burnt, their territories laid waste, and their property pillaged.

In Provence the mob has contented itself with releasing all the blackguards in the prisons. In Brittany, where most was apprehended, greatest order is observed; the police is better in this province than in any other.

At the Paris gate of St. Dennis, the mob has hung and cut off the Mayor's head, who was very injuriously and falsely accused of embezzling corn. The mob threatened to bring his head in triumph to Paris, but the Magistracy here have very properly sent a body of troops to prevent their passing the barriers. There have been enough of sanguinary fights in Paris without this.

All these disorders accumulate the general misery. M. Neckar is so sensibly affected at these shocking transactions, that he makes no scruple every where to express his grief.

If any thing can tend to alleviate our misfortunes, and stop this alarming phrenzy, it is the hopes of having a constitution formed in less than a month. Besides this, the harvest is very fine and plentiful.

We now hasten to give the important deliberations of the National Assembly on Tuesday last, which will ever be remembered as a proud day in the annals of the French history. Some of the resolutions were very violently opposed.

The National Assembly did not break up till near two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The following is an exact copy of their RESOLUTIONS:

A declaration of the rights of men and citizens, shall be inserted at the head of the new constitution.

An equalization of taxes to be paid from the present moment.

A renunciation of all particular privileges, whether of orders, towns, provinces, or Parliaments. All the provinces have very patriotically abandoned their privileges, and demanded a general conformity of conduct throughout the kingdom, so that they now form a sort of confederation for preservation of the general safety.

Redemption of federal rights.

Suppressions of the rights of the chase.—*Suppression des droits de chasse.*

The price of redeeming the income of the Clergy shall be placed to the profit of their benefices.

Suppressions of mortmains, and all personal servitudes.

The abolition of lords of estate administering justice in the right of their possessions.

The abolition of venal fees in Courts of Justice.

Justice to be gratuitously administered for the people.

Abolition of dove houses and warrens.—*Abolition des colombiers et garennes.*

Redemption of tenths and field rents.

Prohibition of creating in future any right of this kind, or other feudal rights.

Abolition of any substitute for curacies, except in cities;

Droit d'annates supreme;

Every citizen to have free admission to civil and military offices.

Suppression of the duties of delay (*de deport*) laid by Curates to Bishops in particular provinces.

Suppression des surands et Matiffes.

A plurality of benefices not to be allowed; [An example worthy of the British Legislature.]

A medal to be struck to commemorate this memorable day.

A Te Deum to be sung in the King's chapel, and throughout France, as soon as his Majesty shall have ratified these articles.

LOUIS XVI. to be proclaimed THE RESTORER OF THE LIBERTY OF FRANCE.

Of the other particulars of this important day's deliberations, we shall only add, that on the motion of M. Bouche, no Member was to be suffered to speak in the National Assembly more than five minutes at a time, to be calculated by a sand glass:—This motion was amended and carried in this form; that the names of those persons who wished to speak on any particular question, should be written down in two columns, in one those who spoke for, in the other, those who spoke against the motion. These should speak alternately, till such time as one column of names was gone through, or the Assembly determined the argument sufficiently explained.

The Magna Charta of this emancipating nation, is so far advanced upon, that twenty-three of its most IMPORTANT ARTICLES have been solemnly debated in the National Assembly, and passed by affirming resolutions, in all respects to be considered as unanimous.

The remainder of this great CONSTITUTIONAL CODE, will be agitated in the Assembly, with unremitting ardour, till the whole is completed and passed into law!

Regular communications are made to the King on the passing of each article; and his Majesty's anxiety for the restoration of the government, has induced him to say, that "his sanction to the institutes which have been voted, and also those under deliberation, shall be given with such fervency and devotion, as he felt when he first received the crown."

Through every part of Imperial Flanders the liberty mania appears to prevail:—The cockade worn by the militia of France is assumed by all the Flemings, and some uneasiness has been occasioned at Vienna in consequence.

What will probably increase the mischief, is a resolution of the Emperor to march 15,000 additional troops to the low countries—This proceeding was discovered by an intercepted letter to the Queen of France, wherein it was ambiguously stated that five regiments were under march to the Netherlands—The plea was, to protect the frontiers from inroads; but the opinion formed by the National Assembly, made it out a machination that meant hostility to their plan of freedom.

LONDON, August 4.

The Marquis de la Fayette, on the 29th ult. sent the subjoined circular letter to the various districts in Paris: