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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1790.

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By the British Packet Grantham, arrived at New-York in 49 days from Falmouth, we have the following intelligence, viz.

HAMBURG, June 29.

THE Court of Petersburg has not yet published its relation of the engagements between the two fleets; but the latest letters from thence represent the Swedish fleet as enclosed by the two fleets of Cronstadt and Revel, and in a dangerous situation, from which it cannot withdraw, without risking an engagement with a superior force.

The scene of action being so near Petersburg, and the Swedish troops having already disembarked in that neighbourhood, the Empress quitted her residence.

On the 8th, she went to Cronstadt, by Peterhoff, from whence she went in perfect health, to Czariko Zelo.

We have received intelligence from Carlshave and Helsingbourg, that on the 19th inst. the city of Carlscrone was almost entirely reduced to ashes. The fire spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to stop its progress.

LONDON, July 1.

Copy of a letter from M. de St. Priest, to M. Cherrin, Chief Genealogist to the Crown of France.

Paris, June 4, 1790.

"The King has enjoined me, Sir, to inform you that his Majesty does not intend you shall receive any longer the genealogical titles usually remitted to you by those who aspired to be presented to him. You will conform to his Majesty's order.

"I am your's, &c.

"M. de St. PRIEST."

This short note will certainly make an epoch in the French monarchy. His Majesty by this gives another proof of his approbation of the principles of the new constitution.

July 10. Accounts from Leghorn mention, that the white and red cockade had been assumed by the people of that city—the churches broken open; great disorders prevailed and many lives were lost; the tumult was appeased by the Governor's sending off to the Court of Vienna a statement of the demands of the people.

It has been suggested that in the event of a war, an alliance with the United States of America, would be highly advantageous to this country, and might, by proper management, be obtained. That America could supply a large number of excellent seamen, it is not to be doubted; but the advantage of America, as an open ally, in a naval war, may admit of a dispute. The United States are not yet in possession of a formidable navy; they have a great extent of coast to defend, which must be defended by British ships, and which after all could not be completely defended without such a superiority at sea as would enable us to sweep the whole West-India ocean of the enemy's ships. Were the United States to preserve an ostensible neutrality, their seamen would more naturally resort to our standard than to that of Spain, and we should enjoy the benefit of their services without the inconvenience of protecting their country.

The Dutch fleet, on Thursday morning, came up to Spithead.

The Russian fleet from Cronstadt and Revel having formed a junction, now consist of 28 ships of the line. The Duke of Sudermania could not prevent it, for the wind assisted their junction, while it made it impossible for the Duke to attack them. The Swedish Admiral

therefore thought it most prudent to retreat to the advantageous situation of the Island of Biorko, about 70 English miles from Petersburg, where the Swedish fleet is now at anchor, and will probably remain, unless the Russian Admiral should take a different position from where he now is.

By the late accounts from the Baltic, the junctions of the Russian fleets does not appear to have been so formidable to the Swedes as was first expected. The King of Sweden far from appearing to be awed by that junction, or seeking the protection of his own shores, not only keeps the sea, but insults the coast of his enemy; and actually makes a descent within a few miles of her capital.

The Irish, imitating the British Parliament, has voted 200,000l. towards the expence of the present armaments without any opposition.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act which has deservedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Assembly, that the command of the nation-troops was too great a trust to be entirely veiled in one person. The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near so great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the strongest, are determined as is generally understood, on a war. The King's party see the necessity of arming, but wish to protract giving any answer to England.

The signal for war it is supposed will be given by the King of Prussia,—intelligence of his having commenced hostilities against Austria is hourly expected.

The Ferret sloop of war arrived at Falmouth from Gibraltar on the 20th June, saw 35 pendants flying in the harbour of Cadiz; of that number 18 ships were of the line.

A severe action has taken place between the Austrians and Turks, which terminated in the defeat of the latter. The Austrians were commanded by General Spleny. The Turks rallied several times, but were finally driven off the field. The Austrians lost 28 officers.

The King of Hungary has assembled an army of 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

Mrs. Macauley Graham intends to write the life of Doctor Franklin.

Yesterday afternoon a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, from Spain, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert. Nothing of their contents transpired; but a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned. A Board of Admiralty was held this day, in consequence; and it is expected, orders would be given for the immediate sailing of the grand fleet.

"My jewel! my jewel!" exclaimed Mrs. Jefferies, in the play-house.—"What's the matter my honey?"—said a contiguous Pat.—"I'm looking for my diamond ear-rings, and I find them lost,"—replied the agitated lady.—"I hope you'll get them back, before they are taken from you,"—rejoined her congenial countryman.

The public have been hitherto rather uninformed of the nature of the answers brought by different messengers from the Court of Madrid on the subject of the present disputes with Spain, it is therefore with great satisfaction we are enabled to state the general outline of them, and we believe with the utmost precision and correctness, as the Court of Spain has made no secret of the answer transmitted to our Court on the subject of the remonstrance presented by it through Mr. Frazer.

The Court of Spain observes, that the differences subsisting between the two Courts in-

volve in them two distinct questions—that of the matter of fact, and that of right. That as to the fact, it is acknowledged that English vessels were captured at Nooska Sound.

The Court of Spain agrees in the justice of making satisfaction for these captures; but it desires that it might be reciprocal—that is, Spain will give satisfaction if she be in the wrong. This grand question of satisfaction is however subsequent to the question of right, which diametrically contradicts the demand of previous satisfaction on which the Court of London insists.

As to the question of right, that must be determined by future negotiation with Mr. Fitzherbert, as well as further consideration of the claims which each party has to make good.

Admiral Barrington, it is now said, will proceed with a considerable part of the fleet at Forbay to the West-Indies; and it is suspected that the Spaniards have in meditation an attack on some of our settlements there, having at different times dispatched reinforcements of ships and troops to their own fleet and settlements in that part of the world.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, June 19.

Monsieur Houdon, a celebrated artist presented to the Assembly the busts of Washington and Franklin.

The members were much pleased with this mark of his respect, and appointed the President to express to him their satisfaction.

A deputation was received from the conquerors of the Bastille: The Assembly decreed, "that each conqueror of the Bastille should, in the name of the Assembly, receive a suit of clothes and arms complete, with his name inscribed on the sabre, and a mark of distinction put on the coat."

M. Alexander de Lameth informed the Assembly, that a deputation was coming to Paris from French Comte and Alliance, which countries were represented by slaves chained round the pedestals of statues. He then moved that all such symbols of servitude should be removed.

This motion was seconded with a further demand, that, as a consequence of the declared rights of man, the titles of Duke, Marquis, Count, &c. be suppressed.

M. de Foucault enquired how the Assembly would recompense the soldiers of the bands of Piedmont, to whom Henry II. gave letters of nobility in these words—"I make you noble, and Count, for having saved the state."

The Marquis de la Fayette replied, "We would put down that John or Thomas had saved the state."

M. Alex. de Lameth observed that Duke, Count and Marquis, did not sound better than Charles Fox, George Washington, or Benjamin Franklin.

After a violent debate, and much opposition, the Assembly at last passed two decrees, which were in substance—

"The National Assembly, at the approach of the great day of the General Confederation, wishing to set all the French the example of fraternity, decrees, That the symbols of servitude at the foot of the statues of the Kings in the capital, shall be immediately destroyed.

"The National Assembly, considering that hereditary nobility cannot subsist in a free state, enacts in consequence, that the titles of Duke, Count, Marquis, Baron, Excellency, Greatness, Abbe, and the like, shall be abolished, and that all the citizens shall take, in future, their family and patronymick names; that no one shall in future cause liveries to be worn, or take a coat of arms; that incense shall no long-