

# STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EDENTON: PRINTED BY HENRY WILLS, JOINT PRINTER TO THE STATE WITH A. HODGE.

VOL. IX.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1794.

NUMB. 460.

## BAYONNE, August 20.

The true and great leaders of the committee of public safety, the men who for these last 14 months have been at the head of the prosperous affairs of our country, still remain the great springs of all public business, with a new addition of well deserved confidence. Robert Lindet, well known by his profound knowledge in mathematics, directs the ways and means of victualling the armies, the navy, and the Republic. Carnot, formerly a Captain of the engineers, was and is at the head of all the military movements of fourteen numerous and well supplied armies. Prieur has the home department and corresponds with all the constituted authorities. Billaud de Varennes, in concert with the eloquent Barrere, directs the foreign affairs. The Convention is composed of men who anxiously wish the good of their country, firm and determined to die at their post rather than submit to a domestic or foreign tyrant. They possess the full confidence of the nation. At the approaching danger all the citizens of Paris moved with one common accord to the conventional hall—there to form a rampart for their preservation. Robespierre with 70 of his party found himself without friends. Not a drop of blood was shed, but that of the conspirators and traitors to the Republic. This is the fall of the last remaining faction. The leader of profound hypocrisy had, gradually, acquired the highest degree of confidence. The instant he had fixed for the slavery of freemen, was the moment of his fall. He was deserted and crushed, when in him the people found an aspiring dictator. After such an example, no one will be so daring as to attempt usurping the supreme power. This great event, as all those that preceded it, shews to the world the character and public spirit of the French nation, forever rallying to the representatives, sole depositaries of national power. They prove their firm determination to be free, and to be ruled only by law. Tallien is wrongly represented as the leader of a party; and in reality such a man cannot exist: he is an honest man, and possesses abilities, with a truly patriotic spirit. This great event has not stopped the progress of our victorious armies. Irun, Fontarabia, St. Sebastian, the roads leading to Madrid, and indeed to interior Spain, are in our hands. The aristocratic Treves, and all its territory, are over run by our troops. In short to conclude with a member of our Convention, *victory is still the order of the day.*

## BOSTON, October 3.

### UNITED STATES FRIGATE.

The keel of the Frigate to be built in this town, will be laid in a few days—the ways being nearly completed. We are told by those acquainted in naval architecture, that she will be one of the largest 44 gun ships that will float on the ocean. Her gun deck will be 174 feet 10 12 inches. Keel for tonnage 145 feet; moulded breadth of the beam 43 feet 6 inches—main mast 110 feet 6 inches—fore do. 93 feet 8 inches—mizen do. 93 feet 8 inches—main yard 87 feet—fore do. 82 feet 8 inches—crotch-  
et yard 62 feet—bowsprit, 62 feet 6 inches—main topmast 60 feet—fore topmast 57 feet 8 inches—mizen topmast 62 feet 4 inches—main top-gallant mast 48 feet 8 inches—main top-sail yard 61 feet 7 inches—main top-gallant yard 47 feet 8 inches.

October 16.

A vessel is said to have arrived at Salem, on Tuesday last, in a short passage from St. Lucia, which brings an account, that the French patriots, mulattoes and negroes, united, have retaken the town, and put all the British and aristocrats to the sword.

A letter from Fort Royal, (Martinico) dated September 10, 1794, received last evening, confirms the above report, and adds, that the French privateers are cruising off Fort-Royal bay, and in the channel of St. Lucia. This happy circumstance for the French took place on the 29th of August. This letter further informs, that Captain Chase, in the brig Industry, had arrived at Fort Royal, where his stay would be short—That a proclamation had

been published throughout the British Islands, forbidding American vessels coming there after October, till then they are allowed to bring live stock and lumber only.

The Danes and Swedes have now in actual service, 30 ships of the line. They have threatened to detain all the British vessels in the Baltic, unless their terms are complied with by the British cabinet. Their terms are—a free trade with the French Republic; full indemnification for past losses and insults, and security for the future.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, has appointed Thursday, the twentieth day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving throughout this Commonwealth.

Yesterday came on at the Circuit Court in this town, the trial of Samuel Rogers, an American, for a misdemeanor against a law of the United States, in entering on board the boat of the Concorde, and assisting in the capture of the British schooner Success, as mentioned in the Apollo of September 11. After a fair and candid trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty, in this case, is a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

## NEW-YORK, October 23.

### IMPORTANT.

Yesterday arrived here in 41 days from Hamburg, the brig Betsey, Captain Champlin, who informs,

“That intelligence was received there of the surrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French—That all communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg, was interrupted; as a proof of which, he mentions that two or three Hamburg mails had returned—That Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour—That it was reported that Capt. Bompard was beheaded for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with Lord Howe.”

Merchants in Holland have advised their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes *unfoid*, will be noted for non-payment.

*The following [variety of intelligence] is copied from the American Daily Advertiser of Monday last.*

Philadelphia, October 20.

Captain Harding, of the ship Pennsylvania, sailed from Liverpool the 26th of August, and had a paper of that date, which he was deprived of on Wednesday last by the Captain of the Resolution man of war, who took two of his men. Captain H. and his passengers agree, that the French have taken Siuys, and closely invested Breda. The British fleet, it was reported, had gone to sea.

Captain Lake, who sailed from St. Petersburg the 6th of August, informs, that the Russians have a fleet of 22 sail of the line in the gulph of Finland, and another fleet almost ready for sea at Cronstadt. The Poles have had some successes over the Russian troops—They surprised the town of Libbo, a Russian sea port, where they killed 1000, and threatened Memel.

Died at Corunna, Captain James Wharton, of the ship John Bulkeley.

October 23.

### Interesting Intelligence—via Philadelphia.

[From Mr. Brown's Gazette.]

The last accounts from Europe stated, that the Prussians, under the command of their King, had laid siege to Warsaw; that the city, from different circumstances, could not be subjected to a complete blockade; but that the Prussians had begun to bombard it. One of the reasons why it was not closely invested, may have been, that Kosciusko, at the head of 50,000 Poles, was entrenched under the walls. This was the common report, and the substance of it was undoubtedly genuine.

Captain Benner of the Lady Walterstorff, has just arrived here from Hamburg, which place he left the 30th Aug. He gives a report, as we hear, which he affirms to be authentic,

that there has been a general engagement between the two armies; that the Poles have been victorious; and that Frederick William has been taken prisoner, and BURNT ALIVE!

That, before this time, there must have been a bloody battle, is more than probable. That the Prussians may have been defeated, and that their King may have been taken prisoner is possible enough; and as he has acted towards Poland with a degree of baseness, greater than is usual, even among Kings, it is not unlikely, that in such a condition, he would be made an example of revenge. In a late engagement with Kosciusko, his Majesty had a person killed with a cannon ball close by his side.

*What care these Roarers for the name of King?*

Captain Benner had heard nothing of the surrender of Siuys to the French.

The Editor has thought it his duty to lay before his readers this report. Time will try its authenticity.

*Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated October 20.*

“A vast number of vessels have arrived here within a few days. The Harmony arrived at Bourdeaux the 5th August. A vessel has arrived here which left Brest the 3th of Sept. The French fleet was manned, victualled, and ready to go to sea, consisting of 50 sail—40 of which were line of battle ships, the others frigates. The armies of France were growing rich by their captures.—Mr. Munro had arrived safe in France; and Captain Barney had a prospect of getting a commission.

“A vessel from St. Marc brings news of the French General Lavaux, re conquering that place, and putting to death the British garrison, consisting of 700 men.

“The death of Robespierre gave universal satisfaction—the nation was not burthened with taxes—military fame was the ambition of every man. The army and navy abound with every thing necessary for a seven years war, and no man is heard to utter a wish for peace. They are proceeding in a fatal manner against the commerce of Great Britain. the French cruizers are superior in the Channel.”

*The following interesting intelligence, we have received from Captain King, of the brig Pomona, 43 days from Ferrol. It was communicated to him in writing just before he sailed, on the 2d of September:*

“On the 15th of July, the French forced and took the town of Vera, in Spanish Navaria.

“On the 2d of August, they took Fuentarabia and Trun, on the side of Guipuscoa. And on the 5th, they peaceably entered St. Sebastians, apparently with the pre-consent of deputies of the province.

“The French have made themselves masters of the immense artillery and stores of all kinds, which were at the places taken.

They soon after seemed to direct their march towards Bilbao; and, have had an engagement with the Spaniards, who were but 4000 strong, the enemy 15,000, on the 9th, at Tolosa, three leagues from St. Sebastians, towards Ferrol. The Spaniards made a resolute stand, but repulsed after losing one fourth of their number. It is to be observed, Vera is situated in a valley, surrounded by eminences, therefore not tenable. Fuentarabia, Trun, and St. Sebastians, in locality could have resisted, but there were not men enough to defend them. But government now seem to see into the danger of neglect so much, that accounts agree 167,000 have been levied since the taking of St. Sebastians. Sixty seven thousand were intended to attack the French in Guipuscoa, whilst another army not less considerable, assembles at Pamplona. The Biscayans, (or more properly speaking, the natives of the Lordship or independent sovereignty of Bilbao) have raised 2400 men, already under arms and in the field. But all the riches of the adjacent country are removed to Santandero, where is a third body of troops, chiefly volunteers. Extraordinary levies are making, and it is said all pensions and gratifications hitherto allowed by government, are already suspended. The Church and Nobility have offered 25 per cent.