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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1791.

[Whole No. 176.]

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

WE learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte was publicly announced in the army at Bucharest on the 16th of September. Prince Potemkin is said to be expected in this city soon.

On the 19th of last month, the truce between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the Grand Vizier, was so far concluded, that both parties ceased all hostilities; but each keeps the territory and towns they are in possession of, till the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the Congress.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

A courier is just arrived from Count Lusi with the news of a convention of Armistice having been signed, on the 19th ultimo, by the Prince of Cobourg and the Grand Vizir, under his meditation and guarantee, as Prussian Plenipotentiary.

Last night died, after a lingering illness, his Highness Henry, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand of Prussia.

The day before yesterday, a courier arrived here from general Mollendorff from West Prussia. Since which we are informed that he has placed ten regiments in the suburbs of Langfuhr, near Dantzic, and that five other regiments have received orders to take their possessions in the other suburbs, viz. Scotland, Stoltzenberg, and Oliva.

Yesterday the people employed to take care of the horses and waggons of the third army, who were already discharged, received orders to come back.

DANTZIC, Sept. 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warsaw; and we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Prussia being settled, as that the trade of Dantzic will not materially suffer by it. The three estates assembled on the 18th, at the council chamber, to debate on the present situation of affairs, when they resolved to wait the answer of the King of Poland to the request of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

HAGUE, Oct. 15.

The marriage of the princess Frederique Louise Guillemine d'Orange, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, took place yesterday with much ceremony and magnificence.

The Comte de Mercy Argenteau, his Apostolic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of attending the Congress assembled at this place, on the subject of the Austrian Netherlands.

PARIS, October 17.

They write from Lille, an account, that M. Quincy, who some time past blew up the peasants with gunpowder in Franche Comte, was stopped and imprisoned.

The King's letters patent, on the decree for the suppression of the Parliament, was presented the day before yesterday, to the Chamber of vacations, and inrolled in the register of the Court, bearing this ordinary clause—The act of inregistering will be repeated at the establishment of the Court. This clause on which they would attach ideas of protestation and custom, the Chamber of Vacations could not dispense with.

The Parliament have consented to write to the King to testify their submission to his orders.

This letter is not yet published.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Under the expression, "for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs," in the proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, much may be speculated, but more may be affirmed; the state of foreign negotiation is become too serious for the Cabinet Council (consistent with that liberal coincidence of sentiment and concurrence which should ever subsist between the legislative and executive branches of a good government) to continue the progress of discussion to the extremity, without the open and approving resolutions of the nation.

Monf. Calonne set off on Saturday on his tour to foreign parts. He goes first to Italy.

M. de Mirabeau's speech, relative to the family compact, is to be translated into Spanish.

M. de Cabarrus's imprisonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 11th inst. the Countess de Galvez, Dowager of the Viceroy of Mexico, was

sent to Valladolid. M. Bathédas has been confined in the prison of Madrid. Two French servants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to Madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and several others of M. Cabarrus's friends, have been removed to different places."

It is certainly the cordial wish of Great Britain to avoid war; but the weight she bears in the scale of nations, and her honor, more than all the rest of her importance, commands her not to bear with impunity the insults or the attacks of any power on earth. Those, therefore, who have roused her spirit, in this point, may expect her vengeance, or subject themselves to her power and arms, or to their own mean and abject submissions and compromises.

A truce of six months is said to have taken place between the Emperor and his Belgic subjects.

The patriotic army at Namur is in great want of horses: the officers are unable to procure them to carry either themselves or baggage; and the artillery, &c. cannot be moved from place to place, as their exigencies require, for want of them.

The Belgium forces are to be immediately augmented to 50,000 men, and the sovereign Congress has expressed its desire, that some effective stroke should be made before the approaching winter should render such an event impossible.

A man of polite manners, and a bigot to the gloomy tenets of Calvin, happened to fall into a religious dispute. "God Almighty (said the Calvinist) may, consistently with his justice, damn you eternally, even for the best works which you are capable of performing." "He is more of a gentleman, (replied the other) than to behave in such a manner."

M. de Rioms, the French Admiral, has formally resigned the command at Brest, declaring as his reason, his utter inability to keep the crews under discipline, or of rendering service to his country. M. d'Estaing is to be appointed in his room—an officer more likely to conciliate the sailors.

Last week the new iron bridge, constructed under the direction of Mr. Payne (the author of Common Sense) for the use of the Americans, was exhibited before a number of virtuosi, and gave infinite satisfaction. The bridge, consists of one arch of cast iron, ninety feet long, and weighs but thirteen tons. Mr. Payne's first proposal was to construct a bridge over the Delaware of 490 feet long, but his countrymen pausing on the impracticability of this measure, the above was undertaken as a specimen.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, November 24, 1790.

THE order of the day being called for and read, Resolved, that this house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take under further consideration the propriety of giving instructions to Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, Esquires, Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole accordingly.

Mr. Polk in the chair.

After some time spent in committee, the speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, when the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, in its session of 1789, did nominate and appoint Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins, Esquires, to represent the said State in the Senate of the United States, every expectation that had confidence in their integrity, opinion of their abilities, or certainty of their industry in discharging the trust reposed with them, was entertained.

With regret do we add, that our constituents and ourselves too sensibly experience the evils arising from a want of that exertion in them, which, if duly made, could not have failed of being highly beneficial to this State, and might have rendered a government, adopted under many doubts, and with some difficulty, better adapted to the dispositions of freemen.

Resolved, that the Senators representing this State in the Congress of the United States, be,

and they are hereby directed to use their constant and unremitting exertions until they effect having the doors of the Senate of the United States kept open, that the public may have access to hear the debates of the said Senate, when in its legislative or judicial capacity.

Resolved, that when in Congress, they be directed to correspond regularly and constantly with the legislative; but during the recess thereof with the executive.

Resolved, that they have such of the journals as are not of a secret nature, printed, and transmit the same to the executive, at least once a month during the session of Congress.

Resolved, that the Senators of this State use their utmost endeavors to effect economy in the expenditures of the public monies, and to decrease the monstrous salaries given to the public officers and others, who, however much they be deserving of the public gratitude, or liberality for past or present services, ought only to be compensated agreeable to republican economy—not enriched with the bounty of regal splendour.

Resolved, that they strenuously oppose every excise and direct taxation-law, should any be attempted in Congress.

The committee of the whole house further report, that they have appointed a sub-committee, in order to take under their consideration any further instructions to be forwarded to the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, and beg leave to recommend to the house, that the said sub-committee be empowered to report to the house by their chairman, the several resolutions they shall think the most proper to recommend, and further that they be discharged.

The sub-committee, Messrs. M'Dowell, Taylor, Jones, Mebane, Irvin, Cabarrus, Leigh, and Hay.

All which is submitted.

W. POLK, Chairman.

Resolved, that this house do concur with the foregoing report of the committee of the whole house.

N. B. The foregoing were negatived by the Senate.

EDENTON, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated the 6th December.

"You will observe in the proceedings of the House of Commons of the 24th of Nov. some very curious and extraordinary resolves, severely censuring our Senators in Congress. It seems they have not regularly corresponded with our Executive; and this alone, as far as I am able to learn, is the cause of the acrimony and malevolence shewn them.—Our friend Dr. J. Leigh, of Tarborough, who, though a young member, seems to take the lead in business, and I think has given a striking proof of what his country may expect from him in a political capacity,—opposed them with that manly and independent spirit, that I know not which most to admire, the talents of his mind or the virtues of his heart—they, however, were carried in the lower house, but rejected in the Senate.—They seem in general to be violent against Congress, on account of the assumption, and refuse to give up the checks in the treasury to the Loan-Officer. They propose also to empower the Treasurer to subscribe the whole amount of the debt assumed for this State by Congress, and to employ the certificates now in the treasury, which have already been liquidated and punched, for that purpose—it is said there is nearly a sufficiency. The deficiency they expect to make up, by employing the money now on hand in purchases in the market, under the direction of the Governor and Council."

NEW-LONDON, December 24.

By a gentleman just arrived from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the insurrection of the mulattoes and free negroes in the neighborhood of that place, which threatened very serious consequences, is almost wholly quelled, the insurgents being collected in very small parties, and many of their leaders taken, whom it is supposed will be condemned to suffer death in its most cruel forms.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 19.

Married in this town, the Honorable LE SIEUR JEAN TOSCAN, Vice-Consul of France, to Miss ELIZABETH PARROT.