

then we had every thing to fear from her broadside, which I concluded must certainly knock the masts overboard. We waited in solemn silence, apprehensive of the danger that awaited us, but determined not to give up the cause until we were rendered incapable of the least effort for the preservation of the Liberty. At length it came, and providentially was not attended with any worse effect than either of the former. At one o'clock we were not more than a quarter of a mile from the Casket Rocks, and I was determined to risk our lives, by running the brig on them, rather than suffer her to fall into their hands. However, I presumed, our insensibility was not such, and they did not choose to run the same risk, therefore they left off chase.

The composure and steadiness of the whole ship's company, in such a situation for three hours, and the greatest part of the time within musket shot of a constant fire of such superior force, against which we could not make any resistance, delighted me beyond measure; and their active exertions in replacing such of the haulyards, &c. as were shot away during the chase, alone enabled us to save the Liberty.

When all was over, I went down into my cabin to take some refreshment, and as soon as I returned on deck, I was saluted by the ship's company with three cheers, and thanked for my conduct. I cannot describe to you my feelings on that occasion. I could scarce refrain from tears, to think that such brave fellows should be obliged to fly before their enemies.

The Liberty has been employed during the war to cruise off the coast of France, for intelligence from the royalists, and is known by all the frigates from Cherbourg, &c.

(Signed) J. C. SEARLE.

## UNITED STATES.

NEWBURN, July 12.

On Thursday the 3d instant, the pupils of the Newbern Academy were publicly examined, in the presence of the board of Trustees, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen; their improvement in the various branches of useful science, particularly the Greek and Latin languages, the Mathematics and Logic, since the last public exhibition, demanded and procured them universal approbation.

In the evening a very crowded and respectable audience were highly entertained by a theatrical exhibition: the salutatory address in commemoration of American Independence was delivered by Mr. GILSON, with the utmost propriety of voice and gesture; several orations were pronounced by Messrs. Bacon, Stephens and Beesly with several excellencies: to these succeeded several humorous dialogues, and a representation of the Farce entitled, "the Mock Doctor or Dumb Lady cured," in which every part was well supported by the young gentlemen above mentioned and Messrs. Palleur and Forbes. A number of extracts from various comedies were also performed by Mr. Cobb and those who had previously spoken, and a petite piece (supposed to be the production of Mr. Irving, the principal of the Academy) in which the pretender to science was highly characterized and ridiculed, afforded great entertainment to the spectators. The youthful performance was ended by a valedictory oration on the rising glory of America, delivered with singular elegance by Mr. GILSON and the business of the evening concluded with an elegant extemporaneous address by Mr. Irving, in which he depicted in lively colours the numerous advantages of science.

To bestow further eulogy on any particular character, would be an act of injustice to the students in general, it is sufficient to say, that from the rapid progress which the pupils have made in literature, since their last public exhibition, they received a justly deserved applause, and there is no doubt from their great advancements, during the short period they have been under his tuition, that the principal of the Newbern Academy, will receive the profits and honors due to his indefatigable industry and other merits.

A SPECTATOR.

EDENTON, July 11.

RESOLUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

in the House of Commons, Jan. 4.

The committee appointed to enquire into, and make report on the probability of improving to advantage the inland navigation of the several rivers in this state, report—That eight rivers in this state do probably admit of very great improvements for the purposes of inland navigation; and that the same might contribute greatly to encourage the

agricultural and commercial interests of the state. Your committee are unable to calculate the expense of opening the rivers for this purpose, and presume the estimates must be very inaccurate without actual surveys of the rivers, by persons capable to take the elevation of falls & rapids mathematically, with leveling instruments for that purpose. Your committee recommend to the General Assembly, to adopt some mode of obtaining the most full and accurate information on this important and interesting subject; and that the public spirit of our citizens in general, and the members of Assembly in particular, be called on to assist in sending forward to the next Assembly the best information that can be procured from every county, respecting the practicability of improving the inland navigation within the same, and the probable expense thereof. Your committee beg leave to mention, from the information of the Honorable Hugh Williamson, that great improvements have been made, and are now making, in the inland navigation of Pennsylvania, and other northern states; that some of these improvements are carried on by companies, with the aid of government, and some others solely at the expense of government, as we presume from the advertisements of the Governor of Pennsylvania, proposing contracts for improving no less than seven rivers, or parts of rivers. While your committee listen with pleasure, and rejoice to hear the increase of wealth and general interests of our sister state, we have to lament that the state of North-Carolina, containing nearly as many inhabitants, has not made more spirited exertions for public improvements, than have yet been made, and which the internal resources & natural advantages of this state admit of being made.

WAIGHTSTILL AVERY,  
Chairman.

The rivers contemplated, are

Broad River,	30 miles,
The Catawba,	140
Yadkin,	180
Haw and Deep River,	50
Neuse, above Smithfield,	50
Tar River, above Tarborough, and Fishing Creek,	40
Roanoke, above Halifax	30
Dan River,	50

Resolved That the foregoing report be published in the North-Carolina Journal and the State Gazette.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) July 25.

Died on Saturday the 19th instant, Mrs. Toufard, wife of Colonel Toufard, near Wilmington.—Whatever is solid, ornamental or endearing in the female character, was possessed in an eminent degree by this amiable lady. She dignified the softness peculiar to her sex with all the energy of masculine fortitude, which after supporting her thro' various trying scenes in life, continued to alleviate the tedious pains of the disease which occasioned her death. When considering her as withdrawn from this fleeting state of existence, her relatives and friends have to regret a loss that is not easily repaired: but in the favor of the Deity and future happiness be annexed to the steady performance of all the important duties and tender charities of life; if active benevolence and unwearied assiduity in administering to the sufferings of afflicted humanity, even in the loathsome receptacles of contagion and disease, must insure a suitable reception to the immortal spirit, in the state of everlasting retribution, then may their hopes accompany her into that state; and with becoming confidence and resignation may they commit her into his hands, from whom the useful mother of a family, the kind mistress, the steady friend, the tender parent, and the affectionate wife, will assuredly receive a joyful welcome to everlasting bliss.

## PHILADELPHIA, JULY 28.

"We hear that the Sans Culottes privateer is arrived at Baltimore with two rich Spanish prizes (one of which 'tis said, has six hundred boxes of cocoa on board) the privateer brings news that Guadaloupe is in the power of the Republicans, and that the Royalists have been obliged to dance la Carmagnole." Courier Francoise.

## By this Day's Mail.

DOVER, N. H. July 19.

A vessel arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last from Ostend, the captain of which informs, that he sailed thro' the fleets of France and G. Britain;—that there had been a general engage-

ment between the two fleets—and that several ships of the line had been disabled, and were then in tow, but which party came off victorious he is unable to say—however it is probable the public will not long remain in suspense.

On Friday last week a large schooner (formerly belonging to Mr. Bowen of Newbury Port) arrived at Bolton, with a British Register.—It appears, she was taken by the British, and sent in for adjudication—that she was condemned without trial; and fitted out with a British crew for Bolton—by an American! The Boltonians assembled, stripped the vessel and hauled her up for adjudication!

From the American Minerva.

Citizen Barre, Captain of the French sloop of war, la Perdrix, to Citizen Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Citizen Minister.—THE confidence and esteem with which you have been pleased to honor me, do not permit me any longer to conceal the reasons, which have determined me to resign the command of the Perdrix, sloop of war of the French Republic. I owe you an exact account of my conduct, I owe it no less to those respectable characters in this country, who have honored me with their friendship. My honor acquires that they should be informed of the motives which obliged me to withdraw from the present from the support of so glorious a cause, as that of liberty and my country; a cause, however, which I am so far from renouncing, that I hereby solemnly renew to you the oath of my eternal attachment to it. But since the suspicions, which some have had the presumption to raise respecting my principles, I have thought it my duty to lay down my commission, rather than expose those brave men, whom I had the honor to command, to the danger of becoming the victims of a malevolence, of which I have had but too many, and too striking proofs.

This malevolence has no other foundation, than imaginary grievances, & vain allegations, which I flatter myself, I shall be able effectually to destroy, in a memorial, which I am going to address to the National Convention. But, in the mean time, I wish to demonstrate to your eyes, as well as to those of the friends of liberty, that my honor is unshaken, that my soul has been inaccessible to every sentiment repugnant to the prosperity of my country; that the principles, upon which I have conducted myself towards those under my command on board the Perdrix, were those of the love of order, and of loyalty to the Republic; that I have been altogether uninfused by the spirit of faction; and that it has ever been my maxim, that there could be but one liberty, and that even that liberty could not subsist, unless her laws, however rigid they might be, were duly executed.

It is only of late I have been informed, that it was the wish of Rear Admiral Vanitabile to get me discharged, because he apprehended, I had retarded the French vessels at New-York, and prevented them going to join him in the Chesapeake. All those who have had an opportunity of seeing the many exertions which I made in order to hasten the dispatch of these vessels; the importunities and even threats, which I made use of to the Captains, who discovered themselves indisposed, but particularly all those, who will recollect that these same vessels remained at Staten-Island for twelve days, waiting the arrival of the Surveillante frigate, will be easily convinced of the injustice and futility of that charge. Notwithstanding this, it has furnished Rear Admiral Vanitabile with sufficient pretext to engage him, on his departure, to leave it in charge to Lieut. Mahe, Captain of the Concorde, to solicit you for my dismissal: upon which he presumed with so much certainty, that he appointed Lieut. Mahe for the command of the sloop, without so much as acquainting me that he left him on the coast, nor did the latter make up for this neglect by informing me of his appointment. He did not even deign to answer the different letters which I addressed to him, alleging that I was an Aristocrat, and that it did not consist with his duty to hold any correspondence with me.

When Lieut. Mahe came to New-York for the Concorde, he made no secret of the unfavorable disposition of the Rear Admiral. It is true, I had the pleasure to be informed, that you, Citizen Minister, more just, and more confident of my principles, did not think it proper to countenance the demands of Vanitabile, nor acquiesce in my dismissal. Yet, as you had judged me worthy of being continued in your confidence, ought I not to have taken the command of the division? Did not the

command by right devolve upon me, as being Mahe's senior, whose commission in the navy is only of six months standing, and that too, in a grade inferior to mine, whereas I have served as an officer for twelve years, having for five years the command of ships of war without disarming, having commanded in the last war, besides being commissioned by the Republic.

Had I only listened to the suggestions of a personal pride, justly offended, I had perhaps from that moment laid down my commission. But persuaded as I was that under whatever title a Frenchman serves his country, when he is summoned to appear in the field of honor, he ought not to consider whether he is the first or the last, I did not hesitate to make a sacrifice of my rights; and to avoid all discussion and delay in the service, I consented to obey, and ranged myself under the flag of a person, whose senior I was. My resignation, far from procuring me even the common civilities due to a gentleman, served only to draw upon me additional mortifications, the most pointed disdain, and such disagreeable treatment, as affected my officers no less than myself. The ambiguous expressions, the injurious appellations, in short, the evident disaffection of the crew of the Concorde, plainly announced to me that a plot was set on foot to undo me, and that, whatever line of conduct I followed, I could no longer hope to be looked upon as a brother. They carried their indeliberate animosity so far, as to say to my crew, that their Captain was an aristocrat; and that they would see him guillotined. The aspersions of my detractors was partly founded upon this circumstance, that I had remained a long time inactive in the road. To obviate this odious charge, I contented myself with shewing Lieutenant Mahe your positive orders to remain in the road, and proceed no farther, till I received such instructions. I had only acted in obedience to orders, as he himself had done, notwithstanding which he still continued to accuse me before the crews.

At length we set sail from the Hook upon Sunday the 29th June, with six vessels under convoy, and steered our course for the Delaware.

On the first day, although we had no bad weather, we lost sight of two vessels and one ship of war. Upon the second and third, we lost sight of two others, and finally arrived at the Delaware without any of the vessels under convoy, although we consisted of five sloops of war and one frigate. In the course of this passage, I gave chase to several vessels which I came up to; and to thank me for my ready manœuvring, the signal of disaffection was heaved out, whereas other ships which gave chase without success were approved of.

One evening at six o'clock, I discovered a vessel to windward, which by its appearance, might be a frigate, as we distinguished its port-holes, and a boat astern. I asked of Lieutenant Mahe if I should give chase.—To which he replied, "if that is agreeable to you sir." As I did not wish to take any thing upon myself after receiving this answer, I demanded his positive orders, upon which he ordered to give chase, and added, "we prepare to follow you, set up two lights at the stern of your vessel, and if you meet the enemy engage them."

Accordingly, I prepared for action, crowded all sail, and gave chase; but the Concorde sailed five times in tacking, which caused me to make so much ahead, as to be at a considerable distance from her. Persuaded, however, that she still followed, and charmed with the opportunity afforded me of proving to my country my zeal, and the ardent desire to engage the enemy, I continued the chase, although I then discovered no ship a-stern, of me. In short, at half past eleven seeing myself almost abandoned, I lay by, and gave orders to found; upon which report was made, that we were in thirteen fathoms water. Upon this the pilot, whose name is Leycraft, having informed me, that it was not prudent to proceed, I gave up the chase and expected in a short time to be in sight of the division. But the immense distance which they lay from me, prevented me from seeing them, and even from hearing the report of the cannon which the Concorde is said to have fired as a signal to tack about, which she did at ten o'clock, without being assured, whether I continued the chase or not, without dispatching any vessel to inform me, to give up the chase, or to second me, if I should engage; which would have been the case, had I come up to the enemy. All these facts are detailed in the verbal process, signed by all the crew, which I handed you myself, when I went to inform you of all the instances of disagreeable treatment which I experienced. But to shew their contempt in the most striking manner, some days after, upon my separating

from the division in a fog, and rejoining it at the end of twenty-four hours, when I saluted the commandant with three cheers of vive la republique!—no answer was returned.

Hitherto I had suffered every thing, and passed over every thing in silence; because having nothing before my eyes but my country, I saw nothing but the necessity of serving it. Sacrificing the man to the citizen, I discharged my duty, in opposition to every outrage which was passed upon me. But when I clearly saw that the hatred they bore me would extend to all those that were with me; and that to accomplish my ruin they would not hesitate to sacrifice a vessel with two hundred and twenty brave citizens of the Republic; when I saw renewed with respect to myself, the dreadful system of jealousy, which under the ancient establishment, has so often proved fatal to the National flag, I thought my post no longer tenable; I thought, that, in order to save those brave companions who had for three years served along with me our common country.—In order to save the vessel which I had the honor to command, it was my duty immediately to give in my resignation, a copy of which, together with a justificatory memorial, I propose to address to the National Convention.

Such, citizen Minister, are the motives which have directed my conduct. I am going to submit them to the examination of the representatives of my country of that country, which shall ever be dear to me; they are just, they know my services. And you, citizen Minister, who have had an opportunity of knowing more circumstantially the line of conduct I have pursued in this country, and have been pleased to approve of it; You, who are a witness of the esteem, in which I am held by the patriots of America, will, I doubt not, give your testimony in support of truth, for the information of those who are to be my judges. This is, partly, the object of my present letter, to which I shall add, that of preserving the esteem to which hitherto you have thought me entitled. As it is necessary for me to vindicate my conduct to the people of France as well as of America, I beg you will not take it amiss, that I give to this letter the publicity which my present circumstances require. Your Fellow Citizen

BARRE.

## PHILADELPHIA.

The Thetis frigate we hear has sailed from New-York; and it is supposed that the ships which were lately within the Capes of Delaware are arrived off Sandy Hook—a number of large vessels having made their appearance there.

It is reported that accounts have been received in town to the following purport, viz. that information having been given to the Governor of Virginia, that a large privateer had been equipped and was to sail from a port in that state; he sent the marshal to dismantle her—that the crew took the marshal prisoner—that a party of militia was then ordered out, who refused to march—that the Governor then sent to Richmond for a party of volunteers, who had marched—the result is not related.—If there is any truth in this rumor, we shall probably hear further by to-morrow's post.

We do not learn that any thing further from Pittsburgh has transpired.

From the Centinel, of the 23d instant.

We hear from Cambridge that fifty Students were admitted into the university last week—there are now the same number in the class admitted the last year, so that one hundred and sixteen belong to the two lower classes—there are eighty in the two upper classes.

On Thursday last the following melancholy circumstance took place in this city. A dispute having arose between two men, which brought them to blows, one of them received a stroke from his antagonist, which put an immediate end to his existence. The survivor was immediately taken into custody. It is to be hoped this accident will serve as a caution to others, not to let their passions rise so high as to terminate in such fatal consequences.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

Let not the world be any longer deceived by pretenders; there are deceivers in every profession; in none more, than in the sacred one of patriotism—how often have the liberties of a people been sacrificed to those who were for a time the idolators of popularity?—"By their works ye shall know them"—meer professions ought never to secure public confidence—if they do—the time will come when that Jewel which the people of this country fought and conquered to obtain, Freedom of opinion, shall constitute the greatest crime that can be committed.