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Foreign News.

DUBLIN, October 15.

Lord Cornwallis has at length determined to act vigorously against the rebels. His last amnesty expired yesterday, and to-morrow 1000 men march towards Wexford, to settle that miserable country.

In an address presented to him on Thursday from the nobility and gentry of that county, the following strong fact was stated: "Of 530 persons relieved by the commissioners for aiding the suffering loyalists, 482 have been the widows of murdered county of Wexford protestants." His excellency assured them, that such measures had been taken, as promised to relieve that unhappy county.

The daring and desperate ravager Holt, after having so long set the powers of government at defiance, and rioted in the blood and plunder of the loyal inhabitants of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, Carlow and Kildare, has we hear, recently had the audacity to send proposals of capitulation to government, for the pardon of himself and gang; finding such measures are on foot as to render his destruction utterly inevitable; but those proposals have been treated with the contempt they deserve.

Such decisive steps will be immediately taken towards this sanguinary miscreant and his rapacious followers, as well as towards the numerous petty gangs who have for some time past perpetrated numberless murders and robberies in his name, as must by a terrible example convince wretches of their description, that the justice of the country cannot long with impunity be trifled with.

LONDON, October 17.

The river is at present unusually crowded with merchant ships. Their number is computed to amount to upwards of five thousand.

Our naval force for the protection of the western coast of Ireland consists of the *Triumph*, and *Saturn* of 74 guns, and the *Polypemus* and *Lancaster*, of 64 guns, and 12 stout frigates.

Government have entered into a contract with Russia to victual our navy with pork; to this is owing the extreme low price of that article throughout England.

The price of saltpetre has lately advanced near cent. per cent. Several articles of drugs have also increased beyond all precedent.

October 21.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday last, arrived yesterday. It states, orders had been issued by the Ottoman government for 18 sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates, immediately to sail from Sibastopolis, to act in concert with the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.—The Russian fleet under admiral Ushakow comprised 10 sail of the line.

The grand seignior has manifested in his recent conduct extraordinary decision and activity. One hundred thousand recruits are now raising to reinforce the army in Europe; and considerable levies are now carrying on in Asia. The late vizier has been banished to Scio, for his attachment to France. His successor is the avowed and implacable enemy to the republic.

The Hamburg gazette of the 9th contains the following article:

By accounts from Italy of the 24th ult. it appears, that advice was received at Florence on the 18th ult. by letters from Rome, that the war between Naples and France has already commenced without any declaration. The French troops are said to have passed the Neapolitan frontiers on the 12th ult.

The French commander in chief Brune, arrived on the 21st ult. at Turin, from Milan. His journey is thought to have for its object, the bloody scenes which

took place on the 15th ult. between the French and Piedmontese troops, in which the latter were supported by the inhabitants. The city of Turin has caused 5000 livres to be distributed among those Piedmontese soldiers who contributed to the restoration of tranquillity. The fortresses of Alexandria, and several more on the Piedmontese frontiers, are supplied with provisions, and put farther in a state of defence.

The states of Bavaria have voted provisions for the establishment of an army of 25,000 men, which is to be commanded by count de Sedwitz.

Letters from Frankfort of the 2d inst. state, on the morning of that day, general Joubert had set off for Paris, in consequence of peremptory orders from the directory to that effect.

Gen. Strader, the commander in chief of the army of the empire, has ordered the whole train of artillery, removed to Braunau, to join him without delay at Friedburg, and that 20,000 Austrians have received orders to advance towards Ulm.

The Dublin mail of the 17th arrived this morning; it is singularly barren of news. The following articles are all we could collect from it:

Early on Thursday morning a detachment of the duke of York's highlanders commanded by major Meredith, fell in with Holt, and his party, at a village near the Cien of Fimmel. The darkness of the morning favoured the escape of the rebels, except 17 who were killed, and one wounded; from the latter, who was made prisoner, some useful information has been obtained. Holt was shot through the thigh, and wounded in the foot, but contrived to crawl to some distance from the scene of action, when meeting with a horse, he was just able to mount, and thus for the present elude the punishment that awaits him.

Neil, one of the leaders of Holt's banditti, has been apprehended in a house near Baltinglass, concealed between two beds; he was dressed in the coat taken from the Cork mail guard, and had about 40l. in cash and notes.

The Dublin mail, of the 18th continues due. The Waterford mail of the 17th arrived, but did not bring any intelligence worthy of mention.

The state prisoners in Ireland have received notice to prepare for their departure for America.

Bunniforthy, in the county of Wexford, is reported, but we hope without foundation, to be now in the hands of the rebels.

Sixteen out of the twenty parts of the commerce between Europe and Asia are said to be in the possession of Britain.

A paper has lately been established in Paris by some of the representatives who oppose the directory, and is conducted by those whose names its title bears. The brother of Buonaparte also frequently writes for it. It is called, "the Correspondence of the representatives of the people, Stevenotte (of the Sambre and Meuse) Desaix, (of Mont Blanc) Dethier, (of the Ourthe) and several other deputies with their constituents."

A Paris paper of the 11th states the arrival of part of admiral Nelson's fleet at Naples, on the 18th ult. where the noble hero of the Nile was himself expected to arrive on the following day, on his way home. The king of Naples went out to sea more than two leagues to meet the English ships, and received the officers with every possible testimonial of approbation and joy. The account adds, we hope falsely, that admiral Nelson has been obliged to destroy three of his prizes on account of the irrepairable damage they had sustained in the engagement. The *Guillaume Tell*, of 74 guns, one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile and two frigates, are said to have arrived at Malta.

The Hamburg letters state, that the

Captain Pacha was about to sail for Egypt, with a large fleet, and a great number of troops on board.

The Russian and Turkish squadrons consist of 24 sail of the line. The former has 5,000 troops on board. The first operations will be directed against the islands in the Adriatic, which France wrested from Venice. Malta will also be closely blockaded.

The emperor of Morocco, it appears, is now actually at war with the Hanatic league. The French papers say, that his cruisers have lately captured three vessels one from Bremen, a second from Hamburg, and a third bearing Prussian colours.

The Paris papers of the 13th state, that Buonaparte had left a garrison of 6,000 men in Cairo, and after having defeated the Arabs in several actions, had taken Suez on the Red sea. That he had added 15,000 Arabian cavalry, and several thousand Mameluke infantry to his army. That he possessed himself of Syria, and that the seignior and the divan, had expressed the highest gratification at his success.—So much for the Paris account of Buonaparte.

The Journals add, that Mustapha, late governor of Belgrade, had hoisted at Philippopolis, the standard of revolt against the Porte; that a revolt had taken place in Natolia, and that a general ferment existed throughout the Turkish empire. The latter intelligence is in a degree confirmed by the Hamburg mails, which add, that in the Neapolitan territory, the French emissaries have contrived to prejudice the people against the new levies of men. At Jortici, St. George, and other places, the insurgents have appeared in great numbers; but hopes are entertained that order will soon be restored. The Austrians have formed four camps in the late Venetian territory, and are throwing up entrenchments along the Adige.

October 23.

Saturday night some dispatches for Mr. Lison, his majesty's envoy to America, were made up at the secretary of state's office, in Downing street, and sent to Falmouth, where they are to be put on board the lady *Harriet*, a new packet, which has the American mails on board, which is ordered to sail immediately for New-York. The packet goes no further than New-York till April next (according to custom during the winter months.) The Halifax and Quebec mails will be forwarded from New-York over land.

It is understood that the new packet, which carries out the American mail, and is now under orders for sailing, will also convey to America a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries.

A mail arrived this morning from Dublin, by which we received papers and letters of Tuesday.

It will be seen from the extracts we have made, that Ireland continues in a very distracted state. The rebellion still exists in some force in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow, on the south east; and is not yet completely subdued in the western counties of Mayo and Sligo.

The state of the former part of the country is thus described by the Dublin Journal, a paper which is peculiarly the medium of government intelligence:—"We are sorry to have still to record the continuance of the rebellion on the borders of Wexford and Carlow. The whole tract of country in that neighbourhood is so completely in the power of the fugitives, who take refuge in the woods of Killooghtra, that not a protestant gentleman or farmer can venture to reside between Slaney and the Barrow; and even the Roman catholics are now so frequently attacked by the rebels as to render their residence extremely precarious.

The Dublin Journal contains another remarkable paragraph, which states a committee of United Irishmen to have

been seized deliberating in a house in Dublin.—Oct. 13.

The intelligence received from Ireland by this day's mail, is of that melancholy kind, the continuance of which we have so long had occasion to lament, and which we are afraid, will be too frequently our lot to detail during the ensuing winter. The counties of Wicklow and Wexford are still a prey to all the horrors of the most cruel civil warfare. The insurgents in these counties, whether rendered desperate by their hopeless situation, or stimulated by revenge and the desire of plunder, remain in force, notwithstanding the considerable force sent against them.—They appear to be formidable, not so much on account of their number as their enterprise, and above all, the mountainous nature of that part of the country, with the fatness of which they are intimately acquainted.

The report that a plan of union between Great Britain and Ireland is under consideration, continues to prevail in Dublin. The papers which are supposed to be more directly under the influence of the Irish government speak well of this measure. [Oct. 16.]

According to the projected plan of union, it is proposed that Ireland shall send sixty members to the house of commons, and twenty to the house of peers. The purchase of the Irish boroughs, it is supposed, will amount to two millions.

Kosciusko has lately become the object of attack in the ministerial papers: for what good reason does not appear. Kosciusko has not been in hostility to this country, and it would be rather hard to blame him on account of the glorious, though ineffectual resistance, which he made to one of the most profligate and scandalous usurpations recorded in history. Those who regret the fate of the Poles, most venerate Kosciusko.

We understand that the admiralty had received certain advice of the sailing of the armament from Dunkirk mentioned in yesterday's courier. It is a small squadron, consisting chiefly of Dutch vessels, with a body of 1500 men on board. Our cruisers were absent only one night, in consequence of boisterous weather, and on refusing their station, they ascertained the fact of the escape of the ships. This intelligence is said to be brought home by the *Babet*.

October 24.

Yesterday morning we received the Paris papers to the 19th inst. which contain news of considerable importance.

By them we learn that the vote of the deputation of the empire at Rastadt, on the subject of the last note of the French plenipotentiaries was agreed to in the sitting of the 12th inst.

Although the conclusion has not yet been made public, it is sufficiently ascertained that the majority of votes coincide in rejecting several conditions offered by the French; particularly those which deny to the empire the privilege of constructing fortifications, or forming entrenched camps, but at the distance of 3000 toises from the left bank of the Rhine, and of burdening the states on the right bank with the debts contracted by those on the left bank of that river.

In the different votes given on this occasion, several circumstances appear which announce the influence of our naval triumphs on the negotiations at Rastadt.—We particularly observe in the vote of Austria an energy, which increases in proportion as the disasters experienced by the French compel them to lower the arrogance of their tone, and to recede from their exorbitant pretensions. It results from this change, that peace is not so near as many persons were inclined to think, from the perusal of the late note which was given in by the French plenipotentiaries.

The Consols on the 23d October, were done at 56, and Omnium at 12 per cent. premium.