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FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 22.

Yesterday the sum of 76,250l. was paid into the Bank of England, being the deposit on the Lottery that was contracted for a few days since, at 16l. 10s. 6d. per ticket.

May 23.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly present to your Majesty our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your providential deliverance from the late wicked and atrocious attempt on your Majesty's sacred person.

The more we reflect on the incalculable blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious Regn, & on the reiterated proofs of your Majesty's unfeigned solicitude for the best interest of your subjects, with the more heart do we recoil from, with the more indignation and astonishment do we contemplate the enormity of this diabolical attack on a sovereign, whose whole life has been an uninterrupted series of the most affectionate and diffuse benevolence to his people.

We renew to your most gracious Majesty our assurance of our loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, and our zealous and faithful attachment to our most excellent constitution, and of our readiness to guard and defend with our lives your Majesty's most valuable life, both against the audacious attempts of Foreign Enemies, and the secret machinations of Domestic Treason.

TO WHICH HIS MAJESTY WAS PLEASED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING GRACIOUS ANSWER:

I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address, and for your affectionate congratulations on my providential deliverance from the attack which was lately made upon my life.

This fresh proof of the uniform attachment of my faithful City of London to my person & government, & the warm expression of your zeal for the defence of our excellent constitution, against the attempts either of its Foreign or Domestic Enemies, afford me the highest satisfaction.

May 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 22.

The Speaker reported to the house his Majesty's answer to their address of yesterday.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I RECEIVE with increased satisfaction every fresh testimony of that inviolable attachment of which your conduct has afforded me so many proofs. The steady loyalty and affection of my people, animate all my endeavours for their welfare, and I am confident that I can make no more acceptable return for that protection which has been vouchsafed to me and my family, than by persevering in my unremitting solicitude for the happiness of those whose interest Providence has committed to my charge."

MANHEIM, May 14.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, the French crossed the Rhine, near Sandhofen, and directed a severe musquetry fire against the German troops stationed on the opposite banks of the Neckar.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following capitulation was concluded between the French general Thurne, and the Imperial Commandant of the city, Sartenkerstly.

Art. 1. The French shall cease until six o'clock in the morning of the 5th.

2. The Austrian Commandant may withdraw at that hour, or sooner if he chuses, and the French will enter the city.

3. The property of the Elector and of private individuals, as to houses and liberty of the inhabitants, shall be respected.

4. The civil administration in the city & the palace, shall remain in force.

5. All religious facts shall enjoy the full and free exercise of their rights.

6. The city and country shall be exempted from all contributions, and requisitions.

To Art. 1. The French General answered:

"I had on account of the able defence made by the Imperial troops, they shall march out at the Heidenburg gate, without being prisoners of war."

To Art. 6. "Considering the disasters which the city of Manheim has suffered during the present war, it shall remain free from all contributions. The offer of supplying the army with 500 shirts & as many pair of shoes, is accepted, and shall be fulfilled this day. The money belonging to the Elector shall be delivered into the treasury of the army, against a receipt to prevent fraud. If, after mature consideration, any of the articles of the present capitulation should be found to be inexpedient, it shall be decided in favor of the French Republic."

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Patrick A. Gerrit, to Andre & Elliott, Esq. of the Dutch Tolland, New York, June 11, 1800.

"St. Marks was surrendered to Bowles the 25th May last, and by the articles of capitulation between him and the commandant, the latter was permitted to march out, and with difficulty got an escort to see him and his men safe out of the bay. During the siege, Bowles captured two or three vessels laden with provisions and other stores, for the use of the fort, just as they had arrived.

"Since Gen. Bowles got possession of St. Marks the Indians are flocking to his standard from every quarter—even the prints of this town immediately after the Colonel had gone to the talks at the Tookawbarches, started down to the mischief maker, with many others of the Tallahoes, Guftahs, &c."

"The Colonel arrived here the night before last from the Tookawbarches; the chiefs they have taken his talks, & have promised to hold their warriors in readiness to go with him at his call, & aid him with all their might in restoring peace to the nation, reducing the Seminoles and others to obedience, & expelling or taking every mischief maker that comes into their land.

"Bowles next evening is suspected to be against Pensacola, as he has now got not only a strong force, but plenty of provisions and other stores."

** Colm. Hawkins, Agent General for the United States.*

The following notice was stuck up at the American Coffee-House at the Havana.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS

The American consul gives notice that he has this evening received advice (by express) that the French privateer La Fortune has arrived at Matanzas, with three American prizes, two from the United States, and one the schooner Chance, captain, Graham, from this port.

J. MORTON.

Havana, 30th June 1800.

July 24.

This morning arrived the Sch'r.

Leopold, Capt. Stanwood, in 10 days from St. Bartholomews. Capt. Stanwood, states that the day he sailed, Capt. Murrer came down from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomews in a Caravel, and informed that two days previous to his leaving that place, a brig arrived there from Bordeaux in 13 days with the important news that the BRISTOL Fleet, consisting of 25 sail had put to sea.

This verbal news we give as we received it; leaving our readers to attach what degree of credit to it they think proper.

The following Note is taken from the Coffee-house books verbatim.

"Information is just received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by Capt. Stanwood, of the Neptune, from St. Bartholomews, that Buonaparte had reached Genoa and relieved Massena—that three fourths of General Melas's army are taken—that Moreau has had a third engagement, & that Italy is in possession of the French. These circumstances, with several others received by this arrival will appear in the Mercantile Advertiser to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in Bolton, dated April 30.

"By News from Paris yesterday, it appears the Negotiations were in a favorable train, and that the Treaty will be completed and signed in the month of May, our sail must go to America and be ratified before the intercourse will be opened, we do not expect any American vessels here till October or perhaps later. Brandy and Wines are very plenty and cheap."

The ship Dispatch, William Breck, arrived at Bolton last Thursday from the N. W. coast and Canton, 170 days from the latter place. This is the third successive time this ship has circumnavigated the globe, which is more than any other vessel ever known.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Cowper of the United States ship Baltimore, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Sea, June 28, 1800.

"On the 21st inst. I captured the French ship Manuel, with a cargo of Sugar and dyewood, and have sent her for Norfolk."

On the 25th I recaptured the American schooner, Jolly Robbins, of Rhode Island, and sent her for St. Kitts, where she arrived safe."

A letter from captain Tarris, of the Brig Mary, dated St. Croix, June 24, says, "A ship loaded with coffee, &c. from Batavia has been recently taken, and carried into Cayenne."

A letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, captain Decatur, announces the recapture of a valuable American vessel.

Capt. Cooley, arrived yesterday from St. Vincents, informs that previous to his sailing, the U. S. frigate Constellation, had sent in there a French privateer, and he left her in chase of a French brig, of 14 guns.

The British letters of marque ships Fanny, and Niilus, part of the St. Vincents' fleet, foundered at sea, while beating between there and St. Kitts, having on board valuable cargoes. The crews were saved by the Stourge sloop of war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 28, 1800.

"The bill for the Union will

land is now raised and passed into a law. There does not exist any impediment to the importation of any article of the produce of the United States.

"I shall by the next opportunity hand you the prices current of this market, with best information in my power for your government, but beg leave to say, as a standing guide to you, that cottons of every description, are the most certain articles for the market."

The following extracts from late St. Christoph's papers are for my answer to a question—been asked from one of us—"What is the amount to the other, public vessels about?"

Basseterre, (St. Christoph.)
A Caravel from St. Christoph, on board, and returned with ten Frenchmen.

A letter of Marque taken with sugar and brought in by the United States ship on Monday; and

On Wednesday the U. S. Enterprize, Capt. Shaw, arrived accompanied by the French privateer, Cygne, of 4 guns and upwards of 60 men, which she had captured the preceding afternoon, after an engagement of about three quarters of an hour. The Enterprize was ballasted under Basseterre, Guadaloupe (without showing colours) and at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, saw the above Privateer come out, running before the wind, and about 4 the latter fired a shot at her, when an engagement commenced. The privateer, finding it impossible to escape kept up a very heavy fire of musketry (her guns being of little use in her then situation) on the Enterprize, and struck to her, after receiving two rounds of grape from her in which she had 5 men killed, and the Capt. and 13 wounded.—The Enterprize had 1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

This morning a recaptured English Schooner, and an American Brig (the former from the latter bound for Philadelphia) were sent in by the United States Ship Merrimack.

It is with great satisfaction we announce the arrival of our long wished for London fleet, as by the U. States Frigate John Adams (arrived here this morning) we learn that ship was spoken with yesterday bound for Jamaica, the capt. of which informed captain Cross that he had left the London fleet at Barbadoes—We may therefore daily look out for the vessels bound to this island.

Basseterre, (St Kitts) May 31.

The United States Frigate Philadelphia, Stephen Decatur, Esq. commander, arrived here on Sunday, in company with a schooner she had captured.

Same day the United States ship Patsco, Henry Gaddes, Esq. with the Florida armed brig, laden with stores arrived.

July 25.
More important news, by Captain Stanwood.

Capt. Stanwood further informs that on the day he sailed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inst) a general man gave him a written French, which stated. It just received information from the French corvette, in 19 days from Guadaloupe, of the capture of a French corvette, in 19 days from Bordeaux; and that the news is as follows:

"That the American Consul at Philadelphia has received the following news from the Republic of France."