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# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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DUBLIN, AUGUST 9.

THE public attention hath been lately so much engrossed by French affairs, that it has but slightly considered an event that is likely to be of more importance. That is the invasion, and dismemberment, if not the entire subjection of the great, warlike, and extensive kingdom of Poland. Its original extent was about 700 miles from N. to S. and as much from E. to W. but was much curtailed by the three Royal Plunderers, who each got a large share. Finding the pillage so easily made, they seemed not contented with their booty, but within a few months past resolved to get more; and the present distracted state of that country seems likely to throw the entire kingdom into the hands of Russia, which already bounds the whole of the North and East side.

However, it is not likely that the two other confederates will tamely behold the effects of their joint violence and perfidy; engrossed wholly by their associate. Like common depredators they will quarrel about the division of plunder. Every formerly Polish port in the Baltic is, now, (by the Session of Dantzick) in the possession of Russia, giving her the command of the great river Vistula, by which almost every article of export comes down to the ports of Dantzick and Elbing. This river rises in the South West, between the confines of Silesia and the Crapack mountains of Hungary. It runs north east thro' Little Poland, by the city of Cracow; at Sandomir it receives the river San and then turns north by Warsaw, passes Plocke and Culm, and falls into the Baltic at Dantzick, and by another Branch, to the Fish-Hook and Elbing. This river brings down to the sea immense quantities of grain of different kinds, spices, salt and furs, and, if possessed by Russia will leave Royal and Ducal Prussia entirely at its mercy.

When these circumstances are duly considered, it will not appear extraordinary if the King of Prussia should soon grow tired of employing his strength against the French; and should think of defending his claim to part of Poland at least, of protecting his own dominions against a powerful and restless neighbour, now coming to live too close to him: and as it must be highly detrimental to Great-Britain that Russia should acquire addition to her already too extensive dominions it is within the bounds of probability that both she and Prussia may leave Austria to settle affairs as well as it can with France, and make a separate peace in concert. For it is manifest that it will be more to the interest of Britain, that Prussia should possess the ports of Dantzick, Elbing, Pillaw, Konigsburgh and Memel, than that either should fall into the hands of Russia, who has already Rigo, Revel, Narva, Cronstadt, Petersburg, &c.

For every accession to the Russian maritime power, Britain may thank her own imprudence and want of policy. Whilst that kingdom had only land forces, however numerous they were, we had nothing to fear from them. And when we assisted them to form a navy and taught the Russian Bear to swim as well as walk, the brutish unworthy beast began to be formidable. If ever Russia should be able to overawe Sweden and Denmark, (which does not seem to be placed at a very distant period) then Britain can draw naval stores from the Baltic only at her pleasure, which must be very distressing, as we have great dependence on her for hemp, pitch, tar, iron, &c. and it is pretty evident that any increase of ports and territory in Poland will much accelerate that dependence.—Hence it is more the interest of this empire to assist Poland than to intermeddle with France; and if it is too

late to prevent the dismembering of Poland, at least we ought, in sound policy, to act as to let it be divided by several powers rather than fall under the hands of one!

FALMOUTH, August 9.

Lord HOWE's fleet is now off this port; a 44 gun frigate, and a fifty gun ship from the fleet are just put in here, who inform us, that the French were three ships in number less than our fleet; and having the wind in their favour, Lord Howe, with his best manœuvres could not bring them to action. Every ship was cleated and prepared for battle on Tuesday evening last, but on Wednesday morning the French fleet were got safe into Brest harbour. The French ships are all painted black.

PLYMOUTH, August 10.

Yesterday at noon arrived here his Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, of 24 guns, Capt. Cole, from Earl Howe's fleet; the Captain immediately on landing set off expresses for London, with dispatches for government. It is said that the fleet fell in with a French frigate last Monday morning and chased her on shore on the coast of France near Belleisle.

A few hours after the *Eurydice* came in his Majesty's ship *Intrepid* of 64 guns, Mon. C. CARPENTER, from the fleet, when she left them they were cruising off *Ushant*, and had been round *Belleisle*. In the course of the cruize, it is reported that the fleet got sight of the French twice, but that they were so far to the windward each time, that Lord HOWE could not bring them to action; their number altogether said to be 22 sail, and it now supposed they may be got into *Brest*.

LONDON, August 6.

It is evidently the design of the Emperor, ultimately to retain in his hands, and to annex to his Austrian dominions, the frontier garrison towns which shall now be taken from the French, at the joint expense of all the allies, but chiefly of the English. When he has done this the first specious pretext for a quarrel with Prussia and England will put into his hands all that the Great FREDERICK won, and the power of united Europe will not save from his gripe the states of Holland. Such is the glorious war in which we are so happily engaged.

AUG. 12. Capt. COLE, of the *Eurydice* frigate arrived on Saturday at the admiralty with dispatches from Earl HOWE. The noble Admiral fell in with the French fleet, consisting of fourteen ships of the line, and six frigates, off *Belleisle*, so advantageously situated as to make it impossible for his lordship to bring them to action. The two fleets continued in sight of each other for some time; but at length the French through the favour of a brisk gale, made off, and were completely out of sight when the *Eurydice* was dispatched. The English fleet consisted of 19 ships of the line. The French fleet formed in a line on the approach of the British fleet, and offered battle; but they were not by any dexterity of manœuvre to be drawn from their position.

The inaction hitherto of Lord HOWE and HOOD, reminds us of the story of the two Irish labourers; the first was asked what he was doing; to which he answered, I am busy doing nothing; the same question being put to his comrade, he said he was helping him.

A person who affected to pass for a great scholar, was asked by a friend, what was meant by *posthumous* works? Works, said he, that a man writes after he is dead.

Old Kate only swallows Poland by way of a *luncheon*. She has a larger territory in view for her dinner; after which she will

make a light supper of the Balance of Power.

AUGUST 10.

The Austrians are filling up the trenches all round Valenciennes; and it is a very general opinion there, that the fortifications will be razed.

The object of the combined powers, now leagued against France, appears to be as follows:—

The English and Spanish fleets to invest the French cities in the Mediterranean, to attract the attention of the Republic to that quarter; and to assist the Sardinians in recovering their country; and in entering France.

The Spaniards crossing the Pyrenees, are to penetrate into France, and by capturing the fortified places, to establish a cordon of posts sufficient to prevent the introduction of French principles into Spain; and to assist in the re-establishment of the refractory priests.—The fleet under Lord Howe is said to land a force in Brittany, to assist the rebels, if any are left unconquered. The Prussians are to enter Alsace and Lorraine:—The Austrians to march in the Duke of Brunswick's track to Paris, and the English to attack Dunkirk. This is the work said to be cut out for the present campaign; whether the French will not spoil the fashion of the suit; and, to alter the allusion, teach them all.

The true war-dance of Brunswick reels;  
And manual exercise of heels;  
Make them give up, like Saints, complete,  
The arm of flesh, and, trust the feet;  
And work, like christians, undismembering,  
Salvation out by fear and trembling."

Is yet in the womb of time; and cannot be developed under a number of weeks.

When the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg took possession of the city of Conde, he did it, not in the name of Louis XVII, but in the names of the Emperor of Germany, and King of Prussia. Thus it appears plain, that the partition of France is the object of the combined powers. What England is to receive, on dividend day, is unknown—certainly not Valenciennes. If she can take Dunkirk, against which she is bending her force, that possibly may be her's.—If not—she may get—some millions more in debt—and the pleasing satisfaction of having "paid the piper."

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Aug. 15.

The National Convention, desirous to add to the precautions already taken by the decree of the 26 of July last, to hinder the rise of the prices of produce and merchandise (which the present circumstances oblige us to consider of the first necessity), decree as follows:

"Bread, biscuit, all kinds of flesh, fish fruit, cyder, wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, salt, honey, sugar, soap, lard, coals, iron unwrought or melted, paper and linen, stuffs, millinery, (excepting silk) cannot, after the publication of this decree, be permitted to be exported from the territories of the republic.

Poland, that unhappy kingdom, resists the fate prepared for it, but we fear the opposition will have but little effect. That respecting the form of the new oath to be taken by marshal Bielinsky has, we learn by the last letters from Poland, been baffled in a most extraordinary manner, which shews the inutility of any opposition. Those members of the diet who rejected the new form were put under arrest in their houses, and were not permitted to go to the Assembly till after the Marshal had taken the oath, in the form prescribed, in the presence of some members disposed to consent to it. The latter, informed of the plan, went to the session early, and when the former arrived, the oath was taken. The King himself, who at present stands firm at the head of opposition, is not exempt from these