

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(VOL. 9.)

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H A G U E, August 10.

WE learn by letters from Zealand, that the French, about 400 in number have taken Fort Mabella, situate on the maritime Dyke of Dutch Flanders, about half a league from Fort Philippine.

LEYDEN, August 7.

The latest advices from the Rhine, concur in stating that the Imperial and Prussian armies have renounced all further operations on the left bank of that river, concentrating themselves, and in that position keeping on the defensive. For this purpose, Mannheim has been put in a state of siege; and Mentz is to have a garrison of 10,000 Austrians.

L O N D O N, August 14.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has obliged all his subjects able to bear arms to form themselves into regiments. He has also marked out a camp for 40,000 men near Bergen, which is to cover Frankfort and its district.

L I E B A U, August 8.

(A seaport in the Dutchy of Courland)
A corps of 12,000 Poles, most regulars, with thirty pieces of cannon and two mortars, entered this town on the 6th inst. The Russians were drawn up in order of battle before this place, and tried to dispute the passage, but they were soon overpowered, and pursued with such spirit by the Polish troops, that very few of them escaped. The very moment the Poles took possession of Liebau, a Russian ship arrived; the crew seeing Liebau occupied by the Poles, was hardly able to escape, as the Poles kept up a heavy fire of artillery on them.

Another report mentions that Polangen, on the Baltic sea, is occupied by a corps of 10,000 Poles, which exposes in some degree East Prussia, and particularly Memel; [a Prussian fortress and harbour.]

B R E D A, Aug. 27.

Yesterday the French made a general attack on all our out-posts, and after an obstinate engagement on both sides, the French retired.

G R U B I N, August 8.

The Poles approached yesterday within two miles of this place. The Russians commanded by the heroic Kruslow went out to meet the enemy, but they were forced to retreat. Liebau is occupied by the Poles since the 6th instant.

August 9.

In the engagement of the 7th inst. the brave Lieut. Col. Kruslow was mortally wounded, besides one officer and twenty six rank and file taken prisoners by the Poles.

They began on the morning of the 8th inst. to cannonade the Russian post about two miles from Liebau, and re-took soon after their former position. At noon, another canonade commenced on a Russian battery in the neighbourhood of Liebau, and continued till four o'clock, when the Russians began to retreat in good order; they were pursued by the Poles half way to this town, thro' which they marched quietly in the evening.

V I E N N A, August 9.

This article, translated from an Hamburg paper, shews, that the chiefs of the Crusade against France, are as much harassed at home as abroad.

The commission established here for the trial of those arrested for high treason, has already begun its business, and the consequence of this is, that daily more partakers in the treacherous practices are imprisoned. A magistrate of the political department of this capital has been arrested, on the 5th instant. He carried on his manoeuvres two years, and had assumed the name of a friend of the people—his name is Brandstoeter, he appeared as a poet in this country and to foreign almanacs. His accomplices are expected from all parts of the hereditary dominions, where they were stationed, with the execrable design to intimidate the public, and to pillage the castles of the nobility.

A regiment of hussars is already arrived, and a regiment of infantry is daily expected, to reinforce the garrison. The guards of the public buildings are doubled, and the gates of the city are thoroughly repaired; some new ones are also built, that the capital may be shut at night. It is not fear, but wisdom, that induces government to take these measures, in order to prevent disorders, and to occupy idle people for the good of the state and their own benefit.

There is a report, that two deputies of the Netherlands are arrived, without being permitted to appear before the Emperor, because he knows no country of that name, with whose inhabitants he intended to speak or treat.

S T. JOHN'S, (ANTIGUA) Sept. 18.

The Portland Packet, Capt. James, arrived here yesterday morning with the second July mail, and proceeds in the usual

September 29.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt in this town last night about nine o'clock.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, of the arrival of six frigates with some troops at Martinique from America. It is said that Prince Edward is with them.

The following is an account of the captures made by the French privateers in these seas, which we have from good authority: Brig. Brothers from London to Philadelphia, carried into St. Thomas's.

Sloop Samuel of Barbadoes cut out of Martinique, and a schooner from Providence, name unknown, are carried prizes into Saint Bartholomews.

Three other English vessels are carried prizes into Saint Thomas's.

The captains and officers of the French privateers are Frenchmen, but the crews, we are informed, are chiefly composed of Americans.

News of a very serious nature has just arrived from Guadaloupe. The French embarked yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, about 600 men at Port Louis on board of sloops, schooners and such other small craft as they could procure, and proceeded to Lamentine, where they landed and having met with no opposition, were left proceeding up the country when this account came away—all the English vessels at Lamentine have been taken except the one which brought this intelligence.

Bay Mahaud is in the possession of the enemy, as well as many other places which must have fallen from the want of means of defence.

It is said that a single frigate could with ease not only have prevented the landing of the enemy, but have sunk every vessel they had, but no such frigate was near the place.

We will at present defer making any observations upon this extraordinary circumstance which has filled the minds of every individual in this country with wonder and astonishment.

October 2.

A recent order of the King in council has been published at home prohibiting the exportation of Pig Iron and Cordage for 6 months.

J. Fauchet, the new French consul to the United States, and his predecessor Genet, are said to be inseparable companions; America may therefore be presumed unlikely to derive any advantage from the substitution—the measures will still be the same—tho' the man is changed.

As a proof of the amicable disposition prevailing between the United States and Great Britain, in consequence of Mr. Jay's mission, it will be sufficient to observe, that every vessel arriving from that quarter in the different ports at home, carries fresh and extensive orders for British manufactures.

During the course of the last week report has been industriously employed in circulating a number of different accounts respecting the posture and circumstances of the British and French forces at Guadaloupe, most of them of an unfavourable description to the former; but yesterday by a letter, said to have been from a gentleman at Basseterre, dated 30th September, the Woolwich is mentioned to have arrived that day from Martinique, having left the island in company with the admiral; we trust that this statement is correct, as also a report that was current at the same time, founded upon the verbal account of the captain of a vessel arrived from Guadaloupe, that a large party of English sailors had attacked the enemy and gained a considerable advantage over them.

So vague and uncertain are the various accounts on this subject, that we can only state what we hear, and leave our readers to judge.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman at Guadaloupe, dated Sept. 30.

"We are in a most critical position, we may be able to extricate ourselves, or we may fall. The patriots landed in two places and immediately marched to our camp to attack it. The post at the Gabazze was evacuated, fearful of its being assailed in the rear, and our troops fell back upon St. Jean. The British soldiers behaved with their usual bravery, and the fire for these two days has been incessant. The patriots have lost many men, and the British lines have not yet been forced. We momentarily expect the commanders in chief, who have been apprised of our situation. Every thing is in confusion at Basseterre. The women are flying aboard the vessels that will receive them; and many men too steal away in the night, although the English troops keep their ground; if they receive no succours they must fall victims of fatigue and superiority of numbers. Things cannot remain so long, at least in three days they will be driven off or our people perish. Had sickness not have made such havock, there is no doubt but the spirit and intrepidity of the brave English troops would vanquish every foe that presents itself."

A court of vice-admiralty will be held at the court house, the 14th inst. for the trial of a brigantine called the Ceres, lately commanded by Robert Floyd, and taken by the Solebay frigate, William Baynton, Esq. commander.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware,) Oct. 15.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Sally, Burr Thorp, master, in 14 days from St. Croix.

Captain Thorp informs, that it was confidently reported there, that the French and British had a severe engagement at Guadaloupe, in which the former were victorious, and drove the latter to a fort which they had erected at Basseterre, being the only post they at that time retained possession of.