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NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. IX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1794.

[No. 467.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.

THE accounts from the continent afford little reason to believe that Holland can be protected. Both Austrian and the British armies are obliged to retreat, and leave the United Provinces to their own means of defence. In the mean time the French are advancing, and meet with little opposition from the fortresses garrisoned by Dutch troops. It was yesterday reported that they had advanced to and taken possession of Utrecht, between which and Amsterdam there is nothing to oppose them.

Gen. Clairfayt's head-quarters were by the last accounts at Juliers; but there is too much reason to fear that this general and his army will also find it expedient to cross the Rhine, leaving the lower part of Germany, as well as Holland, exposed to the enemy.

Great consternation prevails in Holland; and we are sorry to add, that a spirit of disaffection to their present government seems too prevalent among the Dutch.

Letters from Mentz, dated the 26th ult. inform us of a considerable advantage gained over the enemy the prince Hohenlohe. A plan had been concerted for the re-capture of Trevers. It was to be executed in concert by general Mollendorff, prince Hohenlohe, and duke Albert, who commands the Austrians. A general attack was to be made on the 21st, on the enemy's posts in the neighbourhood of that place. On the evening preceding the destined attack, general Mollendorff received intimation from general Clairfayt of his disaster near Maestricht; and concluding his part of the projected attack, but move to the succor of Clairfayt, he relinquished his part likewise. Prince Hohenlohe, however, at the head of the Prussians under his command, fortunately receiving no counter orders from general Mollendorff, advanced to the attack of the enemy, and drove them from Kaiserlautern, and all their posts in its vicinity, with very great slaughter. Two thousand French were killed, three thousand were made prisoners, among whom were upwards of one hundred officers. Five pieces of cannon were likewise taken.

Letters from Duffeldorf say, that from the 15th to the 23d of September, general Clairfayt's army lost more than eleven thousand men, in killed and wounded, besides a great number taken prisoners; above one hundred pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition and baggage of the left wing. On the 14th the French were still continuing to pursue and attack the Austrians wherever they could overtake them, with the evident intention of driving across the Rhine all whom they could not destroy or take prisoners.

It is said that preparations are making for the departure of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces for this country, and that part of his effects have already been sent off.

The Stadtholder has gone in person to the Bommel to take necessary measures for preventing the enemy from crossing the Maese.

We are assured, that the fortress of Crevecoeur has been retaken by storm on 30th ult. by the Hessian and Dutch troops stationed on the Isle of Bommel. This fact rests upon the best authority from the Hague, and is generally believed by the Dutch government.

We can positively contradict the idea reported of a French commissioner having made his appearance at the Hague or Amsterdam.

Tallien, in consequence of the attempt to assassinate him, seems to have regained much of his popularity, which was evidently on the decline. His party, however, has little weight in the convention, and is mostly expelled from the Jacobin club; but they continue to inveig against Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, Levasseur, Dunoyer, Carrier, Vadier and Billaud Varennes, the three latter of whom are leading men in the Jacobin club.

Yesterday several persons of distinction arrived in town from Holland. Great numbers of persons were on the eve of embarking for this country as an asylum.

General Clairfayt is now at Cologne, against which the enemy are said to be advancing in great force, on the near approach of whom it is thought he will pass the Rhine; not judging it prudent to risk another engagement in the present reduced state of his army, with such an immense superiority of force as is opposed to him.

October 9.

The Dutch mail due on Monday, not being arrived when this paper was put to press, makes it impossible to determine any thing respecting different rumours that have been circulated, of riots in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the neighbourhood, of the stadtholder and his family being busily employed in making preparations to come to England, his enemies being so numerous and becoming too powerful as to threaten the entire overthrow of the present Dutch government; of Utrecht being taken by the French; and many other reports, partly originating in the views and wishes of those who give them currency.

Watt and Dowine, the persons under sentence of death for high treason at Edinburgh, are to be executed on the Castle Hill, north side of the Castle Gate, in that city, on Wednesday next.

Sunday evening Mr. Scott (a third messenger in the course of 24 hours) arrived at Mr. Dundas's office, with dispatches from his royal highness the duke of York. He left the army on Thursday last. As he came off at all hours' notice, he brought only private dispatches for government; but we understand that his royal highness had made a movement to join general Clairfayt, with the intention of raising the siege of Maestricht.

It is with concern we have to state, that on the 21st ult. the fortress of Crevecoeur, which commands the passage of the Maese to the Bommel, was taken possession of by the enemy. It was given up either from the cowardice or treachery of the commandant, who is now under arrest, and will be tried by a court-martial.

A printed paper, of which the following is a translation, was lately posted all over Paris:

"When the Roman Senate took all the powers into their own hands, the People were reduced to slavery. Citizens, you are reduced to this situation; you have nothing left to save you but the 31st Article of the rights of Man—that is In-corrrection.

The tents of the French in Holland consist of straw huts, which they force the peasants to raise for them.

The French are said to have made the Spaniards retreat three leagues beyond Pampluna.

Policies were done on Friday last in the City, at twelve guineas to pay one hundred in a Peace, is concluded by the 3d of April 1795.

The present Government of Geneva has orders to make reprisals against the Dutch, who have ordered all the Genevese property to be sequestrated, and no debts to be paid to the Genevese merchants and bankers.

October 9.

An account from the Cologne, mentioning the late conflicts near Maestricht, says, from the heaviness and duration of these fights, every one of them seemed to be a pitched and regular engagement.

The Palatine government of the Duchy of Berg, have ordered a poll tax to be paid within three weeks, the subjects of it are divided into 6 classes, the highest paying twenty, and the lowest one rix dollar; besides this, a subsidy is demanded of the Catholic clergy possessed of livings. The Jews have made a gift of four thousand rix dollars.

The Polish Charge d'Affairs at Vienna has not yet been able to obtain any answer to the notes he has lately presented. It is said that Kosciusko offers terms advantageous to the House of Austria. The prisoners taken in the contest in which the Austrians were forced to repass Weipre, being brought before Kosciusko, he treated them kindly and said—That Poland was disposed to pay every respect to the House of Austria, but would at the same time repel any hostilities committed on its territories.

A gentleman who left Paris on the 1st instant, says, that all was then quiet; and that so intent were the Committee of Public safety on affording Pichegru and Jourdan the means of executing their orders, that they had sent reinforcements which would make the armies amount to 200,000 men.

The thirteen Bengal ships stated in the Convention to have been captured by the French, appear to have been Botany Bay vessels; on their return from that colony, they touched at Bengal, and were laden with sugar, silk, &c.

Yesterday a courier arrived at the Secretary of State's office with letters from Madrid, which mention, that the Courts of Madrid and Naples were determined to prosecute the war.

Private letters from the neighbourhood of the Rhine mention, that there is by no means that cordiality between the Prussian and Austrian Commanders which would be so desirable in the present momentous crisis. To a want of unanimity among the different Commanders in chief, we may ascribe most of the calamities of the present war.

LAUSANNE, SEPT. 2.

Witel, the chief of the party of the mountain at Geneva, was shot, on the 20th ult. The French resident Soulavie took his departure in secret. His successor is the national commissioner Dossier, who has already set at liberty a great number of prisoners, and declared, that he has orders from the committee of public welfare at Paris, to do nothing but what should appear most agreeable to the Swiss.

VIENNA, SEPT. 13.

The two English plenipotentiaries have had their audience of leave, and will shortly quit this city; but whether they will go directly to London, or to any other place first, we do not know.

With regard to the treaty between Great-Britain and Austria, the following farther particulars have transpired.

1. Great-Britain will immediately pay the subsidies to be granted, as soon as Austria shall request them.

2. Great-Britain will most earnestly cooperate in the reconquest of the Netherlands, to be effected as speedily as possible.

3. The Netherlands shall have a standing militia sufficient to cover them.

4. The convention entered into at the Hague shall be annulled.

5. Austria is to receive of Great-Britain the sum of 4,000,000 of florins per annum, for which it shall cover, with troops Maestricht, Breda, and all the frontier provinces.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Head-quarters at Groesbeck, Oct. 1. Our heavy baggage is, by way of precaution, kept on the other side the river near Nimeguen, where it is made another movement is made, which it is expected will be performed to-morrow. It is thought it will cross the water at Mill where the Waal and a part of a junction. By that means, waters at once, it being in very difficult, to form a bridge on account of the rapidity that part of the river.

Our line at present