

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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**LONDON, August 7.**  
**T**HE Paris papers of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, contain an official copy, and the ratification, on the part of the French Republic, of the peace with Spain. For the latter, the treaty appears to have been very opportunely concluded, for on the 17th of July, the French obtained possession of Bilbao with little resistance. As the Spanish part of St. Domingo is the price for restoring all the conquests made by the French, this event is of no consequence to Spain; but it may be of some to the merchants of this country, for there is nothing in the treaty to save British property wherever the French may have found it from confiscation.

It is very confidently believed in Paris, as a thing of which the committees of government make no secret, that terms of peace are almost agreed upon with the kings of Sardinia, Naples, and the other Italian States except those subjects to the Emperor. Part of the troops lately employed against Spain are begun to file off to reinforce general Kellerman's army, and enable him to attempt the conquest of the Malenese. It is also said, that the necessary reparations are at length made for passing the Rhine.

Neither of these operations will be carried into effect, except perhaps to afford the Emperor a pretext for concluding a negotiation which was in fact although not in form, began before he got the money which our Ministers borrowed for him, and pledged the faith of Parliament to repay.

The discussion of the new Constitution is concluded, except the amendments proposed by the Abbe Syeyes, which the commission of eleven have desired a few days to consider. As Syeyes is re-elected into the Committee of Public Safety, the substance of his amendments will probably be adopted.

The business on the coast of Brittany, as far as regards Emigrants, Chouans, and Vendean, seems to be considered as at an end, the extraordinary powers granted to Tallien and Bad being revoked, and three of the ordinary commissioners to that part of the country recalled.

The preparations for the armament under the command of Lord Moira, are still going on; the destination still a secret.

The delay of the sailing of Lord Moira's army to the assistance of the Emigrants is ascribed principally to the want of transports.

The elector Palatine, and the elector of Cologne, have, it is said, made peace with the French Republic; but the treaties will not be made public until the negotiations with the Empire are on the point of being terminated.

The Convention by a formal decree have declared that the Emigrants are forever banished the territories of the Republic. The natives of countries at war with the French Republic have been ordered to quit Paris under the penalty of being considered and treated as spies.

It is very confidently believed in Paris, as a thing of which the committees of government make no secret, that terms of peace are almost agreed upon with the kings of Sardinia, Naples and the other Italian States, except those of the Emperor.

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We are now assured that government was in possession of full information on the subject of the negotiation between France and Spain, from the moment of its commencement to its final completion. By this peace, so soon as it shall be finally ratified, all the Spanish ports, both in the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, will be opened to the marine of France. A material counterbal-

ance of advantage this against Britain. The cession of the Spanish part of Domingo is also a matter of serious consideration, not altogether on account of the real value of the territory, but as it will greatly strengthen the hands of the enemy in the West-Indies.

August 8.

The only intelligence of any import, bro't by the mail from Hamburg, yesterday, relates to the progress of the Austrian army in Italy. It is stated with confidence, that General de Vins, having possessed himself of the important posts of Oneglia and Orunia, was in full march towards Nice, where it was not expected that the French would be able to make any considerable resistance.

Letters from Hamburg received yesterday, mention the death of the Pope. He has long been extremely ill.

Eleven Dutch East-Indiamen are taken by Admiral Elphinstone's squadron, and carried into St. Helena.

[The Gazette of this evening will contain the particulars of the above interesting news.]

On Thursday morning Lord Moira arrived in town to assist at a cabinet council held at the Secretary of State's office on that day, relative to the expedition which the noble Lord superintends. The result is still a secret; though we have reason to presume that the expedition will soon fail. Lord Moira left town again yesterday afternoon for Southampton; and the Duke of Harcourt set off about the same time for Portsmouth, to carry the result of the council to Viscount Sizergh, who arrived on Thursday at Spithead. This prince is immediately to go on board the Queen Charlotte.

On Thursday the transports employed on this expedition, wherever it is destined, received all the remaining stores on board, as the horses of the cavalry, and the artillery.

It is said that the last intelligence from Admiral Bridesport's fleet, of the 29th ult. states that he had received accounts from the interior of Brittany and La Vendee, that several corps of Chouans, commanded by emigrant officers, have penetrated into the interior, and obtained several advantages over the Republicans; that the different corps posted at a distance from each other, extend to Nantes; which General Sapineau and Charette, at the head of five more considerable corps of Vendean, press on that city from the left banks of the same river. Our fleet being stationed off Quiberon and Belleisle, has offered several royalist officers the means of joining the Vendean. Commodore Warren, in order to facilitate their operations, has sent several vessels up the river towards Nantes.

August 10.

The Corunna mail of yesterday so far confirms the account of the Spanish peace, as to state that orders were received at Madrid, previous to the surrender of Vittoria and Bilbao, that they should make no resistance, as they should be speedily restored, in consequence of a pending negotiation.

From Frankfort it appears that General Picquet's Head-quarters have been at Strasbourgh ever since the 9th of July. On the 21st the French troops near Metz were continually filing off towards Landau with a quantity of artillery.

General Clairtatt's head quarters were to be removed to Rastadt on the 24th ult. where he was to be joined by numbers of troops from the vicinity of Mannheim. He has written to the court of Vienna to know in what manner he is to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. as if she is exchanged for the French commissioners, she will be delivered up at the Imperial head-quarters.

We learn from Holland, that it has been proposed by the States General to disband all the Swiss troops in Dutch pay on the 31st of the present month.

The States General have resolved to take

into their pay twenty five thousand French troops.

Twenty thousand peasants are put in requisition by the French, to get in the artilvest between the Moselle and the Rhine.

An article from the Lower Elbe, dated July 24 says, undoubted intelligence is received from Italy, mentioning that the Austrian troops are already in possession of Oneglia and Ormea, and in full march for Nice.

From Lingen it is mentioned that the French begin to keep a strict watch upon the Rhine, and neither suffer money nor merchandise to pass from Holland.

Yesterday, about noon, a Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Sceptre, of 64 guns Captain Eslington, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from the Officer, dated from St. Helena, June 10, 1795. These dispatches contain advice, that on the 1st of June, his Majesty's ship, the Sceptre, of 64 guns, and Opiens brigate, with the General Guddard and Manning Indiamen, sailed from St. Helena, for the purpose of intercepting some Dutch homeward bound East Indiamen; that five days after, the Sceptre, on her course to the Cape, fell in with eight Dutch East Indiamen, which she took, and brought back to St. Helena, from whence she sailed again on the 10th. towards the Cape, expecting to fall in with another fleet of five Dutch East India ships, on board of which is the Governor of Batavia. This last fleet comprises the whole of what was expected to come to Holland this year, and both fleets are extremely rich. The eight ships taken are valued at between two and three millions sterling. Admiral Elphinstone, after having been joined by Commodore Blankett, had proceeded against the Cape of Good Hope, which then was every probability of his possessing himself of without difficulty. The accounts from St. Helena add, that Governor Brooks had, with all the troops that could be spared from the island of St. Helena, embarked with Admiral Elphinstone in the expedition against the Cape.

Yesterday evening a messenger arrived at the Admiralty office with dispatches from Admiral Hotham, containing an account of an action between the English and French Fleets on the 13th ult. in the Mediterranean. It appears that this engagement was only as stated in the French journals, a running fight, the French fleet having immediately, on perceiving the English fleet, made the best of their way for a place of shelter, and that, in consequence, only a part of our fleet got up with them, the main part of both fleets remaining at a great distance; those ships that were so fortunate as to overtake the enemy, among the first of which was the Windsor Castle, Admiral Mann, succeeded in cutting off the French ship Alcide, of 74 guns, which unfortunately took fire soon after she struck, and after burning some time blew up. While she was burning, our officers and seamen with that gallantry and humanity which ever characterises British sailors, rescued near 300 of her unhappy crew from the certain death that seemed to await them. The loss on board our fleet is only ten killed and twenty six wounded; among the former is one midshipman, and among the latter a lieutenant and two midshipmen.

PARIS, August 3.

Our letters from Aix-la-Chapelle, dated July 18, state, that the pontoons of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed through that city. All the preparations and movements led to a conjecture, that the passage of the Rhine will be immediately attempted. A few skirmishes excepted, nothing of much moment had occurred in that quarter.

It is announced, that the peace with Sar-