

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE

[VOL. XL]

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LONDON, FEB. 6.

## Detection of a Spy.

YESTERDAY by virtue of a warrant from the Sec. of state's office, backed by the Rt. hon. the lord mayor, a person of the name of Gillot was apprehended at Batson's Coffee House, in the city by Mr. Walsh, a messenger, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence to and from this country with France. He was immediately secured and conducted by the officer and two of the City Marshal's men to the Duke of Portland's office, where he underwent a private examination; the result of which was, that he was detained in custody for a further investigation into the enormity of his offence this day. At the time he was apprehended, he was making enquiries at the Coffee-house, if any letters or papers, had been left for him that day, and on being answered in the negative, he seemed much surprized, and on going to sit down, was seized by the officer, to whom he acted in a very violent manner, and would most probably have escaped, if other assistance had not been procured.

From Nieuwied it is said, that since the truce the French have removed all the cannon from the batteries upon the opposite shore the picquets had entirely disappeared from the banks, and the French officers frequently came from Coblenz to dine in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein.

The accounts from Sardinia by way of Leghorn say, that, some of the refractory districts having refused to pay the late imposts, government sent 600 men to force obedience. Several of the ringleaders were made prisoners, but being afterwards pardoned, tranquillity was perfectly restored.

The French have again taken hostages a way from Deux Points. At Coblenz Gen. Kleber has been insulted, and nearly ill treated by some French soldiers. They have been banished from the army, after cutting off their hair and eye brows.

The exportation of rye, barley, and oats is prohibited at Dantzic until next August.

By a letter from Como, dated the 29th December, it is stated that an armistice between the French and Austro Sardinian army had been agreed of six weeks.

By a letter from Madrid, dated December 20, it appears that the camp of St. Roche already contains 20,000 men, besides 8000 men in garrison and 12000 more cantoned in the environs.

The King of Prussia has appointed the late minister of finance, Struensee, (brother to the unfortunate count Struensee) to the salt-office, hitherto held by baron de Hecinitz.

Among the immense fortunes gained by the French revolution, is that made by a Jew from Altona, who arrived at Paris about April 1795, with no more than 200 louis-d'ors in his pockets, and now possesses a superb hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore, for the furniture of which he paid 300,000 livres in hard cash. He has also bought a country seat for 800,000 livres in specie, and he is said to possess a fortune of 250 millions in assignats.

February 23.

## WEST-INDIA EXPEDITION.

Cove of Cork, Feb. 17.

On Tuesday last sailed the Canada, capt. Bowen, &c. &c. with the West-India fleet; on Wednesday night, in a gale of wind from W. S. W. and thick weather, the fleet separated. On Friday evening the Canada returned off the harbor, with about fifty sail, which she sent in here, with the Dictator and Malabar, and then stood away to the S. W. with the wind at N. W. to look after the rest of the fleet; remained out till yesterday—saw nothing of them.

The fleet have on board the 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st and part of the 26th, re-

giments of light dragoons, dismounted and the 17th, 32d, 39th, and 99th, regiments of foot, completed by the 104th, 105th, 106th, 111th, and 113th regiments being drafted into them. Horses to remount the cavalry have been purchased in America, and are now ready for them.

Two Hamburg Mails are now due.

The fine easterly wind that we have had for these three days have enabled all the outward-bound vessels that were ready, to sail from the different ports. We hear that the Cork fleet which had returned to port, put to sea again on Sunday last.

February 24.

The funds rose yesterday towards the close of the market, from a report that monsieur Charette, the agent for French prisoners in this country, had set out for France, on a mission from our ministry to the executive directory in Paris. It is certain that this gentleman left London on Sunday last on his way to Paris; but on what commission we cannot pretend to say.

The report from the corn market of yesterday is extremely alarming; wheat has greatly advanced in price; and flour, the material of which bread is immediately manufactured, has risen *ten shillings a sack!*—This will give the face of justification to a rise in the quarter loaf of one sixth of its present value.

The master and wardens of the baker's company, waited upon his lordship at Guildhall, respecting the aize of bread; when it appeared by the meal weigher's returns from last Monday's market, that the average price of wheat was 103s. 10d. per quarter, and the price of flour had risen from 80s. to 90s. per sack. His lordship was, agreeably to the act of parliament, obliged to raise the price of bread to 1s. 3d. the quarter loaf to commence to-morrow.

A letter from Leith, dated Feb. 18, says, "Yesterday an express arrived here for rear admiral Pringle, and the squadron of frigates in Leith roads to proceed with every dispatch to join admiral Duncan, the Dutch fleet being now in the North seas; in consequence whereof, the whole boats have been employed all night in watering and carrying provisions on board, and they are expected to sail this afternoon. They consist of Ambuscade, Fox, Star, and a large Russian frigate."

A letter from Yarmouth, dated Feb. 20, says, "An express arrived from Southwold yesterday, with information that an enemy's cutter had captured four or five sail of coasters within sight of that place. A man of war was instantly dispatched from our roads, of which we have not yet heard any thing. A naval depot is about to be established here, and a navy agent appointed. Our rope-makers are under contract, and are full at work making new cables."

By letters from Brussels it appears that the most vigorous preparations are making on both sides for the renewal of hostilities, and that all hopes of a speedy peace are vanished. The army of the Sambre and the Meuse has been considerably augmented by reinforcements, and is now 70,000 strong.

Our government have shewn every marked instance of their respect for the American flag.—Printed instructions have been sent to all the Port Admirals informing them, that P. Bond, Esq. Charge d' Affairs at Philadelphia, had granted certificates to American ships carrying goods to Holland, to pay the American loans there; and desiring them not to detain any ships furnished with such certificates.

The present fashionable mode of wearing the hair turned up so closely behind, is an imitation of the Republican *coiffure a la guilotine*. We hope the French fashion will go no further. It is however, not unworthy of remark, that this fashion of heads *a la guilotine* has come in vogue in London at the-

riod of its being unfashionable in Paris. Should it, however, be accorded by future historians, we hope they will give the priority of the fashion to the French, as it is one we should not wish to dispute with them about.

The Union, Wilson, from Galway, and the Tracey, Simmett, from Waterford, both bound to Bristol, are lost near Wexford; their cargoes saved.

Capt. Colley, of the Winefred, arrived at Glasgow on the 17th February, from Virginia, spoke on the 10th off St. David's Head, the American brig Mary of Somerset, Capt. Wm. Reid, bound to Dublin, out 40 days, had lost her bowsprit, main boom, and both top-masts; had her boats and three men washed off her decks, and nothing standing but her lower masts.

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 4.

The following is the resolution published by the assembly of the representatives of Friesland, relative to the national assembly:

It having been deliberated on one side, whether it would not be indispensable and necessary, according to the present circumstance and time, for the prosperity of the people of Friesland, to proceed to the convocation of a national assembly, and attention having been paid on the other side, to the different deliberations and resolutions adopted on the subject, as well as to the power given to the representatives by virtue of the population, and particularly to the desire more and more apparently manifest by a great part of the armed and patriotic citizens of Friesland.

It has been found proper to authorize, and to direct citizens Jean Lambert Hober, deputy from Friesland to the states-general, and he is hereby authorized and directed to accede, purely, and in an unlimited manner, to the convocation of a national convention, conformably to the resolution adopted on the 30th December, 1795, by the assembly of the said high mightinesses. And the deputy shall afterwards declare, that the representatives of the people of Friesland have resolved to accede, in consequence of what appeared to them to be the absolute interest of their constituents: they charge their deputy to declare, besides, that this convocation shall take place on the 8th of February: the citizen Hober shall also submit to their high Mightinesses the following consideration in the hope that they may be deliberated and decided upon as speedily as possible, viz.

I. That, instead of a committee for the affairs of the union, there shall be immediately appointed two committees, one of three persons for the finances, and the other of seven persons for the affairs of war, by land this will produce a saving of 34 or 36,000 florins, and will give more energy to the executive administration.

II. That the convention shall, without delay, nominate a committee for foreign affairs composed of 7 members, who shall have the power of foreign correspondence, and shall send all dispatches to the ministers of state other persons employed.

III. That the convention shall appoint six committees.

1. For Finance. 2. Marine. 3. War by land. 4. East India trade. 5. West India colonies. 6. Foreign affairs.

That the convention shall appoint from each of these committees, one member to form a directory, or committee of executive power; which shall meet regularly three times a week, in order that all the operations of each committee may be under the direction of the said directory.

That if the constitution cannot be formed in one year, there shall be appointed other members for the directory in the same manner.