

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, March 5.

YESTERDAY a French gentleman arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, last from Colonel Crawford at Frankfort, but who had originally come from Paris with dispatches from thence to Mr. Wickham, the English Minister at Balle.

The arrival of the above gentleman occasioned much speculation in the political world. We understand that he left Paris on the 12th or 13th of last month, and took the route to Balle where he saw Mr. Barthelemy, as well as Mr. Wickham, our Minister there with whom he had a conference, and afterwards proceeded on his journey hither with Mr. Wickham's passport. On passing through Frankfort, he likewise had an interview with Col. Crawford. When he came to Nimeguen, he changed his dress, and put on the Austrian habit, in which he came to London. As soon as he arrived here, he was introduced to the two Under Secretaries for the foreign Department, and afterwards went to Mr. Pitt.

Here is certainly a wide field for conjecture. As matter of observation we recall the attention of our readers to Mr. Pitt's late speech on Mr. Grey's motion for peace, in which Mr. Pitt stated—"That measures had been taken, and were now in train to ascertain the real disposition of the French Government in respect to Peace; and if the enemy were sincere, they must lead to negotiation; but whether that would be successful or not, he could not take upon him to say."

Mr. Wickham, both from his local situation as Minister at Balle, as well as from his talents and private connections with persons acquainted with the leading men in France, is of all others, the person most likely to learn what this disposition is, and to pave the way for negotiation.

In the Irish House of Commons on Friday last, the Right Hon. Mr. Pelham delivered the message from the Lord Lieutenant, communicating his Majesty's desire "that his faithful Commons of Ireland would make a provision of 1200l. per annum for the Earl of Athlone, who had lost his property on the Continent by the invasion of Holland." The Message was received with every mark of respect and approbation, and a Committee appointed to sit on the morrow to take the same into consideration.

This day, accounts have arrived in town of the sailing of Rear Admiral Ha vey's fleet from Spithead, yesterday, consisting of the following ships:

Ships.	Cuns.	Commanders.
Prince of Wales	98	Rear Adm. Harvey
		Capt. J. Harvey
Prince	98	Capt. C. Hamilton
Atlas	98	Capt. Dodd
Namur	98	Capt. W. H. H. H.
Formidable	98	Capt. Berkley
Pompee	80	Capt. Vasson
Minotaur	74	Capt. Louis
Mars	74	Capt. Cotton
Lion	64	Capt. Crawley
Trident	64	Capt. Osborn
Adamant	50	Capt. Derby
St. Florenzo	40	Capt. Neale

A French refugee artificer, from the yard of Toulon, is to have the immediate construction of five new ships of the line and two frigates; he is introduced under the patronage of the new shipping board, who have laid his models before Earl Spencer which his lordship has approved of.

The Mars and Minotaur, of 74 gun each, joined Admiral Cornwallis before he sailed for the West Indies; so that the force under his command consisted of five sail of the Line, besides a 40 gun frigate.

MARCH 7.

The English Mediterranean fleet arrived at Leghorn before the 11th ult. from St. Florenzo. It was composed of nine ships of

the line and two frigates, under the command of Sir John Jervis.

Malacca was taken by Major Browne, on being summoned to surrender, without any loss.

Cochin, on the Malabar coast, was taken on the 28th of October, with the loss of only one or two men, by a detachment of the Bombay forces.

Jaffnapatam, of the Island of Ceylon was taken by Admiral Rainier and Colonel Stuart.

The date of dispatches from Bombay are 9th of November.

In the new naval institution there is to be no board. General Benthams is at the head of it, is to have the office of Inspector General of the navy, with a Secretary and several scientific men attached to it, in situations subordinate to him.

The 31st regiment in barracks at Poole, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service.

Admiral Hannikoff, commander in chief of the Russian fleet, as man of great professional ability, as well as suavity of manners, is indefatigable in his exertions to get his ships ready for sea.

The following is the Note published by the King of Sweden, on the subject of the Empress of Russia's refusal to receive the Ambassador appointed to communicate his intended marriage to her Imperial Majesty: "The King of Sweden thought his duty on the occasion of his lately agreed on marriage, to give a Princess (the Empress of Russia), who is his near relation and ally, the same proof of his attention as he readily shewed towards their Danish and Prussian Majesties, to whom he is likewise attached by the ties of friendship and good neighbourhood.—It was, therefore, with the utmost astonishment, that his Majesty, saw this attention by no means returned by the Empress of Russia. The King has accordingly resolved, for the future, not to receive from the Russian Court any of these particular missions, which concern family events, and which have ever before been in use between the two respective Courts, but which the King has now abolished for ever."

By a letter from Vienna, we learn that on the 4th of February sentence was pronounced upon those concerned in the affair of Prince Lichentseil's duel.—The murderer, Count de Weicks, Canon of Gnsbruck, was condemned to eight years confinement in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia, after which he is forever banished the hereditary States. Count Rosenberg, in whose chamber the duel was fought, is degraded for ever from his Nobility, deprived of the title Count and his key of Chamberlain, to be confined two years in another fortress, and then banished from the capital.—Prince Wencelias, declared by the late Prince to be completely innocent, has been honourably acquitted: However, the Court, for one reason, has for a while banished him the Imperial presence.

MARCH 9.

The most important news from Paris is—that the Executive Directory has granted a very mild sentence to the Duke de Choiseul, the Baron de Montmorency, and other Emigrants who were unfortunately wrecked sometime since on the French coast. The sentence is—qu'ils seront deportes—or in other words, that they shall be sent out of the territories of the Republic. This now is private, and not mentioned in any of the Paris journals yet received.

Such is the wonderful rapidity with which intelligence is conveyed by the Telegraph, that between the last word of a message lately sent to Deal, and the first word of the answer received at the Admiralty, an interval of three minutes and an half elapsed.

Many of the signals on the Telegraph are made to signify whole words, such as Admiral, Captain, Squadron, fleet, Convoy, Ships of different descriptions, Russian, Dutch, the points of the Compass, &c. by which means the trouble of orthography is saved, and messages are more expeditiously conveyed. There are some simple signs also, which signify the names of different Ports, and the terms Fog, Word ended, and Message ended.

According to private letters from Vienna, written by well-informed persons, Field-Marshal Clairfayt asserted in very strong terms in a Council of State, that, for the purpose of prosecuting the war with success, it would be necessary to invest one General with the chief command of all the troops destined to act on the Rhine, in order that all their movements might accord, and be constantly directed to one decisive point. He added, that for his part, finding his powers unequal to the execution of so arduous a task, if that supreme command should be offered him, he must beg leave to decline it; and that, if his Imperial Majesty did not think proper to adopt this measure, it would be best to take advantage of the late successes, for the purpose of making peace with France, which he knew the French were disposed to conclude on terms honorable to the House of Austria. The Field-Marshal finding that his opinion was not approved of by his Imperial Majesty, solicited and obtained his dismission.

The Austrians are making great preparations to occupy the important pass of Bochetta in Italy, where 100 men are sufficient to prevent a powerful army from marching through.

On the return of the Dædalus, from port Jackson, a short time ago, she called at Otaheite one of the South Sea islands. There, to the no small surprise of the Captain and crew, they found nine of their countrymen married, settled, and living in the greatest ease and comfort, who, being asked how they came there, informed them, that they sailed from England in a South-whaler, belonging to Messrs. Calvert and Co. called the Amelia which had the misfortune to bulge upon a rock. Finding it impossible to save the ship, or any part of her stores, they got into the boat, committed themselves to the mercy of the waves, and were safely wafted to the shores of Otaheite. The natives, not unaccustomed to the colour of their skin, nor the sound of their language, received them with every token of affection and joy; assigned them lands, and servants to cultivate them; adopted them into the order of nobility, and as a proof of the insignia of their elevation, tattooed them from top to bottom.

At the General Court held at the India House on Wednesday, the Chairman announced that the Commissioners for India affairs had acceded to the Directors vote of 4000l. per annum to Mr. Hastings and his heirs for 28 years and a half, payable from the 24th of June, 1795. On this occasion, Mr. Lushington returned Mr. Hastings's thanks to the Proprietors for their exertions in his favour.

Butchers meat is now dearer in Dublin than in London. Letters of Friday state the prices as follow: Veal 1s. per lb. beef 9d. and mutton 8d.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

MONSIEUR REVERCHON informs the citizens of Newbern, and its vicinity, that he intends by permission, opening a School at the Palace on Monday the 3d of May next, for the purpose of instructing young gentlemen and ladies in the principles of the French language. His terms may be known by application to himself, or Mr. Thomas P. Irving.

April 23.