

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. XI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1796.

[No. 543.]

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TABLE

For receiving and paying GOLD at the present standard, according to the act of Congress regulating foreign coins. Passed the 9th of February, 1793. Calculated for the use of the Bank of the United States.

May 28.

LONDON, March 22.

ON Saturday last a courier arrived here from general Wurmer. The contents of his dispatches are said to turn only upon the great preparations, making by the French, and the organization of their army, which is meant to be augmented to 300,000 fighting men—the vast works they are raising on every side to oppose our enterprizes, and particularly those in the face of our army along the Moselle from Coblentz to Treves, where they have erected most formidable batteries. The marshal demands his final succours, stating, that should he be attacked in his present position, the resistance could not be deemed secure—that it is true our army is exceedingly strong, well disciplined, and eager to meet the enemy; but that they might fall before superior numbers, not consisting of above 200,000 men. He mentions the necessity, that the council of war should come to a decision as to the plan of the campaign; for, should the French suddenly declare the armistice broken, the army would be considerably embarrassed how to act, having no positive directions towards any one point.

Prince Charles has not yet positively determined either upon the command or the period of setting out to join the army. The assistance of Bellegarde is not deemed sufficient, and no other general is appointed to aid the archduke with the advice of expedience.

No commander is yet appointed to the army of Italy. Beaulieu's command is only temporary. The day before yesterday general de Vins arrived at his own house here; he is not without hopes of being re-appointed to that command, having proved that he is no way accountable for the defeat of the 23d November, having, five days previously resigned his command into the hands of general count Wallis; and that indisposition solely made him demand his discharge. He has many powerful friends here; and we should not be surpris'd to see him resume his station with his army.

MARCH 23.

Fate of the British funds.

There have not been more commentaries upon the bible than there have been prophecies respecting the funds. The example of the banks of Venice, Genoa, Antwerp, the Hans Towns, the Caisse d'Escompte, &c. &c. have been brought in analogy with the great depot of Britain; and calculators, from Jacob Henriques to Morgan—and great ministers from sir Robert Walpole to mr. H. B. Legge—have hazarded opinions upon the durability of our public credit.

There is one point, and but one, in which they all agree. Indeed, it is so clear and self-evident they could not differ about it—It is this: That whenever the interest of the public debt amounts to a larger sum than can be raised by the taxes, then the failure is inevitable. But the two great names above-mentioned, together with the late mr. H. Pelham, were not without their fears that such a period might arrive, one time or other; and they are said to have announced—particularly mr. Pelham, when he reduced the public interest—that, if ever such a period should arrive, “the dividends might be made for the lives of the holders only.” Thus the burden would be lightened by the natural course of deaths; and the credit of the grand depot, viz. the paper of the bank of England would still be preserved.

During the American war, upon the opening of one of lord North's budgets, lord Hawkesbury, then mr. Jenkinson, threw out nearly the same ideas. It was also suggested by Postlethwayt, some years ago, “that the best mode of dissolving the national debt would be by the establishment of certain classes of life annuities, not transferrable.”

Emigrations.—“Look before you leap,” is the title of a pamphlet, written decidedly

to prevent people from emigrating to America. This is nothing strange, but a violent republicans, he says by lord Stanhope. It is worthy of remark, that the pamphlet proves that whole families of Europeans have been sold as slaves in the interior of America for three years, in order to pay their debts and obtain bread—Europeans who discovered, conquered and peopled America!

The seeds of new dissensions are springing up very fast in America. The Eastern and Southern States disagree upon a most every public measure. Whenever Washington dies, that republic will not be one and indivisible. He is the corner-stone of the present union. The late governor Pownall mentioned this in parliament several times—many years ago, viz. That “we need not be afraid of their independence, for they would never agree long together!” Pownall might be called eccentric, and he certainly was so; for he foretold many things which have come to pass.

March 24.

The following late gallant action, of which an account has been received, is, perhaps, not inferior to that of sir Sydney Smith, in the last Gazette:—

His majesty's sloop Helena, commanded by John Talbot, esq; and four cutters, being cruising off Ostend, they stretched into that harbor, threw the place into the utmost consternation, and cut out a large ship laden with claret, notwithstanding all the fire from the batteries.

Through the medium of a friend, who last night communicated to us the following pleasant information, we are happy to remove from the public mind which may arise respecting our financial state:

Mr. Playfair, well known for his charts and political calculations, is now employed on a small work, that will soon appear, by which he proves, that although the nominal amount of the interest of our debts is increased three millions since the year 1784, yet that the real amount—on account of the change in the value of money, our increased commerce, &c. is considerably less burthensome to the nation at large than it was at that time.

The conclusion he draws, is, that 50 millions more may be borrowed, in order to be as we were in 1784; consequently, that the resources of this country are far from being exhausted—The avowed intention, we understand, is to prevent the French from persisting in their views on Holland and Belgium, though a hope that England will be obliged to yield the contest—from want of pecuniary resources.

The following is the precise state of the force of the British navy in ships of the line on the Mediterranean station, including the ships with rear-admiral Mann, that are chiefly employed in looking after Richer's squadron, at Cadix. Two ships of 100 guns and upwards, five of 60 to 63 guns each, thirteen of 74, and two of 64, with a self proportion of frigates and sloops. One of the 80 gun ships, the Ca Ira French prize, has been converted into an hospital ship at Florenzo Bay; the others are in actual service, one of 98 guns, four of 74 guns, and one of 64 guns, are with admiral Mann; the rest all with the commander in chief, sir John Jervis.

CHARETTE.

To have waged a war for three years in the heart of a potent military nation with resources almost self-derived: to have mocked all the efforts for so long a period, which wisdom could advise, or terror employ, shewed a genius worthy of Hannibal, and worthy the pen of a Caesar should convey to posterity. We speak not now of principle. The man is dead, though the hero lives; and we pay a willing tribute to gallantry and enthusiasm.