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PARIS, April 2.

THE arrival in Paris of the citizen Bacher, first Secretary, Interpreter of Legation in Switzerland, had given rise to reports of negotiations for peace being in a very forward state, which are now found to be quite unfounded. We are assured that he is come from Balle by order of the government, accompanied by a gendarme, to answer to some accusations made against him.

A report has been spread of the prolongation of the Armistice for four months. There is nothing authentic in this report, but it appears that though negotiations are not very far advanced, the contending powers think of treating at least as much as fighting.—(Perlet.)

A Squadron of five sail of the line and two frigates sailed from Toulon on the 21st ult. its destination unknown, but supposed to join another Squadron on the coast of Spain.

April 3.

The conqueror of Holland, and of the greatest Generals in Europe, Pichegru is modestly lodged at the Hotel Vauban, Rue de la Loi. He is no longer a General; he is no longer a public functionary; he appears without an uniform; without pomp; without pride; he makes no complaint against any person. He has formed wishes for peace and he avows the necessity of it.

Aubert Dubayet sets out to-morrow for Constantinople.

Official letters from Brest announce, that, on the 20th ult. a convoy of 64 ships, convoyed by four frigates, were attacked by five British ships near the Bay of Audierne; we lost only three brigs, and a few men. The convoy got into the Bay, as well as the frigates, and the English retired.

April 4.

On one side we are assured that there will be a speedy peace; on the other, that the war will be renewed with fury. In all these reports the spirit of party is principally to be remarked.—(Courier Francais.)

The Spanish Ambassador having last decade been introduced into the hall of the Directory with becoming solemnity, made the following speech:

"The peace happily concluded between the King of Spain and the French Republic, is an event of the greatest importance to the two nations. His Catholic Majesty, animated with the most sincere desire to preserve it, and always consulting the happiness of his people, will cautiously avoid any thing that may excite uneasiness. In appointing me his Ambassador to the Republic, he ordered me so proceed immediately to my destination as a testimony of his good faith. In these circumstances, and honored with the confidence of my Sovereign, I will most zealously obey his orders; extremely happy if I should be able to fulfil his intentions, and merit the esteem of the government to which I have the honor of addressing myself."

The President of the Directory made the following reply:

"Monsieur, Ambassador from the King of Spain.

"The Executive Directory receive with great satisfaction the new pledge of amity, which you have offered to the French Republic in the name of your government. Nothing will be more agreeable to the Directory than to draw more closely the bonds of amity between two nations whose common interests are so much united.

"As to your sentiments, the Executive Directory has heard them with pleasure, and you may rely on its favour."

April 5.

A letter from Strasbourg, dated the 26th ult. states, that the armies on the Rhine are retiring further from each other. It is said, that the greatest part of our army of the Rhine and Moselle is going into the depart-

ment of La Meurthe. It is added, that its head-quarters are already at Savon near Strasbourg.

The Marquis del Campo, who was at the Opera on the night after his audience of the Directory, was received with very loud applause.

Cochon is appointed minister of the Police instead of Merlin of Douai, who resume the office of minister of justice. Genissieux is appointed Consul to Barcelona.

Letters from the Hague state, that Holland is the only obstacle to peace; that England would consent to the cession of the Netherlands, but that the local situation of Holland and its commerce do not permit Great Britain to leave that Republic under the influence of France.—(Courier Francais.)

April 6.

Charette entered Nantes on the night of the 26th of March, in the midst of a prodigious crowd of Citizens who ran to see him, and in the midst of the cries of Vive la Republique. His death is confirmed by the following letter: The General of division and Chief of the Etat-Major, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Angers, May 30. Citizen Directors,

The Generalissimo Charette was shot on the 28th, at four o'clock in the evening, at Nantes. I am to receive this day his trial, and his interrogatory, and I will send them to you by the first courier.

Health and respect,

HEDOUVILLE.

The hopes of Peace continue, though the news from Landau is neither entirely confirmed nor positively contradicted. The most intelligent persons agree, that the advanced guards of the two armies have been ordered to retire. They attribute this movement to a general deficiency of forage. If there be no other reason, it follows of course, that the campaign cannot be renewed till after they have harvest, and that in consequence there will be six weeks more for continuing the negotiations.—(Eclair.)

April 7.

The letters from Vienna and Balle mention negotiations for peace being in forwardness.—These are dated the 18th March; and they also state the French army on the Rhine to be greatly augmented, but that the conversation is moderate on the subject of the terms of peace.

It appears to be certain, that towards the end of this month, there will be formed three camps in the interior; one near Marli, the other at Soissons, and the third at Orleans. Preparations for that purpose are already begun; but the Directory will, no doubt, recollect that part of the constitution which forbids the approach of the troops to the seat of the legislative body, without its consent.

LONDON, April 15.

Government are said to have received accounts this morning, which put it beyond doubt, that the Dutch fleet have gone North about. There was no truth in what was stated of the Black Joke lugger having seen them enter the Texel. Another fleet of 6 ships fitting there, led the Captain into the mistake. They have never been seen since they left that port; and the most prevailing idea is, that they are gone to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Valiant lugger, from Sir J. B. Warrens Squadron, is arrived at Scilly, with a brig, part of five prizes taken off Brest, the rest are bearing into harbour. They are loaded with grain and flour, supposed from L'Orient. All the Frenchmen had quitted her, being close to the shore, and the corvette, their convoy, ran in there from the lugger.

Yesterday arrived the Paris papers down

to the date of the 10th inst. the most important article they contain is an account from Zurich, in Switzerland, which states that the French army in Italy, of 20,000 men on account of a total want of necessaries, have been obliged to retreat, and even to abandon their cannon.

No mention is made in any of the Journals of the late correspondence which passed between M. Wickham and M. Barthelemi; it is however said, that a negotiation with Austria was in a very fair way, when the English Minister prevailed on the Emperor to break it off.

April 18.

Dispatches were on Saturday received at the Admiralty, from Sir Sidney Smith, which stated, that the Syren and Druid frigates, belonging to his Squadron, had driven on shore, near Havre, nine ships belonging to the enemy, heavily laden. One of the numerous batteries which extend along this coast prevented their being completely destroyed.

Lord Howe has been required by a great personage to explain the meaning of the late sentence of the naval court martial.

The exportation trade from America to France has, in a great measure, ceased, on account of the cargoes lately sent, having been paid for by the French merchants in assignats.

The forgery to the amount of 17,000*l.* on the bank, discovered on Tuesday, was thus perpetrated. A person (whose name we have learned is Weston) having been entrusted with warrants of attorney to receive dividends, had forged the names of the proprietors in order to sell and transfer their stocks. This he had been doing for six months, but was not discovered till Tuesday. It is supposed he is gone to Ireland. The Bow street officers are in search of him.—Other reports state that he has shot himself.

APRIL 20.

No mention has yet been made in Paris of the correspondence in Switzerland, though the rumours of approaching peace have considerably subsided.—The mandates continue to lose their value, and the prices of provision are again considerably upon the advance.

In consequence of the notice given by public advertisement to the holders of the navy bills, a numerous meeting was yesterday held at London tavern, when, after taking the subject of the meeting into consideration, it was unanimously agreed to fund the amount of the bills to the 30th November next, in the five per cents, after the rate of 105*l.* for every 100*l.*

This proposition was immediately sent to the minister for his approbation and consent.

The average price of wheat, at Monday's Corn market, was lower than it has been for a twelve month past; but the price of flour remains still disproportionate—and thus the affize of bread is kept up by a new manoeuvre of enquiry.

At the corn market on Monday, April 20, 1795, the average price of wheat being 97*s.* per quarter, fine flour was from 46*s.* to 52*s.* per sack less than the price of the quarter of wheat.—At last Monday's market, the average of wheat being 58*s.* 2d farthing per quarter, flour sold at 56*s.* 58*s.* and 60*s.* per sack; that is to say near 2*s.* more than the quarter of wheat. If the sack of flour were reduced to its true proportion to the price of wheat, the quarter loaf ought not to exceed 8d.

It is observable, on tracing the state of the market for the last twelve months, that flour has risen too frequently more than wheat, and fallen considerably less. The mealmen are the cause of this: and, in fact, till they are absolutely banished from the market, the price of flour at least, if not of wheat, will be always unduly influenced. The only remedy, in the present state of things,