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ADVERTISEMENTS OF NOT MORE THAN 20 LINES, INSERTED FOR 3-4 OF A DOLLAR THE FIRST TIME, AND 1-2 OF A DOLLAR FOR EACH CONTINUANCE.

From the (NORFOLK) HERALD, 12th April.
The following particulars are extracted from Dublin papers received by the brig Janet, Capt. Griffith, arrived here this morning.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Horse-Guards, Jan. 18, 1795.

BY a letter from Lieutenant-General Harcourt to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Head-Quarters, Doorn, January 13, which has been communicated by His Royal Highness to Mr. Secretary Dundas, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday preceding, and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making in consequence, for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yssel.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from General Count Walmoden and Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by His Royal Highness to the Right-Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Extract of a letter from General Walmoden, to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Voorthuisen, Jan. 16.

Since my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden.

On the 14th inst. they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amerongen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the river. These posts were however immediately recovered and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British Guards, and of Salen's infantry; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: Each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuolenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amerfort and its environs; the remainder of our position, including the Grep, is still occupied by General Hammerstein, who will remain there till to-morrow, or the day after if possible.—This day we shall march to Appelforen, where the army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yssel.

Head-Quarters, Voorthuisen, Jan. 16.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were however repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the Guard and other corps whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited; and I am happy to add the loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and Capt. Wheatly were slightly wounded, and about twenty men wounded and missing; none killed. The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, but without further effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French General, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off, and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.
Wm. HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army letters.

[End of the London Gazette Extraordinary.]

By a Proclamation in the above Gazette, it appears that the British government apprehends a general emigration of persons and property from Holland. All goods and merchandize are to be deposited in warehouses, and locked up, for which the Crown is to be a guarantee until the necessary proofs are made out by the proper owners.

LONDON, January 20.

The Dutch navy which has fallen into the hands of the French, consists of 53 ships of war, 27 of the line, 18 frigates, and 13 sloops and cutters.

The French carry every thing before them in Hol-

land; and now there is not a doubt but whatever terms they may choose to dictate to the Dutch, will be complied with. On Sunday morning last they summoned Utrecht to surrender—the inhabitants desired terms—but this the enemy peremptorily refused; and the place surrendered without the smallest resistance. On the same day they took possession of Worcum, Gorcum and Dort; and there is every reason to believe that they would lose no time in pushing on to Rotterdam—many inhabitants of that and other cities were flying, carrying with them what valuable property they were able.

The accounts of the removal of our sick and wounded are most affecting—Such as could be removed were taken from the warm hospitals at midnight and put into carts, where, in spite of every dispatch that could be used, they remained several hours without stirring, before the cavalcade could proceed—in this condition some of the unhappy men absolutely perished with cold, while others endured such agony, that their cries were beyond description terrible. They had then almost one hundred miles to travel to the place of their destination. What miseries does war inflict on the children of men!

The Dutch Commissioners, before they set off for Paris, were told that the navy of Holland must be given up to the French.

Mr. Elliott arrived in town yesterday from the Hague; he came by the way of Scheveling. Lord St. Helen is also arrived.

Hopes were still entertained that a part of the Dutch fleet would still be brought off, as a number of the officers and seamen were attached to the House of Orange, and it seems the passage was still open, or at least that they might be destroyed. Against this probability, however, there was the certainty of a strong and most violent opposition among the burghers, who had formed themselves into a committee of observation, and had pledged themselves to preserve for France the navy, arsenals, and public property of all kinds, entire, upon condition that private property should be held sacred—that the Republic should be made independent—and that the Magistrates should be freely chosen by the people.

These were the only terms they demanded from the French—and upon these they proposed to enter into an alliance, and to agree that their NAVY should cooperate with the fleet of France against the English, whom they call—THE COMMON ENEMY!!!

Jan. 24. The last accounts from the British army state, that they were pursuing their route to Embden in Westphalia, a sea-port town belonging to the King of Prussia, situated on the river Ems, where they are expected to embark for England.

Captain Shank, of the navy, who still remains at Helvoet, had by most indefatigable exertions, working night and day on the ice, got out a large vessel loaded with the most valuable stores. He hoped, if he could accomplish his intentions so far as to get out more shipping, to be able to send off every thing valuable at Helvoet.—The sick, it was apprehended, must be left behind.

Admiral Kingsbergen remained in the Texel, with the Dutch fleet in commission. It is supposed he will declare in favour of the majority of his countrymen.

As we now can promise nothing favourable from Holland—our readers will perceive, by the following letter, that Government have wisely resolved to prevent any additional property falling into the hands of the French, ordering an embargo to be laid on all Dutch vessels in England.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 20.

Last night a King's messenger arrived here expressing from London, with orders for the Commander in Chief of the naval department at this port, in consequence of which an embargo has this day been laid on all Dutch ships and vessels in this harbour, and the several men of war in the Sound have directions to prevent any of them from attempting to proceed on their destined voyages.

The following Dutch men of war are in the Sound: Vint Brakel and Zealand, of 64 guns each; Thurn, of 36 guns; Steernem and Pyt, of 16 guns each.

There are also in this harbour the following homeward bound Dutch East-India-ships, viz. Shelde Nagel Boorn, from China; Bitterfwyk, Enkhuysen-maagt, African, and Dulst, all from Battavia, with valuable cargoes; also three outward bound Dutch East-India ships, with about 60 sail of outward bound Dutch ships, laden with naval stores, &c.

The English men of war in the Sound are drawn up in a line, outside of the Dutch men of war, to prevent their putting to sea. Many of the Dutch ships were on the eve of quitting the port.

What steps they will take with regard to the important settlement of the Cape of Good-Hope we know not, but it surely is of the utmost importance to the East-India trade, that an attempt should be forthwith made to get possession of that naval station.

It is a curious fact, that in the beginning of October last, the Dutch merchants, foreseeing the calamity which the fatal politics of England have brought upon them, applied to our Ministers for leave to deposit their treasures and stores in England, without paying the duty ad valorem chargeable at our custom-house. If this request had been complied with in time, this country would have been made the treasury and store-house of Holland, and at least twenty millions of money would have been deposited, which

has either been spread over other countries, or is now doomed to fall into the power of the French.

The unfortunate family of the House of Orange, arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon. It is said to be His Majesty's intention, that they shall take up their residence in the Palace of Hampton-court, or Kensington.

They certainly have not been able to bring here any considerable wealth, either in money or jewels. The ladies came off even unattended by their domestics; and, certainly, no money has been remitted lately from Holland; on the contrary, it is a fact, that every packet and vessel from England for the last two months, has carried out enormous sums of specie, particularly of silver, so as to have drained us of corrupt coin. At this moment our bankers are obliged to pay a large premium for silver for their ordinary occasions.

On Monday the Mayor of Bristol received a letter from Mr. Dundas, requesting him to consult immediately with the merchants of Bristol on the best and speediest means of increasing the navy, and to send two deputies to London to confer with Administration on the subject.

The conduct to be observed towards the Dutch seamen will be a matter of some difficulty to settle. If they shall refuse to enter into our service, are they to be detained as prisoners of war, or suffered to return to Holland to be put in requisition by the French.

NORFOLK, April 4.

Capt. Griffiths further informs, that a General Embargo had taken place at Cork and Limerick and was momentarily expected at Dublin when he came away.

This morning also arrived in town Capt. R. Dunbar, of the snow Two Friends, in 45 days from Havre de Grace. By whom we have a confirmation of the entire capture of Holland by the French—Twelve sail of the line, besides frigates, have fallen into their hands, besides a number of merchantmen that lay in the Texel.—Both the grand fleets were at sea.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Port de Paix, to Citizen Fournet, Consul of the French Republic in Charleston, signed by Mireur, commanding the station of the Isle to the Leeward.

I profit, my dear friend, of the occasion of Capt. Hervieux's departure, to write to you. I am now busy in arming the corvette Hyena; in twenty days I shall be ready to sail for the continent. Our privateers have taken a considerable number of English prizes. We have great success against our enemies. We have taken Leogon, Cape Tiberoon, Jerome, & Port au Prince is ours by this time. The English are about evacuating the Mole and St. Mark's. We have also taken three Spanish towns, to wit, St. Michael, St. Raphael and Hyuche.—The whole of the colony will soon belong to us.

Just come to hand, and for sale by the hhd or barrel, West-India Rum of the 3d and 4th Proof, and excellent quality.

Corn, barrel pork or tobacco will be received in payment, and a credit of three months may be had on approved notes.

Also just received, a quantity of Muscovado Sugar and Coffee of prime quality, which will be sold for cash, or the above articles of produce, by the barrel or cwt.

42 3 BASSETT SMITH.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Halifax, April 1, 1795.

Which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

JAMES Bradley, Wm. R. Davie, Timothy Bloodworth, John Craven, Samuel Warren, Dr. Whitmore, James Allbrook, Gen. Allen Jones, John Anthony, Joseph B. Hill, Thomas Tabb, Thos. Moody, David Clark, Lemuel Hogan, Isaac Coles, John Young, Anthony Moore, Willis Alton, jun. John B. Vile, G. Dorchet, John Eaton, Chad. Smith.

42 3 JOHN TILLERY, A. Postmaster.

To be rented for a term of years, For purpose of keeping a House of Entertainment, THE place known by the name of ENFIELD, On which is a very convenient house for a tavern, having three rooms below, with a good brick chimney; a good kitchen, with a large brick chimney; a taylor's shop, a good dairy, smoke-house, a large and very convenient strong stable and crib, three or four small houses for negroes, a garden, and a very elegant two story house for the accommodation of travellers. Apply to JOHN BRANCH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John and Richard Kay, dec. and to the estate of Richard Kay, are once more requested to make immediate payment—particularly those who have long standing open accounts, or suits which have commenced against them indiscriminately. Those having demands against the said estates, are desired to make them known within the time limited by law or they will be barred of recovery.

February 22. T. BARNES, Exe. 27 4