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HAERLEM, January 19.

THE time being arrived that our citizens have thought fit to resume their former rights, they assembled this morning in great numbers, and announced to the persons who ever since 1788 held the reins of government in this place, that they had not the confidence of the people, and that for that reason they were dismissed from their respective offices. In consequence of which the following proclamation was read in the town-hall, with universal applause:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the commissioners of the French Republic have disposed the people of the low countries to dwell themselves of the yoke under which they have hitherto groaned, and this exhortation is now very strongly supported by a letter of General Dacudell's, written from Leerdam, on the 17th inst. in which the citizens of this city are summoned to declare themselves free: some citizens of this town, who for some time past having taken upon themselves, at a juncture like the present, to take care of the welfare of all, have begun this revolution, and in its all their fellow-citizens to join them. Their mutual interests urge them to it, the circumstances require speed and unanimity; the members of the present government must not be hated by the French Republic, besides the citizens cannot confide in them, it is for this reason, we must declare them deprived of all employments and influence in government.

The first step the people of this town have to take, is to form a regulated and armed power. All who cherish liberty and their native country are required to join their armed fellow-citizens, who stand first forward for the preservation of all; and those who are unwilling to do so, are required to lay down their arms and deliver them at noon, and to give in their names, to the end, that no stronger means of taking them from them may be required.

In the second place, we must take care of the provisional civil government. In order to settle this point, all the inhabitants are invited to assemble this afternoon in the great church—where plans will be proposed; at the same time, all officers who are not fit to the contrary, are exhorted to stand to their posts, in order to preserve tranquility and order; and the armed powers give all possible assurance for the safety of person and property.

Given by the assembled citizens of the city of Amsterdam, on the 19th of January, 1795, and published on the same day.
(Was signed) "VAN SPYESTEYN."

LEYDEN, January 19.

In order to preserve tranquility in the interior, the town of Leyden, has just given an example, which, in all probability, will be followed by that of Haarlem, and by the other towns of this province.

Yesterday the burghers requiring of the members of the regency, now invested with the magistracy, the re-establishment of the city guards disbanded by the Prussian troops in 1787.—Some of the principal citizens were requested to represent this matter, and accordingly they addressed the burghomasters assembled, in a speech to that effect. This was assented to, and orders issued in consequence thereof; arms were given to the citizens, whose primary object has been to preserve order and tranquility, which has not been the moment interrupted.—The day passed without the least disturbance; and we understand that two sentries have been sent to the French army, informing it of the new order of things.

LONDON, February 1.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

The following cities and towns have already petitioned or agreed to petition the House of Commons for peace, the city of London—the borough of Southwark—the cities of York, Carlisle, Norwich and Salisbury, and towns of Manchester and Hull.

February 7. Three vessels with a great number of passengers on board, arrived yesterday morning at Dover, from Flushing, from which place they sailed last Tuesday. At that time the French were not in possession of the town, but it was hourly expected that it would be surrendered to them. Six men of war, three of which were of the line, were at anchor in the harbour, Major Meade (late of the 87th regiment) who also left Flushing on Tuesday, and arrived in town yesterday, brings the following intelligence:

On Sunday last, the French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which must be estimated at about 630. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also to provisions and military stores. But General Le Maitre, who commanded the French army before it, having sent the Governor a proclamation, which had been issued by the States General, requiring in their names (in consequence of the Stadtholder having abandoned himself) all the garrison towns of the United Provinces, to surrender themselves to the French. Articles were immediately proposed by the Governor, which were as readily acceded to by the commander of the French forces, with the exception of one, which was proposed for permitting the British troops to return to England. The refusal of this occasioned some delay, during which Major Meade left the place, he being in consequence of promotion in another re-

giment, which had some days previously been notified, no longer considered as one of its garrison, and received leave of absence accordingly.

From Bergen-op-Zoom Major Meade proceeded to Flushing, which was not, on his arrival, absolutely in the power of the French, but where two of their commissioners had arrived to receive the surrender of the whole island of Walcheren, and its fleet.

February 9. Some later accounts than those which we stated on Saturday evening, were received yesterday from Zealand, being brought by a boat, which made its escape to Dover, from Flushing, which place it left on Friday last, at which the whole of the island of Walcheren, was occupied by the French, who came over from Cadzand, in ten boats, each of which carried 50 men. This is therefore probably the last intelligence that will for some time be brought direct from the United Provinces, unless it be by some neutral vessel, as the whole of their coast is now decidedly in the hands of the French.

Williamstadt had been taken possession of by the French; previous to their summoning Bergen-op-Zoom; and it was understood at Flushing, that such other of the principal towns as had not then admitted them, would open their gates on their appearance.

Arrival of the Stadtholder in England.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the Hereditary Princess of Orange at Yarmouth. She was accompanied by her mother-in-law, and infant daughter. The Stadtholder himself landed yesterday at Harwich, having with difficulty made his escape from the people, who wished to detain him as the supposed primary cause of all their misfortunes, and to offer him as expiatory victim to the vengeance of the French. However we may differ respecting the causes of the present calamitous war, for the sake of the country we trust in God that we may never have occasion to express our anger towards the British Minister in a similar manner.

February 10. Yesterday morning their Majesties and the Princesses took an airing to Kew-Palace, where they paid a visit to the Stadtholder, and at noon the Royal Family, with the Stadtholder and Family.

Sir William Howe is promoted to the office of Constable of the Tower, in the room of Lord Cornwallis.

Thursday an elegant dinner was given to Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jarvis, at the British Coffee House, by the officers of the navy and army who were in London, and served under them in the West-Indies, as a token of their regard and respect for their commanders.

On Sunday, after the Council broke up, Mr. Fabiani, the messenger, was sent off with dispatches to Vienna. As it is of great importance they should reach the Emperor as soon as possible, Mr. Fabiani was directed to go to Scotland, and endeavour to pass over from thence to the continent. Several King's messengers are still detained at Harwich; some of whom have been waiting there for a month past.

In several of the volunteer corps raised in and about this metropolis, the discipline is so exact, that the officers are under the necessity of locking up the soldiers' cloathes, to prevent the men, when on duty, from running away with them.

The French General Viscount de Fontanges brother to the Archbishop of Toulouse, is arrived at Cork. He was a passenger on board one of the vessels conveyed from Jamaica. This officer commanded for many years at St. Domingo. He was wounded at an insurrection of the negroes. His family escaped from Hayre last year, in a neutral vessel, to London.

February 11. Measures have been taken in Holland, to set aside the Stadtholderian family, by a formal act, and to new model the Dutch Republic, suitable to the wishes of the French executive government.

Late last night Mr. Herne, the master of one of the Harwich packets, came to town with a person whom he had picked up in an open boat at sea, coming over with dispatches from the British army. This person, who is a Swede or a Dane, left the army, as we understand, on the 23d ult. six days after General Harcourt's last dispatch, dated from Voorthofst, Jan. 10. The army, if we are not misinformed, was at Deventer, when the messenger came away. One of the King's messengers had been dispatched on the 20th by the way of the Elbe, who is not yet arrived.

This adventurous foreigner came by the isle of Ameland, where he ran some risk of being taken, as the French occupied the main land opposite. He was 19 leagues from the Dutch coast, when he fell in with the English packet. He had four men in his little boat, one of whom had just perished by the cold when taken on board the packet, and they would probably all have perished but for this fortunate rencontre.

Last night government received dispatches from Admiral Earl Howe, at Torbay, stating, that if the South-west winds increased in their violence, he was apprehensive he should be compelled to return immediately with the channel fleet in Spithead.

We mentioned some time ago, an authority upon which we could depend, that the French fleet sailed with a squadron of eight ships of the line and frigates victualled for six months, and a squadron of four ships of the line and frigates victualled for three months; each of them with troops on board. Information is said to have been received at the Admiralty, that the one sailed for the West-Indies, and the other for the South Sea, perhaps the Cape of Good Hope.

When the orders arrived at Portsmouth, for Lord

Howe's fleet to sail, it was found that neither in the ships, nor in the stores, was there a sufficient supply of biscuit for a cruise. The navigation of the Thames being interrupted by the frosts, application was made to the stage-waggons to carry down biscuit. The roads being bad, the owners demanded 6l. instead of 5l. a ton, the former rate of carriage. After some days taken to consider, they were offered their own terms; they raised their demand to 7l. a ton; and at this rate agreed to carry down 176 ton. Thus for the prospect of saving 176l. government paid 126l. more. Lord Howe was detained several days, lost the opportunity of a fair wind, and is now weather bound in Torbay, instead of being off Breit, as he might have been.

While the fleet was thus detained, bread for 30,000 men was lying at Southampton, which if applied to the immediate service of the fleet, we presume, might have been replaced before it could be wanted for an army not yet assembled.

A meeting on the subject of the navy was held last week at Newcastle, the result of which was, the choosing of a committee three of whom are to confer with Mr. Dundas, to recommend the suspension of the impress, to send into actual service the gangs and crews of the tenders, (amounting, it is said, from seven to ten thousand) to increase the wages of seamen in the navy, and to pay half of it monthly, for the support of their families.

In consequence of an advertisement from the navy board, offering to contract for the building of 74 gun ships last week, the various builders on the river sent in proposals, the terms of which were found to be nearly similar. The navy board declared them all to be exorbitant, and the builders persisting that they could not offer lower terms, without very considerable loss to themselves, not a single contract was made.

A Dutch vessel, loaded with emigrants, arrived at Margate, on Sunday last, from Campvere, a small port within nine miles of Flushing. The passengers relate the circumstance already mentioned in this paper, of the French army having taken possession of the latter place on the 6th inst. and describe the Dutch as holding the name of the English in the most marked abhorrence. One of our cutters was prevented from going into Flushing on the 2d, by the opposition of two Dutch men of war. All the transports which were there have been scuttled; a few colliers only have made their escape.

To-morrow after the drawing room, the Queen will give a rout and supper to several military officers, and the Stadtholder, at Buckingham House.

One hundred and fifty thousand men will take the field this spring, within the four military districts of this kingdom—15,000 troops will be encamped on the Ile of Thanet.

The whole of the British cavalry will remain on the continent to act with the allies the next campaign.

The commanding officers by the new levies, will on the average make 1000l. each by their letter of service.

Yesterday the several owners, being now freed from their tenders made to the East-India company, waited on Mr. Dundas, to know in what manner government meant to act, if to buy their ships, or only to take them on freight for a certain time; At all events these ships will lose their voyage this season, and it remains to be seen what compensation will be made the captains and officers, some of whom had ordered their investments, for their loss of command, time, and profit. The following thirteen ships are nearly ready for sea, and will carry each 64 guns, 12 and 24 pounders on two-decks; besides carronades, &c. on the poop, &c.

	Tons.	Commanders.
Brunswick	1200	Captain Acland.
Bombay Castle	1200	Hamilton.
Arnisson	1200	Major Banks.
Exeter	1200	Wilson.
Abergavenny	1182	Wordworth.
Glatton	1200	Drummond.
Royal Charlotte	1252	Price.
Warley	1175	H Wilson.
A new ship	1200	Robertson.
Ceres	1180	Stevens.
A new ship	1200	
Hindostan	1248	Mackintosh.
A new ship	1200	

It is also said to be the intention of government to take into their service the largest ships of the company next in rotation, so as to make the number in all amount to 25, all of which will carry 50 guns and upwards. This fleet, with a few 74's and a proper number of frigates stationed in the North Sea, will be fully sufficient to keep in check any naval force the Dutch may be able to fit out this summer, and will effectually protect the northern part of this kingdom from the present threatened invasion.

A bill for the importation and against the exportation of Corn was read in the House of Commons a first time, on the 2d of February.

Some further restrictions and regulations with regard to the use of flour in the manufacture of hair powder, it is said, will be forthwith adopted by the legislature, in consequence of the high price of bread.

On the same day Mr. Pitt laid before the House a plan for the augmentation of the Navy, by withdrawing from the service of commerce one man in seven, and obliging each vessel to take as part of their crews a proportion of landmen according to their tonnage.