

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, August 1—4.

EARL MOIRA.

Copy of Lord Moira's Address to his Army, when he departed from them on Tuesday, July 22, 1794.

PARTICULAR circumstances calling Lord Moira immediately to England, he is to be relieved at this post by Lieutenant-General Abercrombie.

“ Lord Moira cannot surrender his command without entreating the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps which accompanied him from Ostend, to accept his warmest and most grateful thanks for the kind and cheerful acquiescence he has experienced from them in the severe fatigues to which he was obliged to subject them.

“ He has the assurance, that he is still to have their support in the service to which they were originally destined; and that hope lessens his reluctance at ceasing, for the present, to share the honourable dangers of service.

“ He trusts they will believe, that no light consideration would have obliged him to quit them; as he persuades himself, they are sensible of his having endeavored to repay the generous attachment they have shewn to him, by the most lively interests for their welfare.

“ For the present he bids them farewell, with the most fervent prayers for their honor and prosperity.”

August 1.

The lenity of the Emperor towards his Brabant subjects is now to be regretted—Had he, like the French, forced them to arm in defence of their country, it might still have been preserved to its lawful Sovereign.

If the French really mean to attack Holland, of which event we think very serious apprehensions may be entertained, it seems part of their plan to drive the Austrians so far back, in the first place, as to prevent all co-operation between them and the Dutch and British troops.

Lord Stanhope's speech on his motion for peace has been printed and circulated in France. It is not to be wondered that the French rulers should promote the publicity of a speech so flattering to their feelings and their cause.

It is a circumstance curious enough, that Barrere should quote in the Convention from an English newspaper. For the credit of the papers, however, well affected to government, it should be known, that the paper he quoted from was the Jacobin Chronicle.

Though Lord Macartney's embassy may not have exceeded to the full extent which was proposed when it was undertaken, yet, as we observed, objects have been attained that will amply repay the trouble and expence.—That he has not succeeded to the full extent proposed, is to be imputed solely to the present state of Europe, of which the Mandarines had heard; and the very idea of the introduction by any means of the fashionable doctrines of France, has revived all that jealousy which they have hereditarily entertained of Europeans.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the Hereditary Prince of Orange has sent several trumpets with letters to the commanders of the French out posts, requesting information respecting the fate of Prince Hesse Philipthal, who was either killed or made prisoner by the French on the 6th inst. but has yet obtained no answer.

The celebrated M. d'Epremenil, covered with wounds by the Marseillois, whom Pétion had called to Paris for the purpose of accomplishing the Revolution of the 10th of August, said to that Mayor, who was then at the zenith of his power and popular

favour, and seemed to commiserate his situation—“ I too have been idolized by the people; they have also carried me about in triumph, &c.

These words have been prophetic, with respect to Pétion's fate, whose body has been lately found near Leghorn, half eaten up by the worms!

Twenty one officers belonging to the French Fleet defeated by Earl Howe, have been put to death at Brest, for cowardice on that occasion.

A French privateer of 12 eighteen pounders has taken two brigs from Petersburg to Liverpool, and two other British brigs, names unknown.

Our present war with France is not like the Wars of former times—a dispute which shall have this or that Island—but, whether we shall retain our Liberty, our Property, and our Lives? In fact, every thing dear to English men is at stake in this contest; and we cannot retreat without disgrace, and still greater danger, from the artifices of the French, and their friends in this country.

A brig was chased in here yesterday by a French privateer from Ostend, and firing was heard off the North Foreland. Nothing to be sure, can surpass the confidence which these trifling ships have in the superiority of our Marine. The most determined supporter of things as they are cannot go beyond the Jacobines in their anxiety for the continuance of the same system.

A Frenchman, with two young ladies, and a couple of servants, dexterously contrived to make their escape from France last week in an open boat, and were picked up by a vessel, and landed near this place; they instantly set off for London.

FALMOUTH, July 29.

This evening a Danish East Indiaman, called the Dronning Goard, from Bengal for Copenhagen, was sent in here by Sir John B. Warren's Squadron. This ship had an English passenger on board, whose name was Richard Whitford, and on the 26th instant, in latitude 48, longitude 9, fell in with 7 French frigates and a corvette. The French commodore, who was in La Gentille, a 40 gun ship, took out the English passenger, and all the Danish crew, except the Captain, surgeon, four servants, and three persons who were sick, and sent a prize-master and 18 men on board her, with directions to take the ship to Brest; but the next day (the 27th) Sir John Warren fell in with her, and retook her, and put all the Frenchmen on board the different ships of his own squadron, but sent only a midshipman and 5 hands to carry her into the first port, as he did not think it proper to weaken his ship's company; for on receiving information of the French squadron, he immediately made sail, and stood in the track, to fall in with it, which the Danish Captain thinks he probably might do the next day. We are therefore in hourly expectation of hearing of an action with these squadrons, and from the known skill and bravery of the officers and seamen of this little squadron, we have the greatest hopes of success, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy in number.

There was a Mrs. White on board the Dane, whom the Commodore, at the earnest entreaty of the Danish Captain, suffered to remain, and she is brought in here.

DEAL, July 21.

Yesterday evening two Cutters belonging to Admiral Peyton's Squadron, off Gavelines fell in with six French Frigates and two Sloops. His Majesty's ships Leopard, Diana, Brilliant, Perseus and La Prompte,

are sailed in quest of them.

HAGUE, July 24.

Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the firm and wise conduct of the Stadtholder, whose intrepidity and exertions increase amidst the dangers which threaten our Commonwealth. The result of Lord Spencer's negotiations at Vienna is expected here with the utmost impatience, and we hope that his Imperial Majesty will be prevailed on not to withdraw his troops from our frontier. The partizans of the Carnagnols endeavour to persuade the public, that the accounts of the excesses, which their friends are committing in Belgium, are groundless. But the merchants of Amsterdam believe them to be true, and are afraid of the Republicans: even those whose sentiments lean towards the French system, dread their approach.”

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, July 23.

This morning arrived from Jersey 2000 British troops. We learn that Antwerp has been evacuated, and that the troops, which composed a garrison of that place and of Malines, have marched to Breda. Tomorrow all the foreigners, who reside here, will quit our town.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.

The Attorney General has devised the following punishment for Baron d'Armfeldt:—d'Armfeldt shall forfeit his life and property, and his name shall be fixed on a pilory in all the principal cities of Sweden, with the inscription: A traitor to his country. The sentence of the Aulic Tribunal will shortly appear in print.

The King and the Duke Regent are at Fahlun, in Dalzoarlia, which country his Majesty visits, by advice of the Duke Regent, to get acquainted with his subjects and his territories, and to try the loyalty of the inhabitants of that province.

The Russian grand fleet of that nation is also in the harbour of Swensfund, ready to sail. We are, however, very quiet here owing to the declarations received from Petersburg, and by Count Romanzow, the Russian Ambassador at our Court. Everything is all to quiet on the Russian frontier, from the land side.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.

This day the duke regent sets out with the King from this capital. They go to visit the mines at Delecarlia; and a provisory government has been appointed during their absence, consisting of his royal highness Frederick Adolphus, duke of Ostrogothia, brother to the regent and six other persons. His Majesty would not have gone to Denmark, had even that court sent an invitation to that purport, as the regent, agreeable to a clause in the late King's will, cannot leave Sweden during the young King's minority.

A chaplain to the army has been apprehended, and examined before the aulic council, for having sent a most infamous and libellous letter to Baron Reuterholm, a member of the regency, accusing him of being concerned in the treachery of d'Armfeldt. This enthusiast's name is Thytelius, he is amazingly bold and gives the most insolent answers.

Butchers meat has for a short time past, become so scarce here, that it could hardly be procured for any money. This want is not owing to the exigencies of the fleet, but is owing to quite different causes. The government has already prohibited the exportation of all meat.

Thytelius, who wrote a letter to Baron