

John Fenno

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1796.

NUMB. 15.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

IN pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Public Safety, by granting encouragements to certain manufactories," I issue this my proclamation, giving notice, that Jacob Baylor, senior, of Buncombe county, in the district of Morgan, in the state aforesaid, did within three months after the expiration of the year 1795, produce to me, a sample of rifle gunpowder, which he said was a part of a larger quantity, that is to say 663 lb. weight, made by him in the aforesaid district, and for which he claimed the bounty under the aforesaid act—at the same time he produced to me a certificate, under the hands of William Brittain, James Alexander, Gabriel Ketch, William Tredway, and Edmond Sams, justices of the peace for said county; and also under the hands of Henry West, Albant Smithson, Robert Harris, John Webb, junior, and John Qoult, freeholders of said county, certifying that they had seen the said Jacob in the year and at the place aforesaid make different parcels of rifle gunpowder, and at different times in the said year—the several parcels were weighed before them, and amounted in the whole to 663 pounds weight, and that the whole was good and merchantable—which said certificate was accompanied by an affidavit in writing, sworn to by the said Jacob Baylor, before William Tredway, Esquire, one of the justices above mentioned, and bearing date 2d March, 1796; setting forth that the whole of the 663 pounds weight of rifle gunpowder for which he claimed the bounty, was made by him in the year 1795, at works within the district of Morgan, which are, and were his own property.

Given under my hand this 10th of April, 1796.
SAMUEL ASHE.

DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Supervisor's Office, May 1, 1796.

AN Office of Inspection will be open in each county of the district of North-Carolina during the whole of the month of June, where owners or possessors of stills are required to make their entries, and elections. The laws demand high fines and penalties for refusal or neglect of entry of stills, and for distilling without first making an election; and infractions of every description may rest assured of having the laws executed in their fullest latitude. It is further notified to such distillers who intend to pay the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, that they must positively make such election at the time of entry in the month of June, otherwise they will be chargeable with the yearly duty, the rate of 54 cents for every gallon of the capacity of their still or stills. The same is applicable to those who intend to work their stills by the month. It is contrary to law, to grant a licence for any fractional part of a month: distillers will take notice thereof and regulate their elections accordingly, as the collecting officers have received instructions on that head.

WILL. POLK,

Supervisor of the Revenue, N. C. D.

The printers in this state are requested to give the above a place in their papers for two weeks.

DISTRICT OF FAYETTEVILLE,

In the Court of Equity, April Term, 1796.

Daniel D. Rogers, Complainant Mortgagee,
Against

Richard & Robt. Cocran, Defendants Mortgagees
BILL and answer read—it was by the court ordered. That unless within twelve months from the date hereof, defendants and all persons claiming under them since the premises were mortgaged, do pay or cause to be paid to complainant the money with interest thereon due and accruing, then the equity of redemption to be foreclosed agreeable to the prayer of complainant's bill—And it is further ordered, that the defendants and persons named in their answer, have notice of this decree by publication in the North Carolina Minerva.

From the minutes,

June 16. 1796. GEORGE MUMFORD, Clk.

RUN-AWAY on the 12th of May last, from the subscriber at Fayetteville, a negro man named BOB, 30 years old, country born, very sensible, and speaks good English, of a yellow complexion, about five feet 10 inches high; had on a yellow homespun coat, thickset breeches, a white homespun shirt and a white broad cloth furtout coat, formerly owned by John Willis, of Lumerton—Any person that will apprehend or secure him in any jail so that I can get him, will be generously rewarded.

N. B. Should any person take him, would warn them to keep him in close confinement, as he will be apt to get away if there is any chance.

June 16. 1796. CORNELIUS WINGATE.

WARSAW, March 9.

KOSCIUSKO, and his few friends will remain prisoners at Petersburg. Their firmness and consistency, gains them the esteem even of their enemies. They are well treated; and that too by the immediate orders of the Imperial Catharine—but she will never work on the affections of Kosciusko. He lives in a palace, has a table of 16 covers, and is attended by a physician of the court daily, who has orders to inquire respecting his health in the name of the Empress; but he has not liberty to write. He does not read, speaks little, and will sit still for hours leaning his head on his hand. In his misfortunes one companion remains with him; and that is a negro which came with him from the United States of America, and has been his inseparable companion.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, grows daily more inevitable.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

Every exertion is making here to get ready our fleet, and the same exertions are going on at Calf-crone. The greatest activity is also used to prepare our armies for defence; a part indeed are marched into Finland. All seem desirous to defend their king, their country, their liberty and independence.

LISBON, March 8.

The Polypheme, in passing from Brazil, in AGO has been taken, after an action of four hours by the French frigate Convention, of 44 guns: She had on board 20,000 louis d'or value in corals, and about 90,000 louis d'or in Portuguese gold, and Spanish silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners and left her.

War between Russia and the Porte.

PEST, March 30.

The march of the Russian troops to the Ottoman frontiers has long announced an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte. It is expected that hostilities will soon break out. It is pretended that that which has determined the Empress to hasten the opening of the campaign, is her uneasiness at the preparations of the Turks both by sea and land, and information of France having sent officers and arms of all sorts to the Porte; in consequence, she has caused to be followed by three armies of 50,000 men each, a manifesto that she published against the Divan, and she has determined to attack some parts of the Turkish empire, before the French can have time to combine their plan of operations in the ensuing campaign with that of the Mussulmen. Such are the motives that the Vienna gazette assigns for the recent hostilities of which we are informed. We are assured that the Russians have already taken the fortress of Hoczik; and that an army, under the command of general Romanzow has already reached the borders of the Dniester.

It is thought that this sudden invasion is an event concerted in execution of the triple alliance, and that its object is to oblige the Grand Signior to break all connection with the French.

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Edward Pellew.—The following letter was yesterday received from Falmouth, dated April 11:

"This morning arrived two more prizes taken by Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron. We have now nine prizes in our harbour, and several are carried into other ports. This afternoon a fresh prize was bro't in from the same Squadron; the prize-master, an officer of the Revolutionaire, credibly informed me that Sir Edward's Squadron had fallen in with a fresh convoy in the Bay, 75 of which were taken; they are expected here very soon, and the Revolutionaire with them, as she was obliged to part with so many hands towards manning and conducting the said prizes that she had orders to make the best of her way to England."

April 19. It appears by the Vienna Gazette, that the empress of Russia, having had sufficient proofs that the Turks, instigated by the French, had made every possible preparation for attacking her dominions; has resolved to anticipate them, and for this purpose, after publishing a Manifesto declaratory of her motives, gave orders to three different armies of 50,000 men each, to march against some of the fortresses on the frontiers of Turkey. It is said, that the fortress of Choczin has actually surrendered to the Russian arms; and that General Romanzow has already advanced to the banks of the Dniester.

April 20. The following is an exact list of the number of officers of the British navy, as they stood on the 1st January, 1796—100 flag officers, that is to say admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals;

460 captains; 244 commanders; and 10961 lieutenants; making in the whole 20,491 commissioned officers.

The navy of this country, exclusive of the hired armed vessels for protecting the coast trade, consisted on the 31st of March last of 170 ships of the line, 29 frigates, 188 frigates, 211 sloops, making in the whole a navy of 598 ships of war.

DUBLIN, April 20.

This day his excellency the Lord Lieutenant will lay the first stone of the additional buildings to the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare. These buildings are to occupy a space of 400 feet in front, and are intended to contain apartments for 200 students.

From the unaccountable inattention of the Board of Admiralty to order stationary cruisers in and near the British channel, not one day passes without a number of vessels being captured by our more vigilant enemy; last week upwards of a dozen vessels were taken; and we are sorry to announce, that one of them, the Oak, from this port to London, laden with linens and provisions for the East-India market made a part of the number.

Notwithstanding the very great forwardness of the season, the price of beef and mutton is kept enormously high in the different markets of this city; this is in a great measure owing to the practice of salemasters having drawn farms within a few miles of the metropolis.

Since the Spanish Armada, we do not read of vessels of war going northerly, unless their destination was for the Baltic or Northern ocean, till the late sailing of the Dutch fleet, which, no doubt, was to avoid falling in with the British channel fleet, which would scarcely be otherwise. The Spanish Squadron in 1588 endeavoured to make their escape by going north about, but being ignorant of the coast, the most of their vessels were lost on the western isles of Scotland. The Dutch, at present, are much more skillful navigators.

April 21. The political horizon seems lowering with dreadful aspect over the British Empire; and it is a general and received opinion, that in a very short time we shall have to contend solely with France, bereft of every ally and abandoned to her fate. Ireland, alone, seems doomed to fall with her, though the most abused and insulted among all her connections. Ireland, who unobscured, has lavishly poured forth her best blood and treasure, seems now likely to be dragged into the vortex of Britain's ruin. Ireland, whose masculine sons have so effectually contributed to smother the laurel from a foreign brow, and plant it triumphantly on her head; whose hardy sailors have turned the scale of victory on the deep, and placed her, Neptune like, the sole arbiter on the briny element, receives in return from her generous step-dame, insult, added to oppression: though agonizing in apparently the last stage of her political existence, she scruples not to exercise her wonted influence in our councils to prevent the increasing prosperity, under every disability, of her best benefactor. In what situation does Britain at present stand which will entitle her to any chance of success in a single contest with a power that has baffled the united efforts of Europe, and made the vengeance with which they threatened her, rebound with redoubled vigour on their own heads?—With a national debt of 380,000,000. the bare interest of which costs her 13,000,000. annually, added to the monstrous sum of 12,000,000. since the commencement of the war, which has occasioned a permanent tax of 3,000,000. on the people, where will England find further resources, or who does not foresee her inevitable ruin by a perseverance in the contest.

There is no circumstance puts the insincerity and duplicity of Mr. Pitt in so striking a point of view as his conduct in the slave trade business. The British parliament in 1792, came to a resolution, purporting that this infamous traffic should terminate in 1796. Mr. Pitt then, and to this moment spoke and voted on the side, which urged the good policy and necessity of immediate emancipation. When, however, the period approached that was to accomplish this desirable object, the British parliament thought proper to rescind their vote, and continue to deal in this profitable, though avowedly unjust and inhuman trade. With artful dissimulation this immaculate hero now seems to regret such decisions: and he who on every occasion, where a great national question is debating, wields monstrous majorities, whose pliant dispositions are ever ready to mould to his will, contrives on this occasion to be left in a minority, seeking thereby to grasp a popularity by a duplicity of conduct, without making the least scruple, or in any manner exerting his usual influence to accomplish so desirable an end.

It affords matter of much surprise to many, that