

THE STATE GAZETTE

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NORTH-CAROLINA.

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LONDON, June 12.

MR. Woodfall, printer of the Morning Chronicle, in his sketch of the proceedings on the trial of Warren Hastings, speaking of Mr. Sheridan's speech of June 6, says,

"The speech of yesterday, like that of Tuesday, lasted upwards of four hours, but it was infinitely superior both in matter and in manner.— In the last superlatively so. When our feeble report, and its still more feeble reporter, shall be lost to remembrance amidst the wreck of perishable matter, Mr. Sheridan's speech of yesterday shall live to fame, the lasting record of the high reach, and uncommon degree of perfection and excellence to which the genius and the eloquence of England had attained in the year 1788."

A bookseller in the north, remarkable for his wit, sold a book to a gentleman, which, on examination, was found to want the title, and a few leaves at the end. "This book is imperfect," said the purchaser, "it has neither *beginning* nor *ending*." "Then," answered the bookseller, "it is a prodigious bargain, for it is *infinite*."

August 2. The Captain-Pacha, previous to the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, sent for the Captains of the fleet, and addressed them in these words: "You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my lifetime. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of risking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion, and our Sultan. To accomplish this sacred duty, I separate myself from what I hold most dear. I have freed all my slaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the last farewell of my wife, and devote myself to this important business, firmly resolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a signal mark of God's favour in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed resolution. And I have assembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage so necessary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me, and I promise to dismiss him; but those on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, must not think of excusing themselves by vague pretexts, or the

disobedience of their men; for I swear by Mahomet, and the life of the Sultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themselves of their duty courageously, shall be nobly recompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the Captains rising up, swore to conquer or die with the grand Admiral, who said to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your respective ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make them take the oath, and prepare to sail to-morrow."

August 5. If it were possible for past merits to plead in favour of any one in Turkey, the old Captain-Pacha has more to urge on that head, than most Commanders that have ever lived. In Greece, in Egypt, at home or abroad, his exertions for the public have generally been successful. What pity that so valuable an old servant should be laid aside for one error; and that so much bravery, fidelity, and good conduct, both in peace and war, should at last be repaid with loss of life and estate for a miscarriage, which, perhaps, could not be avoided.

August 7. A considerable quantity of stores is now shipping in the River, on Government account, for Halifax and Quebec, in North-America.

August 9. The Captain of a Russian ship of war, finding himself in the middle of the Turkish fleet, and unable to make his escape, went down himself into the powder-magazine, and blew up his ship. Three of the crew only were saved, who would have opposed this rashness, but the Captain absolutely declared, he would rather perish than suffer his ship to be taken. *Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 14.*

"A large Russian armed ship, bound to Trieste, was lately taken by an Algerine frigate, about eight leagues from that port, after a fierce engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, and brought into Algiers: the Captain of the pirate, with his second, were both killed in the conflict, and a great number of men destroyed on both sides."

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 3.

"The four peers who were enclosed in the Bastille a few days since, were last night at midnight released by an order from the King under his Majesty's own hand, signed the same day at Versailles. They were conveyed in one carriage to St. Dennis, where they

rested that night, and the next day received their parole, on condition of not returning to this city, or coming within ten miles of any of the royal residences till further orders. Since the change in the cabinet, though they are not yet fully completed, we rejoice to see that the King gives way to measures more constitutional than those which had been lately adopted, and more congenial to the spirit of the nation, whose loyalty has not in this instance been permitted to foil their better reason. There is every reason to hope that the parliaments will be recalled, without which tranquility never will be restored, there have been proofs of murmurs uttered even at the point of the bayonet. The Swedish Minister has daily conferences with Monf. le Comte de Villedeuil, who is to every purpose looked on as Prime-Minister. Something new is thought to be hatching in the cabinet, but of what kind time only can discover: It is, we believe, however, decidedly for promoting the continuance of peace. In fine, neither the finances nor the spirit of the people are at present in a condition for hostilities abroad."

AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, dated August 6.

"As soon as the Prince Potemkin arrived with the Imperial army near Oczakow, and had reconnoitered the place, he found that the ships which had retired in the preceding combat, and especially the gallees that carried large pieces of cannon, would be in a state to impede our army from approaching the fort, to bombard it. In consequence of which he gave commission to the Prince of Nassau-Siegen to attack those vessels, which he accordingly did in the night between the 11th and 12th of July, with an extraordinary courage and intrepidity. The fight lasted eight hours, under the cannon of the place. The enemy's vessels were sunk; we took one galley, and the others having suffered from our fire, were forced to run ashore on the coast. In order to support our fleet, and divide the attention of the enemy, the Prince Potemkin made at the same time a false attack on the land. The light troops of the advanced guard surrounded the town. The corps of chasseurs of Livonia occupied the garden, and covered our battery, which was at the point of the entrenchment, and so near the town, that we could hear the explosion of the cartridges. Our artillery, although not supported better than when