

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EDMONTON: PRINTED BY HENRY WILLS, JOINT PRINTER TO THE STATE WITH A. HODGE.

Vol. XI.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1796.

NUMB. 543.

LONDON, March 28.

Admiralty Office, March 26.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B.

La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24.

SIR, I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 15th inst. in consequence of my letter to their Lordships from Falmouth, I stood over to the French coast in search of the Artois, who joined me on the 18th, and on the 20th at day break, having discovered from the mast head several sail of vessels in the S. S. E. the Saints bearing N. N. E. three or four miles, I made the signal to the Squadron under my command consisting of the ships named in the margin*, for a general chase, and upon our near approach, perceived them to be a convoy of the enemy steering in for the land. At ten A. M. being up with part of the merchant ships, I captured four, and ordered the Valiant lugger to proceed with them to the nearest port. I continued in pursuit of the men of war, who were forming in a line ahead to windward, and kept working to come up with the enemy, who perceived we were endeavouring to preserve their distance from us, and to avoid an action by their tacking at the same time with our ships; but being at length arrived within half gun shot to leeward, the two squadrons engaged, and passed each other upon opposite tacks. Immediately upon our sternmost ship being cleared of the enemy's line, I made the signal to tack and gain the wind, which, by making a very short board on the starboard tack, was obtained. Perceiving them rallying round the Commodore close in shore, and beginning to form again, I made the signal for ours, in close order, to endeavour to break their line, by cutting off the rear ships, and directed the Galatea to lead down for that purpose; but the enemy bore away, and made all sail possible from us, and stood into the narrow part of the Raz de Fontenay among the rocks. I was, however, enabled to cut off their rear ship. Night approaching, and being unacquainted with the passage, I did not think it proper to continue the pursuit further, at the risk of losing some of our ships in so difficult a pass.

I have every reason to be convinced, from the firm support and zeal I have always experienced from the officers and men of every ship of the Squadron under my command, that the issue of the contest would have been more compleat, if the enemy had been more disposed to give them an opportunity of trying their force.

I have enclosed an account of the enemy's force, together with the vessels of the convoy taken; and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, whose damages I shall make all dispatch possible in repairing.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir, Your most obedient

Humble servant,

J. B. WARREN.

P. S. A ship corvette, two brig corvettes, and a lugger, remained with the convoy.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

&c. &c.

A list of Republican men of war, engaged by the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796.

In Proserpine, Capt. Dogier, Commodore, 44 guns, eighteen pounders, 500 men, escaped.

Le Coquille, 42 guns, eighteen pounders, 400 men, escaped.

La Tamise, Captain Fradice, 32 guns, twelve pounders, 300 men, escaped.

L'Étoile, Captain Berthelice, 30 guns, twelve pounders, 160 men, taken.

Le Cygnone, Captain Pilet, 22 guns, twelve pounders, 150 men, escaped.

Le Monche, brig 10 guns, six pounders, 80 men, went off with the convoy at the commencement of the action.

(Signed)

JOHN WARREN.

* Artois, Galatea, Anson.

A list of vessels taken by the Squadron, under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, being part of a convoy belonging to the French Republic.

Ship, name unknown, 500 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Nantes.

Brig, name unknown, 300 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Rochfort.

Brig, name unknown, 200 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

Brig, name unknown, 150 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.

An account of the officers and men killed and wounded on board the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th March, 1796, in an engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic.

La Pomone, none killed or wounded.

Artois, no return made.

Galatea, Mr. Evans, midshipman, and 1 seaman, killed; Mr. Burke, acting Lieutenant, and 5 seamen wounded.

Anson, none killed or wounded.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.

March 30. Among other services performed by Sir Sidney Smith on the coast of France, is that of having lately landed 40,000 new pieces of gold coinage for the use of our allies the Chouans.—Money is scarce at the Bank.

The money speculations in the city, and the unalterable Resolution of the bank not to discount, continue to produce effects which create great alarm respecting the result of the present operations on the Mercantile and commercial world.

Eighteen thousand six hundred tons of foreign wheat are now ready to be imported from the Baltic into this country.

Yesterday morning sixteen carriages, filled with the attendants of the Stadtholderian family, set off from Pall Mall for Herrich, on their way to Berlin.

Lord Howe has intimated to the Admiralty Board, that he is ready to repair to Portsmouth at one day's notice, to assemble a Court Martial on Vice-Admiral Cornwallis.

Admiral Cornwallis has requested of the Admiralty Board, that no unnecessary delay may be made in bringing him to trial.

A Court-Martial is speedily expected on an officer of the West Middlesex Militia. One of the charges, and we believe the principal one, against him is, that he danced at a ball with shoe strings in place of buckles. The officer, however, did enter the ball-room with buckles; but breaking one of them by dancing he was obliged to have recourse to strings.

Intelligence has been received by government, through the medium of the last dispatches from India, that a negotiation continues on foot with the Myfore Chief, through the government of Madras, for the purpose of detaching Tippo-Saib from immediate alliance with any European power, particularly the French and Dutch;—to which the present times seem more favourable than any that have occurred for several years past.

The Court Martial against Admiral Cornwallis is to be undertaken by the Admiralty itself; and the serious charge is disobedience of orders, and his return to port without necessity. This is the first trial by the Executive government, without the intervention of a private prosecutor, since the case of Admiral Byng.

Mr. Simpson, of an American vessel arrived at Crowes, in four days from Havre, reports, that the utmost activity had been used at that port, in the equipment of three frigates and eight gun-boats, which he understood were to be employed in dispossessing us of the little islands of Morceus.

There is a design in contemplation to form a committee of merchants, to enquire into the causes of the present alarming scarcity of money, and of the measure adopted by the bank of limiting the discounts. We shall be truly

happy to hear that there is yet to be found in the city of London a company of merchants to whom the independent commerce of England is of more consequence than the jobs, contracts, loans and bargains of a War Minister.

By the Mary Packet, from India, we are assured, that about 40,000 quarters of corn may soon be expected from the Cape of Good Hope.

A letter from Jersey, dated March 27, says, three French sailors found means to escape to this place, in an open boat from St. Brieve, in order to avoid the general requisition of young men for manning the fleet at Brest.—They report, that about 10,000 of the same description have joined the Chouans, from an aversion to naval expeditions.

April 1. By a vessel arrived at Harwich, the account of the Dutch fleet having reached Bergen, in Norway, is confirmed, the whole object of their cruise being to convoy home their East-Indiamen, that have lain in that port during the winter. The master of the above vessel left the Dutch fleet in Bergen.

As Admiral Duncan was determined to watch their return from the coast of Norway, we are in great hopes of speedily hearing a very good account of the Dutchman.

In Wednesday's market, we are happy to say the price of corn experienced a further reduction—the supply being greatly superior to the demand. It is expected to fall still farther this day.

Negotiation with Sardinia.

We are assured that the negotiations with the King of Sardinia, began in Paris by Mr. Sandus the Prussian Minister, which have been carried very far, but that they have now been entirely broken off. It is added, that Sardinia had agreed to abandon, provisionally, Savoy, and the country of Nice, but that the cession should not be definitive till the general peace, when France should give to the King a compensation and indemnity; but our government has not thought proper to consent to this hypothetical cession. (L'Eclair.)

April 2. Yesterday morning we received Paris Journals of the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, they contained no intelligence of importance that had not been already communicated. Some particulars relative to the resignation of Pichegru, are all that are worthy notice.

This able General, appears, has resigned his command in consequence of the calumnies of the Jacobins, who long have accused him of being a Royalist; and who, latterly, have not scrupled to say, that he facilitated the successes of the Austrians on the Rhine, with the view of inducing the Republic to make peace, and take the ancient limits as its boundaries. If this be true, he deserves death; for no General should be suffered to counteract the cabinet that directs him; But we doubt the fact. It appears, however, that he had lost the public confidence, or at least the confidence of the Jacobins; and tainted as the Directors are with the Jacobin principles, they seem to approve his resignation, if they have required it; for they have not pressed him to continue in his office as they did Benezach and the other Ministers, who threw up their employments for the very same reasons that influenced Pichegru.

It is firmly believed, by very intelligent men, that hostilities will not be renewed on the Rhine till September at soonest.—This opinion is founded on a review of the last campaign, and the aspect of affairs at present. Last summer the overtures of negotiations made by the Emperor, through the medium of his Majesty, kept the hostile armies in a state of neutrality till towards the conclusion of the campaign, when the French crossed the Rhine hoping by that means to force his Imperial Majesty to agree to their terms. It is manifested that negotiations now keep the parties inactive; they will probably continue to do so, till August or September, when one or other of them may recommence the war, with the view of enforcing their claims by dint of arms; and at last, after a desperate struggle, both may be compelled to make peace before the end of the year.