

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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NUMB. 577

LONDON, November 12.
SPANISH WAR.

His Majesty has received in

information that divers unjust seizures have been made in the ports of Spain, of the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects, and acts of hostility and unprovoked aggression have been committed by the ships of his Majesty, on ships and vessels of his Majesty and his subjects:—His Majesty, there being determined to take such measures as may be necessary for vindicating the honour of the Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction for his injured subjects, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to grant against the ships, goods, vessels, and effects of the King of Spain, so that as to his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all his Majesty's ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, by his Majesty's Commissioners executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may seize all ships, goods, and effects belonging to the King of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty's Advocate General of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Court, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or person or persons by them empowered and authorized, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for apprehending, seizing, and taking, the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Spain, or his subjects, and subjects of the King of Spain, or others inhabiting within his Majesty's dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commissions as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.—And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare a draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board; authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the Lord of Admiralty of Great Britain, the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Admiralty, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and to determine upon, all, and all manner of seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to determine the same; and according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Spain, or his subjects, and subjects of the King of Spain, or any other inhabiting within any of his Majesty's territories and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; and that another draught of instructions for the said Courts be also prepared for the purpose as aforesaid.

Chatham P. Liverpool,
Exeter, Macartney,
Plymouth, Falmouth,
Wilmington, Steppord,
W. Pitt.

Dispatches have been received by govt. from Gibraltar, which state, that on the evening of the 17th Oct. the Spanish bat-

teries, consisting of 350 pieces of heavy artillery were expected to commence playing against the fortrels, which, however, was in so excellent a state of defence, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained for its safety.

Letters from Cologne of Oct. 28, state, that Gen. Hoche will probably obtain the command of the army of the North.

From Lebzic, Oct. 14, we learn, "the report of a speedy peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, becomes daily more prevalent; and there is a good reason to suppose that the Prussian Cabinet will take an active share in those important negotiations."

Letters from Tyrol, of Oct. 27, say, "the French are still masters of the Southern parts of this country."

The troops who are shut up in Mantua with Field Marshal Wurmer, amount to 25,000 men. The fortrels begin to suffer from want of necessaries. The besiegers are in want of heavy artillery. Gen. Alvins is using his best efforts to collect an army to raise the siege of Mantua.

The next object of the Archduke, it is said, will be the capture of Kehl, in which he will probably succeed.

The Dutch constitution is finished and laid before the people.

An army of 18,000 Spaniards will it is said, co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

The Spanish declaration of war against Great Britain, was received by the Dutch Convention on the 31st of October.

It is said Lord Mansbury has sent two couriers, with important dispatches from the Emperor.

The latest letters from Italy speak of a fresh sortie effected by the garrison of Mantua, with the greatest success. The enemy were pursued within a short distance of Verona.

Nov. 15. In a letter from Augsburg, dated Oct. 27, has this passage—"A letter from Buzen, Oct. 23, tells forth, that General Wurmer attacked the French the 7th, at nine in the morning, half a league from Mantua; that after a contest of 36 hours, the French were compelled to fly; that much blood was spilt in the terrible action on both sides—the French, as it is said, leaving 7000 men on the field of battle, after having carried off with them about 2000 wounded, the animosity was so great on both sides, that there was not more than 300 prisoners taken. Five pieces of artillery, a bay magazine, 150 waggons laden with wine, 300 sacks of oats fell into the hands of the Austrians."

The garrison at Gibraltar, according to the report lately made, consists of near 7000 effective men. The corps and commands are as follows; Garrison battalion, commanded by Col. Fraser; 28th, regt of foot Col. Paget, 37th, Col. Buchanan; 42d Col. Dixon; 70th, Col. Moncrief; and Spanish Major Napier; Col. Marquis Huntley being absent with the artillery bombardiers.

Some disrespectful paragraphs having appeared in a Paris paper, relative to the mission of Lord Mansbury, his Lordship complained of this to the Directory as an insult—And was answered—as it is said, that, that Body held no authority to controul the French papers.

From every thing we have been able to collect, it is not thought that the French Directory will listen to such terms as Great-Britain may condescend to grant; in short, that there is, on the whole, little prospect of an early peace.

Head-Quarters of his Royal-Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Measpath Oct. 27, 1796.
My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the course of the last night General Moreau's army retreated across the Rhine at Huningen.

The last of his rear guard was this morning still on the heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but after a little skirmishing with the Hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remained on this side of the river, but a few troops in a small Tete de Pont behind which is a kind of Horn Work lately constructed on the Island called Shueter Insel.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed)
ROBERT CRAUFURD.

ALBANY, January 9.

BY a letter lately received from Mr. Talbot, Agent for the United States, for the purpose of effecting the release of American seamen in the West Indies, to his friend in this state; we learn, that he had visited Barbadoes and Martinico, and had a conference with four British Admirals, viz. Hyde Parker, Henry Harvey, H. Carberry Christian, and Charles Morice Pole, Esquires, and correspondence with the two former; the result of which terminated more favorably than was at first expected. Admiral Harvey, commanding all the ships of war stationed among the windward islands, had given the most positive assurances, that he would cause an enquiry to be made, on board all the ships of war, as they returned into port, and that all Americans found on board should be discharged, and that he would give positive orders against all farther imprisonments of American seamen, and to pay due respects to the protections with which they may be furnished. Mr. Talbot farther informs, that these orders were putting in execution, and that more than sixty had been discharged. He likewise mentions the great mortality of the British forces both by sea and land, in diverse parts of the West Indies; and that orders had passed to stop all Spanish property; but not to proceed to condemnation until farther orders. He expresses entire confidence in the future conduct of the British government towards America, and that no farther injuries will be committed on our trade or inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

THE capture of the Spanish Island of Minorca, by Admiral Jervis, if true, must prove a valuable acquisition in the Mediterranean, after the evacuation of Corfica.

The port of Mahon affords a fine harbour, and that Island produces a considerable quantity of necessary articles of supply. This capture is rendered more probable by a circumstance which had been mentioned to us from good authority, that the works of the Castle of St. Philips, the strongest fortrels in the Island, have been mostly demolished, since the conquest of it by the Spanish in 1782; and that a greater body of troops was requisite for its defence than was, probably, stationed there at the time.

TAKEN by execution, and will be sold, on Wednesday, the 15th of March next, on the premises, for ready money, one half the WHARFF, WAREHOUSES, and WATER LOTS, belonging thereunto, now occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Littlejohn, to satisfy a judgment obtained by the executors of Edward Kerr, against Myles O' Malley, administrator to the estate of Matthew O' Malley, deceased.

MICHAEL PAYNE, Marshal.
Edenton, JANUARY 30, 1797.