

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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

VOL. XII.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1797.

NUMB. 57.

PARIS, January 25.

In the Council of Ancients, upon reading the letters of Buonaparte and Berthier, the following speech was delivered by citizen DUBAS.

Citizens Representatives,
Before we are informed of the details of this victory; before we are acquainted with the manner in which the foresight of the valiant Buonaparte contrived to involve the Imperial Generals in the double snare which they had prepared for him; before fame has presented us with the record of the memorable deeds of arms which distinguished this illustrious day, and decided the fate of Italy, let us hasten to express our gratitude to this brave, this invincible army.

Mantua must, sooner or later, fall into our hands at this decisive battle. The court of Vienna, which appears very recently to have yielded new overtures for negotiation, in the hope, by raising the blockade of Mantua, of changing the respective situations of the contending powers, and diminishing the value of her conquests, may flatter itself with preferring for a few days longer, this bulwark of the Austrian possessions. It is of little consequence to us.

The message of the Directory leaves no doubt that the new army destined to save Mantua at all hazards is entirely destroyed; and we are unable to assure the nation, and to compensate ourselves, that at last this pledge of peace (the possessions of the Emperor in Italy) come in our hands. And we have it in our power to prove its value by proposing the most liberal, the most glorious compensation.

Unable, to the extent of our wishes, to distribute rewards, let us at least present to our leaders that of which they are most zealous—the expression of the national gratitude. Let us here thank General Buonaparte and the army of Italy, not only because they have vanquished and defeated the Austrian army, but also because they have smoothed the way to equal peace. This is the highest triumph of the government—which the nation can give for them. Such is the monument which it is our task to raise to their glory.

Let us propose that we know how to offer to the people peace which it expects; that honour which is our success; that just compensation (valance) which will be accepted. Let us know, tell us what compensation will be necessary to secure our liberty, since we are victorious by it, and for it.

I move that the message be printed and distributed in copies to each member.

Adopted.

This would be very important of itself, though it would serve to show that a part of the army at least were not infatuated by the success, to the forgetfulness of the most salutary of every rational friend of man; and which gives this wise, humane and patriotic speech, real interest, is, that we find it adopted by the Directory, and published in the OFFICIAL department of their own journals; and the remark is, that they have sent a copy, with orders of peace to Vienna.

Head Quarters at Verona. 30th Nivose, (19th January.)

I certify that, in the different battles which have taken place since the 19th Nivose to the 1st of the same month, the list of Austrian prisoners of war, who have passed in regular amounts already to more than twenty thousand, among whom are seven hundred cannon, and that fresh prisoners arrive every moment; that the enemy have left us forty four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of General Provera, and all the standards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify that, in pursuance to the orders of the General in Chief, I have intrusted Key, general of division, with the charge of conducting to Grenada the column of twenty thousand prisoners of war by convoys of three thousands, starting at a distance of one day's journey,

and under the escort of the 58 h demi-brigade, and of a squadron of cavalry.

These trophies of the brave army of Italy, are so much calculated to afford an agreeable surprize to our most faithful friends, that I think I shall afford them the highest gratification by this official recital.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

LONDON, February 9.

Mr. Cox, the messenger, was sent off, at 11 o'clock last night from Lord Grenville's office, with dispatches for Sir Morton Eden, his Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Vienna. They are supposed to relate entirely to the state of affairs in Italy. The British government must naturally be anxious to ascertain what effect the dreadful and disastrous events, which have lately taken place in that quarter are likely to produce in the councils of his Imperial Majesty, by whose conduct their future proceedings will, no doubt, be governed.

We have reason to believe that it was the wish of his Majesty that Mr. Hastings should return to India, to restore tranquility among the Company's Officers there; but that the latter gave it to be understood, that he wished to decline the appointment. We think that if Mr. Hastings would have consented to accompany Marquis Cornwallis, he might have done very essential service.

Lord Macartney sailed on Sunday, from Portsmouth, in the Triton, of 50 guns, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The following ships were left by Lord Bridport in Torbay, with orders to repair off Brest and cruise there as a squadron of observation upon the motions of the enemy's fleet, if they would again make an attempt to put to sea—After a certain time, this British squadron is to proceed off the Western Islands, to intercept a number of neutral vessels freighted with French property from Batavia to a very large amount: Robuste, 74, Captain E. Thornborough; l'Union 28, Captain Rowley, Phoenix, 30, Captain Hallett; Stog, 32, Capt. Yorke; and Triton, 32, Captain Gore.

Feb. 10. We received this morning a letter from Dover, of which the following is an extract.

"I am sorry to acquaint you, that we are informed here that an embargo is laid on the other side from Brest to Dunkirk, which information was gained through a fishing boat. I presume it must extend along the coast—how to credit this report I cannot ascertain;—but true it is, a secret expedition is going on at Dunkirk."

Admiral Duncan is expected in the North Seas, with a strong squadron.—The greatest precautions are adopted in Yarmouth Roads to prevent a surprize. Ships are stationed at the entrances of the Roads, and watch boats are employed all night in rowing from one side of the channel to the other.

Letters have been received from Ireland which represent the internal state of the kingdom to be alarming.

Feb. 11. The public were amused yesterday with the rumour of accounts having been received by the admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the official report of Buonaparte's victory, and stating that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of 3000 men only.

Letters from Dover, yesterday, state that a fishing vessel, from the French coast, had brought intelligence that an embargo had been laid on vessels in all the ports in France, from Dunkirk to Brest, in order to facilitate the equipment of their fleet. We cannot contradict this rumour, but our readers ought not to receive it without distrust. That no papers have arrived from Calais since Sunday last, is to be accounted for by the circumstance of all neutral vessels engaged in the trade being on this side of the water till Thursday.

Admiral Duncan has received orders to hold himself in readiness to prepare for another cruise in the North Seas. The Admiral is to have 12 ships of the line, and as many frigates.

At Lloyd's, the underwriters, within these few days, have had some good fortune to counter-balance their late heavy losses. Such was the alarm respecting the Cork fleet, after seven were understood to be captured, that the premium of insurance on the others were 50 per cent. and of these ships, so highly insured, all have luckily come safe into port.

If the French go to war with the Americans, their ships of war and privateers will, no doubt, commit great depredation upon the American trade; but this in reality will be little more than prosecuting their hostility against England; for most, if not all, the American cargoes are in this country.

The nature of Jacobinism seems to be equally well understood by all regular governments. At Vienna, we are told, five young noblemen were lately apprehended on suspicion of being infected with that revolutionary taint. It appears, however, that they were only guilty of censuring the measures of government.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the whole of his land forces to go into mourning for three days, out of respect to the memory of Field Marshal Romanow, lately deceased.

Splendid preparations are making at St. Petersburg, for the reception of Stanislaus, King of Poland.—It is much doubted whether that Prince will again return to Grodno.

According to the Madrid Gazette, the services of the 15000 men stipulated in the late treaty between Spain and the French Republic, will be dispensed with under some pecuniary consideration.

A certain personage's [Prince of Wales] attachment to a perriwig, is said to be intended merely as a compliment to a favourite old Lady—[Lady Jersey.]

The sudden death of a city merchant, which was noticed in Wednesday's Herald, has been unfortunately followed up by the declared failure of the house. This failure is attributed by the parties to the speculations in the Island of St. Domingo.

A lady who lately possessed the very highest share of oriental influence, is said to have a deposit of no less than 60,000l. in the bank in question.

The tranquility of Ireland may be easily preserved, if Ministers play their cards well; the game is in their hand—but a careless whist player may lose the game at eight, with two honours in his hand, if he should forget to count his advantage.

Mr. Burke's late literary labours are still have involved him in litigation. He has filed a bill in Chancery against Mr. Owen, his former bookseller, who has given in his answer.

The table of the Prince Stadholder is supplied at the private expense of the King, and is estimated at 20,000l. per ann.

The Whig Club of Ireland have been in high spirits ever since the Prince of Wales has sported his perriwig. It is emblematical, they say, of his attachment to the cause.

A case in Divinity solved. In the Book of Esther, chap. vi. ver. 6. it is thus written, "What shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honour?"—Answer—"He shall have his head powdered for nothing!"

IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

By recent advices from France we learn, that, in consequence of a decree lately passed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captors), the number of privateers is very rapidly increasing. Several are coming out from Nantes, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. some of which are large sloop vessels, carrying 40 guns.—Continued.

The following important articles, dated Frankfort, January 18, is copied from a Paris paper of the 18 February. "It is said that the Emperor of Russia has formed the great design of pacifying Europe, Baron Stackelburg, lately nominated Plenipotentiary of the court of Petersburg, to the Germanic body, has received instructions on this head; he is to pass by Berlin, Stutgard, and to visit the greater