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(*Quidque verum et decens.*)

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LONDON, July 15.

YESTERDAY all the battalions of guards in London received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice: they are likewise furnished with ammunition, &c.

By letters from Bufforah, we are informed, that a large body of Wahaby Arabs, not content with having plundered the tombs of Kerbella, previously regarded as sacred, but believing that they still contained a quantity of hidden treasure, had made a second attack on the place. The assault was made at night, and a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants took place. After plundering the houses, tombs, &c. the Arabs set fire to the city, and retired in the morning, carrying away with them a number of females of distinction and immense booty.

Seventy gun-boats, built on the Seine, have lately dropped down to Havre, where the flotilla now amounts to 140 sail. An attack on them is meditated, and for this purpose some bombs have been ordered thither.

Four French Naval Officers, supposed to have broken their parole at Leek, were taken on Wednesday by a party of Sea Fencibles, at Somercotes, Lincoln and transmitted to the house of correction at Louth. Their intention was to steal a boat, and make for the French or Dutch coast.

Yesterday Paris papers were received to the 5th inst. the following are the only articles contained in them worthy of notice:—

PARIS, JULY 3.—The greatest activity continues to prevail in all our ports; and though the grand blow has not yet been struck, it will only be the more terrible when all our force is united.

BREST, JUNE 21.—Our fleet has never, during the last twelve years, been more complete or better disciplined, nor our officers and men in higher spirits. Admiral Cantheaume since his appointment, has changed the signals, and made many improvements in our manœuvres, which are more congenial to our national spirit and vivacity. On the 17th, a division of our flotilla was attacked near Penmarks, by two English ships of the line, three frigates, and four cutters; they cannonaded us for an hour, without doing us the least injury; when having received great damage from our batteries, they were compelled to retreat.

CHERBOURG, JUNE 26.—The armed vessels of our grand flotilla completely fill our road, but they are prevented from joining those at Boulogne by a strong division of English ships.—Fort Bonaparte will be finished in the course of the

year; and our road and harbour will then be capable of protecting a fleet of 100 ships of the line.

TOULON, JUNE 16.—The English fleet is again in sight, and we can distinguish ten ships of the line, and seven frigates. We are incessantly employed in equipment of two ships of the line, the Superb and Bellona, that we may have a more equal force to attack our insolent foes, and expel them from the Mediterranean. But it is probable that, instead of waiting for our appearance, they will repeat their late manœuvre, and owe their safety to flight!

ANTWERP, JUNE 24.—His Majesty is expected here in the course of a month to inspect our naval improvements, and great preparations are making for his reception. The first 74 gun ship ever built in our dock-yard, will be launched in his presence, together with a frigate of 44 guns, to be called the Josephine. The number of shipwrights will speedily be augmented by 200 Dutch and 300 German artificers.—Two new praams and six gun-boats are ready to sail for Flushing.

JULY 16.—The enemy have, within these few days, made several movements at Boulogne; and government, we are assured, are in full expectation of a speedy attempt being made on our shores. By the King George hired cutter, Lieutenant PLOWMAN (which arrived at Deal on Saturday, from the blockading Squadron), advice had been received, that on Friday evening the enemy made a movement with part of their flotilla, ninety-two sail of which, consisting of large brigs and luggers, came into the outer road of Boulogne. The Immortalite frigate and three gun-brigs were left watching the enemy's motions. The King George, with all possible expedition, made a communication of this circumstance to rear admiral LOUIS, who immediately proceeded to resume his station, and no doubt was entertained of his being able to give a good account of them, should they have the temerity to venture beyond the protection of their batteries. The probability, however, is that the enemy had no serious intention of putting to sea, and that they came into the outer harbour for the purpose of performing some evolutions on the occasion of the anniversary of the destruction of the Basile, which might be attended with inconvenience in their inner harbour.

The Veteran man of war sailed for the French Coast on Saturday, in consequence of the above information, and was speedily followed by the Trusty.

Somewhere French Journals have arrived since our last, the principal contents of which are given in a subsequent part of our paper. It will be seen that they begin to speak openly of the forward state of their preparations, and with the confidence of the efficacy of the means provided for the subjugation of this country. We smile, however, at the insolent menace, and dare the tyrant to the assault. We have no doubt of the serious intention of the enemy in this respect, but we possess a proud confidence that the day of attack will prove a still brighter day of glory to us than any of which even the splendid annals of Britain furnish an example.

It is with sincere regret we find, that apprehensions which have lately been expressed in the Dublin papers relative to the state of Ireland, are not without some foundation.—Our intelligent cor-

respondent writes as follows:

DUBLIN JULY 10.—“The situation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from several adjacent counties, a spirit of insurrection, appears to be pretty general among the lower orders. It is confidently reported that they are sworn to rise the moment they receive an account of the enemy being at sea.—Several pieces of gold bearing the image of BONAPARTE, have been lately distributed in the county of Wexford, by persons who lately come from the Continent. Yesterday the Conservators of this city ordered the names of the inhabitants to be placed on the doors of the several houses, and a reward of 500l. has been offered for the apprehension of WILLIAM PUTNAM M' CABE a person described as having lately landed in this country from France.

“Although lord Harwicke is much regarded on account of his private virtues, the Marsden administration is very unpopular, and when the circumstance of this city having been suffered to be taken by surprise on the memorable 23d of July, is considered, much regret is felt at that gentleman being continued in his situation, at a moment so critical as the present. The arrival of Mr. Foster here would greatly animate the loyalists of Ireland, and I assure you that under the existing circumstances, they require every encouragement that can be offered them.

“M' Cabe, who is now proclaimed, was I understand, Aid de Camp to the late lord Edward Fitzgerald.”

A paper of yesterday stated, “that all the battalions of the guards in London, received orders on Saturday to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice: no recent orders to that effect have been issued to them.

Saturday about two o'clock the Portuguese and Russian ambassadors had audiences of lord Harrowby, and at three o'clock a cabinet council was held at the foreign office.

For eight or ten nights past, a kind of fire-signal, by rockets, has been observed by our shipping from Flushing to Calais; the drums have been heard beating, and the trumpets sounding; It has puzzled our brave tars a great deal, what the meaning could be of these manœuvres. Some thought it a signal for embarkation; others of an insurrection. Its continuance; however evinced it to be neither; six Dutch deserters in an open boat, explained the case, that it was only a false alarm to keep the troops upon their guard to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

JULY 17. We yesterday received some further advices from the Kentish Coast, by which we learn, that some firing took place on the French coast on Saturday evening, which was renewed on the following morning at four o'clock, and continued with little intermission till eight. Signals were constantly repeated on the occasion along our shore, of the enemy's flotilla being in motion; but we do not understand that their movements were of any importance. About eleven o'clock a vessel was observed endeavoring to get round Blackness, and one of our cruizers firing at her, endeavoring to cut her off. The fire was very briskly returned from the enemy's batteries, and for some time, upwards of an hundred of their vessels, the greater part of them large brigs, were distinctly observed to have come out of Boulogne. Our

quadron lay to the westward of them; but about two o'clock were under sail, endeavoring to get to windward. The firing was renewed in the afternoon, but the result has not been ascertained at the departure of these advices. About one o'clock two ships of war got under weigh from Dungeness, and stood directly over for Boulogne, to join the squadron off that place.—From other parts of the coast we learn, that the enemy have of late been unusual active in every direction; and that Government view those hostile preparations in a serious light, the sentiments of Mr. Pitt, delivered last night in the House of Commons sufficiently evince.

A neutral vessel, just arrived from Dunkirk, has brought advice, that before he left that place, 25,000 troops had marched from the camp at Boulogne supposed to be destined for Holland and Hanover; and other accounts concur in stating that a great number of troops have lately been marched from that quarter. If these statements be correct, the movements alluded to may have been occasioned by the recent hostile aspect of affairs in the North; but according to the last advices from the continent, all apprehensions upon this subject, promise, ere long, entirely to subside.

RATISBON, JUNE 30.—The Sitting of the Diet begins by degrees to deserve some attention. On the 25th of this month the Convention lately concluded between the Duke of Oldenburg, in his quality of Prince of Lubeck, and the city of that name, became the subject matter of declaration from his Danish Majesty in support of his ancient rights; and this declaration has been followed by a counter-declaration on the part of the Duke. In the following Sitting of the Comital Assembly of the 27th, Brunswick-Lunenburgh interferred more seriously respecting a negotiation of the Count, Benheim-Steinturt with the French government, to obtain of the latter the cession of the county of Bentheim, one of the dependencies of Hanover. The Baron De Reden, the King of England's Representative at the Diet, has on this head transmitted a protest, which declares null and void every act tending to alienate any part whatever of his German possessions, without his Majesty's consent.

This declaration transmitted, by the minister of Hanover, has been followed by another appeal to the Germanick body, on the part of Brunswick-Lunenburgh. There was presented and read to day, to the delegates of the state of the Empire a letter from the electoral minister, De Reden, relative to an object much more important, and which involves the Empire on infinite difficulty. Monsieur De Reden refers to the demand made by him, in the name of his prince on the 2d of August last; that the German state should employ themselves in an effectual manner to terminate the unfortunate situation of Hanover, invaded by the French, as a dependency of the crown of England. De Regen urges in addition to former arguments; “that his Britannick majesty has always separated his concern as a state of the Empire from those of his crown, this distinction (he adds) was always recognized both by the Germanick body and by France, during the last war; and also in the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville.” Those representations conclude with beseeching the Comital ministers, to procure from their courts, without delay, the neces-