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BUONAPARTE'S DISPATCHES TO THE DIRECTORY, Intercepted, and received at London. [Continued from our last.]

BUONAPARTE,
Member of the National Institute,
general in chief, to the French Directory,
Head-Quarters, Cairo, 6th Thermidor
6th year, 24th July.

"Citizen Directors,
I seized the moment, and ordered the division of general Bon, who was upon the Nile, to proceed to the attack of the entrenchments, and general Vial, who commanded the division of gen. Marmont, to proceed between the body of troops which had charged him and the entrenchments, in order to accomplish this triple object; to prevent the body of troops from re-entering the entrenchments; to cut off the retreat of those who occupied them; and lastly, if it should be necessary, to attack the entrenchments on the left.

"The infant generals Vial and Bon advanced, they ordered the first and third divisions of each battalion to range in columns for the attack, while the second and fourth preserved the same position, forming always a battalion 4 deep, and advanced to maintain the columns of attack.

"The columns of attack of gen. Bon advanced by the brave gen. Rampon, threw themselves into the entrenchments with their usual impetuosity, notwithstanding the fire of a great quantity of artillery, when the Mamelukes charged them. They went out of their entrenchments a full gallop. Our columns had time to halt, and to form a front to oppose them on all sides, and to receive them with the bayonet, and a shower of balls. At the same instant, the field of battle was strewn with the slain. Our troops soon carried the entrenchments. The Mamelukes in their flight, precipitated themselves in crowds on the left, but gen. Vial was posted to receive them. A battalion of carabinieri, under whose fire they were obliged to pass, made a dreadful slaughter of them. A great number threw themselves into the Nile and swam off.

"More than 400 camels, loaded with baggage, and 50 pieces of artillery, fell into our power. I estimate the loss of the Mamelukes at 2000 men, the choice of their cavalry. Great part of the boys were killed or wounded. Murat bey was wounded in the cheek. Our loss amounts to 20 or 30 killed, and 120 wounded. During the night the city of Cairo was evacuated. All their armed sloops, corvettes, brigs, and even a frigate, were burnt. On the 4th, our troops entered Cairo. In the night the populace burnt the houses of the beys, and committed many excesses. Cairo, which contains more than 300,000 inhabitants, has the most abandoned populace in the world.

"After the great number of battles which the troops I command had gained over superior forces, I thought it not prudent to praise their continence and sang froid on this occasion; for truly this new kind of warfare required, on their part, a degree of patience, forming a strong contrast with French impetuosity. If they had abandoned themselves to their sulardour, they would not have gained a victory which was only to be obtained by the greatest coolness and patience. The cavalry of the Mamelukes shewed great bravery. They defended their fortunes, for there was not one of them on whom our soldiers did not find three, four, and five hundred Louis d'ors.

"All the luxury of these people consisted in their horses and arms. Their houses are wretched. It is difficult to find a country more fertile, or a people more miserable, more ignorant, and more stupid. They prefer a button of our soldiers, to a crown of six francs value. In the villages they do not even know the use of a pair of scissars. They have no movables

but a straw mat, and two or three earthen pots. In general they eat but few things. They do not know the use of wind-mills, so that we have constantly immense quantities of grain without any flour. The small quantity of grain which they convert to flour, they bruise with stones, and in some of the large villages they have mills which are turned by oxen.

"We have been continually harrassed by the Arabs, who are the greatest robbers, and the greatest villains on earth, assassinating the Turks, as well as the French, and all who fall into their hands. The general of brigade, Mureur, and several other aids de camp, and officers of the etat major, have been assassinated by these wretches. Concealed behind ditches, or in trenches, upon their excellent little horses, unfortunate it is for him that strays 100 paces from the columns. Gen. Mureur, notwithstanding the representations of the great precaution necessary to be observed, by a fatality which I have often remarked to accompany men arrived at their last hour, was desirous to ascend a lone a little eminence, about 200 paces from the camp. Behind it were three Bedouins, who assassinated him: the republic has in him sustained a real loss. He was one of the bravest generals I ever knew. There is in this country very little money, a great deal of corn, rice, vegetables and cattle. The republic could not have a colony of more capacity or richer soil. The climate is very healthy, owing to the freshness of the nights. Notwithstanding 15 days of marching, fatigues of every kind, the absolute want of wine, and every thing else to alleviate fatigue, we have had no sickness. The soldiers have found great resources in a kind of water melons, which are in great abundance.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

In a other letter, dated, Head Quarters, Cairo, August 13, after giving an account of several skirmishes with the Arabs, the particulars of which are not very interesting, he says:

"On the 6th of July I wrote to the admiral to enter the port of Alexandria in 24 hours; and if that was not practicable, to land immediately all the artillery and stores belonging to the army, and return to Corfu. I then left Alexandria in full assurance that, in three days, one of these measures would have been adopted. From that to the 24th of July, I received no intelligence whatever, either from Rosetta or Alexandria. A multitude of Arabs collecting from all parts of the desert, kept constantly within five hundred toises of the camp.

"On the 27th, at length, the report of our victories, and different positions, opened our communications. I received several letters from the admiral, when I learned, with astonishment, that he remained still at Aboukir. I then wrote to him again, that he must not lose an hour, but either enter the port of Alexandria, or return to Corfu. The admiral had written to me on the 20th July, that several English frigates were come to reconnoitre, and that he was fortifying himself in expectation of the enemy at Aboukir. This strange revelation filled me with the most lively alarms; but the time was lost; for the letter of the 20th, did not reach me until the 30th of the same month.

"I dispatched citizen Julien, my aid de camp, with orders not to leave Aboukir, until he had seen the squadron under sail. On the 26th the admiral wrote to me that the English had retired, which in assure he attributed to the want of provisions. I received this letter the 30th, by the same courier. The 29th he wrote to me, that he had at length heard of the victory of the pyramids, and the taking of Cairo, and found a passage for entering the port of Alexandria. The letter I received the 5th of August. On the night of the 1st of August the English attacked him. On the moment he perceived the

English squadron, he dispatched an officer to apprise me of his dispositions and plans. This officer perished on the road. It seemed to me that admiral Bruceys was unwilling to return to Corfu, before he had ascertained the practicability of entering the port of Alexandria; and that the army, of which he had received intelligence for a long time, was in a position in which it would not be obliged to retreat. If in this calamitous event he was to blame, he has expiated his faults by a glorious death. The destinies have been desirous to prove on this occasion, as on so many others, that if they grant us a great preponderance on the continent, they have given the empire of the seas to our rivals; but however great this reverse, it is not to be attributed to the fickleness of fortune. She has not yet abandoned us. Far from it; she has favoured us in the whole expedition in a degree surpassing all her former efforts. When I arrived before Alexandria, and learned that the English had been there a few days before, with a superior force, notwithstanding the tempestuousness of the weather, I throw myself on shore at the risk of being wrecked. I remember, at the moment when preparations were making for landing, there was a signal in the offing of an enemy's sail. (It was the Justice from Malta.) I exclaimed, "Fortune, would you abandon me? Only five days!" I marched all night; at break of day I attacked Alexandria with three thousand harrassed men, without cannon, and nearly without cartridges; and in 5 days, I became master of Rosetta, of Demenhour; that is to say, I am already established in Egypt.

"For these five days was the squadron sheltered from the enemy, however great might be their number? Far from it, it remained re-exposed during the remainder of the month of July. It received from Rosetta, about the 20th of that month, a supply of rice for two months. The English, in superior force, were for ten days in these parts. On the 19th July it received intelligence of our entire possession of Egypt, and our entry into Cairo, and it was only after fortune saw that all her favours were become of no further use that she abandoned our fleet to its destiny. I salute you.

BUONAPARTE."

A letter from general Berthier of the same date, 16th August gives an account of Buonaparte having established an entrenched camp at four leagues from Cairo, which kept in check the force of Murat Bey.

General Leclerc, who commands 4000 men, was attacked by a body of men, as well Mamelukes as Arabs, whom he repulsed.

[Further dispatches not come to hand.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.

An expedition against the south of France in retaliation for the invasion of Egypt, is contemplated. Our court is to furnish 30,000 men.

The Russian and Turkish fleets late in our waters presented the grandest spectacle ever seen in this city: and it is conjectured this armament has for its object the possessions of the French in the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian seas, and the gulph of Genoa. The places particularly contemplated are Ancona, Civitta Vecchia, &c. and the city of Genoa in which the Turks expect to find great booty. Before the Russian fleet sailed, admiral Utschakow received dispatches from his court at St. Petersburg, upon which he had a long conference with the ministry. The greatest degree of union and secrecy prevails between the Russian and English ministers, and our divan; and the former are even present in the private councils, on our internal state of affairs. The entry of the French in Egypt, has drawn the cords of friendship between us and Russia more close.

September 21.

Important Detention.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French resident at Smyrna, was this day with his suite brought here, and lodged in the castle of the seven towers. Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman empire. In consequence of this, 30,000 men are ordered to certain places where French politics have been favoured. Thirty seven cannons were found in the palace francaise, lately occupied by the French minister at Constantinople, but now converted into a prison, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the grand seignior are confined.

HAMBURG, October 8.

Advices from Florence, of September 14, say that the French have entered the Neapolitan dominions in an hostile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

We learn from Paris, under date of September 28, that the Turkish minister was that day arrested and thrown into the temple.

October 13.

We hear that besides the sigrette given by the grand seignior to admiral Nelson, he has ordered a rich present to every British officer in the action of the Nile, and 80,000 dollars to be distributed among the sailors.

The confidence of the grand seignior is so great in his new friends the Russians that he visited the commander of the fleet before Constantinople, on board his ship, inognito. The Russians were at first loath to enter the city of Constantinople, but they are now every day seen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 18.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland have entered the Austrian territory, and already committed some excesses. It is said, the emperor considers this as the actual re-commencement of hostilities.

The crews of eight French ships in the harbour of Constantinople, have been made prisoners of war.

October 25.

A new paper on the subject of the pending negotiation was presented by the Austrian envoy at Raftadt, on the 18th inst. It was short, and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the re-commencement of hostilities increase daily.

The deputation of the empire at the congress of Raftadt, have demanded that Hamburg, Bremen, Lunck, &c. be exempted from all duties on the Rhine. The French have demanded the reason of the march of a Russian army through the German territory; and were answered, that they were not authorized to make any explanation on that subject. An extraordinary coolness has commenced: each seems to wait the others striking the first blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

LONDON, October 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Vanguard, addressed to his sister at Bath, dated off the mouth of the Nile, August 13.

"The admiral is in a fair way of recovery—though there will be a large scar in his forehead—but an honorable one. Most of our French prizes together with some of our own ships, leave us this day for Gibraltar or England. We remain here a few weeks longer with five sail of the line, to cruise off Alexandria—after which we go to Naples to visit. The admiral talks of seeing England in a few months.

"We have taken Buonaparte's dispatches, which the admiral informs me are of the utmost importance—he and the whole army with themselves