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## Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, April 24.

A letter from marshall Suwarrow, dated Veloggio, April 18, states, that the French had repassed the Adia, after throwing 15,000 men into Mantua, and 5000 into Pelchiera, and that the marshall was preparing to follow them after leaving gen. Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshall Suwarrow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and gen. Klepan's to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Cassano. Marshall Suwarrow, with a body of between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaio on the Chieta, in order to occupy Bressan, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adia.

His royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhausen.

As the enemy still retained possession of the town of Schaffhausen and the suburb of Constance, called Paterhausen, both situated on the Right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to assemble there, and particularly Schaffhausen, a number of troops and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of lieutenant general count Nauendorff, which was posted in the neighbourhood, his royal highness directed that the enemy shall be driven from these two points, and that their stations should be occupied by our troops.

In consequence of this arrangement, lieutenant gen. count Nauendorff was charged to order lieutenant gen. count Bailler to advance against Schaffhausen with a considerable body of light infantry and cavalry, supported by four battalions of the line and some reserve artillery. He obeyed these orders, and summoned the enemy to abandon the town in the course of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schaffhausen sought to gain time by negotiation, with a view to draw unto himself a reinforcement; but lieutenant gen. count Bailler, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had posted to great advantage to fire upon the bridge and gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town, and notwithstanding a very obstinate resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy lost upon this occasion several hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred taken prisoners seventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various descriptions were taken. Our loss does not amount to more than 20 men.

RASTADT, April 26.

The last note of the French plenipotentiaries on their taking leave, concludes, after a statement of grievances, with the following expressions:— "Finally, it is in consequence of what has been just stated, that the un-

derigned inform the deputation of the empire they will depart from Rastadt in three days; but desirous to give to Germany a last and signal testimony of the patience and desire of the French government for peace, they declare they shall retire into the commune of Straburgh, in order to wait there for the renewal of negotiations, and to attend to the propositions of peace which may be made to them.

"BONNIER,  
"JEAN DEBRY,  
"ROBER JOT."

HAMBURGH, May 1.

Constance is not taken, and the Austrians dare not, or to speak with more precision, are not in sufficient strength to make any serious attack upon Switzerland. The longer they delay, the more Maffena is fortifying himself there and the greater addition does the directory make to his army, of all the troops that they are able, on this side of the Loire. The reinforcements which the Archduke receives are not in the same proportion, which makes me apprehensive, and I have already said, that this prince may meet with great obstacles, and that he will put off the execution of his designs upon that country until the directory, in order to preserve Scherer, shall oblige Maffena to send him 30,000 chosen men. This period cannot be far distant, for Mantua is already surrounded, and the French are retiring behind the Oglio. The head quarters, as it is said, at Lodi, and those of the Austrians at Gossio, on the Mirzjo.

The garrison of Mantua is composed of 20,000 consisting of French, Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Poles. Since the 5th, there has been nothing but feeble engagements of advanced posts. General Klenau continues to make progress into the duchy of Ferrara, and to increase his army by a great number of insurgents, who flock to join his standards. The inhabitants of the territory of Mantua, the Brescianese, the Bergamese, and the Cremouese, in general testify the most favourable dispositions towards the Austrians:— they call upon them with loud cries, fly towards them as soon as they appear, and begin already to break out into insurrections at several points. Letters from Italy assure us, that general Macdonald is evacuating the kingdom of Naples with the greatest speed, in order to avoid being placed between two fires; and he has no great time left for saving the wreck of his army, which is now reduced to 15,000 men, as very numerous bodies of insurgents are collecting between Naples and Rome, and they have already taken possession of several important posts.

A letter from a commissary of the Archduke's army, which I have just seen, states that the French soldiers are very much disgusted, and desert in great numbers, on account of the ill treatment which they receive from their officers; that they are in want of every thing in Switzerland. On that very day on which he wrote, the 19th, 20 dragoons, all of them mounted, had come up to him: several Swifs had also passed by, to join their worthy countryman, Gen. Horze, who has already more than 20,000 men under his command.

It is impossible to know exactly what is passing in the interior of Switzerland, commotions certainly prevail there, but the French gave themselves little

uneasiness on that account, owing to their force. The little town, of Eglishan, between Schaffhausen and Waldmuc, has all been taken possession of by the Austrians, so that the Rhine is now the limits of the two armies. On the 19th, the enemy again made a fruitless attack between Bregentz and Feldkirch.

The army is increased in Holland by 10,000 men, and a national guard of 21,000 men, has been formed.

PARIS, May 3.

The squadron which sailed from Brett, carries 25,000 troops, to be embarked under the order of General Kilmaine. It is composed of one ship of 120 guns, three of 110, two of 80, and nine of 74, besides 9 frigates and several corvettes.— Their crews are more than complete, and all the sailors have received three months pay in advance. The ships are victualled for five months. The captains received from the minister a packet, which was to be opened only in the presence of their general staff, upon a signal given by the admiral's ship firing a gun. The gun was fired it appears, in the night of the 26th ult. The packet directed them to sail, and they immediately put to sea with a favourable wind.

Ships L'Ocean, Brouillac, commander, captain de vais 128 guns, 1340 men.—Le Republican, Bermenger, idem. 110, 1212.—Le Terrible, Lecourt, idem. 110, 1063.—L'Invincible, L'Heritier, chief de div. 110, 1069, L'Incomparable, Dordelin, cap. de vais 80, 850.—Le Formidable, Tre, Houard, chief de div. 80, 898.—Le Zele Dufay, idem. 74, 759.—La Constitution, Lerrey, idem. 74, 758.—Le Cisalpine, Ber, gevin, cap. de vais. 74, 742.—Le Watigny, Gourdon, idem. 74, 700.—Le Batave, Daggier, chief de div. 74, 700.—Le Gaulois, Simeon, cap. de vais, 74, 750.—Le Redoutable, Montteulu, idem. 74, 777.—Le Gemmapes, Colner, idem. 74, 710.—Le Duguay, Klyang, idem. 74, 743.—Le Tourville, Henry, cap. de vais. 74, 760.—Le J. J. Rousseau, Bigot, idem. 74, 710.—Le Dix Aout, Bergeret, idem. 74, 730.—La Revolution, Holland, idem. 74, 700.—La Convention, Bezzel, idem. 74, 744.—Le Tyranicide, Allemand, chief de div. 74, 660.—Le Censeur, Faye, idem. 74, 807.—Le Pougues, Bescoud idem. 74, 710.—Le Mont Blanc, Mailtral, idem. 74, 718.—Le Jean Bann, Niclan, Captain de vais. 74, 737.

## FRIGATES.

	G.	M.
La Romaine, Lacaille,	44	440
La Creole, Gouge,	40	387
La Bravoure, Labourdonnaye,	36	357
La Cocarde, Croite,	36	300
La Fraternite, Bessard,	29	312
La Fidelle, Chefneau, ca. flute		169
La Berceau, Bcurran,	23	190
La Tactique, Louvet,	18	153
La Biche, Kirnel,		49
La Decouverte, Pollart,		51
25 ships of the line,		
5 frigates,		
1 flute,		
2 corvettes,		
2 galleys.		

Total general 35 vessels.

LONDON, May 7.

Private letters by the mail report,

that the archduke intends resigning the command of the army in Suabia on account of ill health. He is subject lately to epileptic fits, and has been so severely attacked by a rheumatic fever, that his life has been in danger—and this misfortune is the principal cause of the inactivity of the Imperial troops in Germany.

In the northern departments of France, says a gentleman lately arrived from that country, the opposition to the existing government is active and decided and Lyons, in particular, is represented as being in general insurrection. While he was at Havre, 300 fishermen were sent from that town to Brett, under an escort of 400 soldiers. They were marched two abreast, chained about the elbows with small chains, each about 2 feet long.

Suwarrow, on receiving a present of a horse from the emperor Francis, answered, "I will manifest my gratitude for this gift, by sending you the keys of Mantua."

## LORD BRIDPORT'S FLEET.

Ships.	Guns.	Comd's.
Royal George	110	Rt. hon. Bridport Rear adm. Pole Capt. Domett.
Prince	98	R. adm. Sir C. Colton
Neptune	98	Captain V. Shen
St. George	98	S. Edwards
Glory	98	Thos. Wells
Cesar	84	Sir J. Saumarez
Le Prompce	80	Charles Sterling
Ajax	80	Hon. A. F. Cochrane
L'Impetueux	78	Sir E. Pellew
Achilles	74	Captain George Murray
Dragon	74	Geo. Campbell
Renown	74	A. Berte
Superb	74	J. Sutton
Magnificent	74	E. Bowater
Rutell	74	H. Sawyer
Mars	74	Rear adm. hon. G. Berkeley, Capt. Moncton.

Sixteen sail of the line.

The Venerable, of 74 guns, capt. Sir C. Fairfax, failed to join before the news of the falling of the enemy arrived.—Since which the

Atlas	98	Capt. J. Jones
Formidable	98	—E. Thornborough
Ramilies	74	—R. Grindall
Robust	74	George Countess
Saturn	74	—E. Torrey
Canada	74	Hon. M. De Courey
Triumph	74	T. Scomba
Defiance	74	T. R. Shivers
Belona	74	Sir J. B. Thompson

Have failed from Plymouth. And Vice adm. Sir A. Gardner Capt. Bedford Rear Admiral Whitfield Capt. Sir R. Strachan J. Alms

Are about to sail from Spithead—making in the whole thirty sail of the line, nine of which are three deckers.

May 9.

We are not enabled to communicate to our readers any satisfactory intelligence from Lord Bridport. His squadron sailed from Plymouth on Monday, steering westward, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, four