

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(VOL. 8.)

Saturday, September 21, 1793.

(No. 402.)

AMSTERDAM, June 24.

We are informed from Frankfort, that on the 13th of this month the garrison of Menz attempted another sortie against Buzenheim, but with a little success as before.—Fifteen thousand peasants from the palatinate are employed in the works carrying on before the place.—According to the same source the Dutch gun-boats were arrived at Wallol, in Rin-gau.

The French, it is said wish to establish an entrenched camp of 25,000 men near Sedan, defended by a numerous train of artillery taken from Gevet. We are assured by some persons just come from Mons, that the bombardment of Valenciennes has been continued day and night since the 18th, and resembles at a distance the noise of thunder. Other persons from Famars confirms this intelligence, and adds, that the besieged wish to send all the women and children from the town, but the prince de Cobourg opposed it according to the laws of war.

It is said, that the French, to the number of 40,000, occupy a camp near Cambray, and that no distinction is now observed between the volunteers and troops of the line, as the latter wear the same uniforms as the former, according to a late decree of the national convention.

The Dutch troops have distinguished themselves very much during the course of the present war; they even surpass what was expected from them; having repulsed the enemy on the side towards Lille, and obliged all the advanced posts to retire within the town. The army of our republic will, it is said, lay siege to Quefnoy. It is reported, that one of the French Generals was found under disguise in the allied camp, and that he is under confinement.

TURIN, June 3.

Last night a courier arrived here from Genoa, with the pleasant tidings of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Cagliari; immediately after, a congress was assembled, and a courier dispatched with orders for the fleet, and its operations. The first expedition will be against Nice and Monaco.

In the same night, an estafette arrived from General Strafoldo, with intelligence that a division of our army has forced its way into the district of Algentieres, in the valley of Demout and Vinai, in France. The son of the Marquis of Palavicini behaved most courageously on this occasion.

OSTEND, June 16.

Intelligence has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ipres, had received orders to march, on the 11th instant at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Vervick: That the column under the command of the Prince of Waldeck attacked one of the enemies batteries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the Prince was dangerously wounded in the breast and thigh, and they were thrown into confusion and retreated.—This corps being soon afterwards supported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Vervick. The Dutch have lost on this occasion, between 50 and 60 men killed, amongst whom are five officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The Prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

June 22.

Arrived his Majesty's ship the Andromache when Commodore T. Jones immediately took command of the Squadron, and a set of signals was established between the Commodore and Sir William Erskine, the Commanding officer on shore; an invasion on the place being every night expected.

The ships under Commodore Jones are, the Andromache, Vesta, Lapwing, Savage sloop, and Trial with several other cutters and armed ships.

It is reported, and we believe with some truth, that General Custine's head is off before this, he being summoned before the Convention, who accused him of treason to the State.

June 28.

The Austrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they lost about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention, that the rebel army had been defeated by Gen. Biron, with the loss of 7,000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes from Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended, it may hold out a month longer. As yet the besiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parallel,—a third.—Some people report, that the king of Prussia's army on the Rhine is so reduced, that were it not for the Austrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

TREVE S, June 16.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched against the Austrian advanced posts, at Fabas, Sintz, and Reipling.—In this latter place, at the distance of half a league from Fabas, they took his Imperial Highness the Archduke Joseph of Austria, with a piquet, consisting of five dragoons, prisoners of war.

The alarm bells were immediately rung, and the troops gathered to attack the enemy. But the latter did not stop for them. About eleven o'clock we learned that the French had fallen back to the wood of Swarzbruck. Some of our dragoons, who were sent in pursuit of them, killed two and took two more of them prisoners. This French detachment came from Saarlois. The French had a large corps of reserve in the above wood, which durst not make its appearance, the Austrians having been prepared to receive them well. The latter have now reinforced their advanced posts. The rest of the troops have resumed their former station. This day we expect two companies of mitrowsky, while two others will repair to Sauburg.

FRANKFORT, June 21.

The opening of the trenches before Mentz, is continued with the utmost alacrity. The Austrians are said to have carried a new battery which the French had raised near Waissenau, containing 16 pieces of cannon, and dislodged the French entirely from that place.

PARIS, July 13.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Of the operation of the Combined Army in Savoy.

Head Quarters General of his Royal Highness the duke of Chablais, at Siorgio in the county of Nice, June 11, 1793

The campaign has been begun in this quarter: On the 1st instant there was a very smart skirmish near Molinetto, between our troops combined with the militia, and the French, in which the latter were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 40 men killed or wounded. Our loss in this affair was only one soldier of the free corps killed, and one militia man wounded. Two days after, the French attempted to avenge this check by marching a patrol against our advanced posts at Authion; but on the first fire of

our troops, they fled with so much precipitation, that we suspected a body of them were somewhere in ambush; and on that account, our troops did not think it proper to pursue them. The ardour of some of the militia however could not be repressed, and they accordingly followed them close at their heels. A number of French preceded them from a wood, and began a heavy fire; but very fortunately none of our brave militia were hurt by it.

In the morning of the 8th, the French made a general attack against our camps at Authion, Brois, Perus, and Liniere. The latter camp being abandoned occasioned the loss of that of Molinetto.—The camp of Perus was evacuated by order, and was also taken possession of by the enemy; but our troops having occupied the Heights of Cogola, Brois, Alsbars, Croix de Mangiabo, and Baissa de Levens, maintained their ground there for 17 hours, and repulsed all attempts and furious attacks of the enemy by a most dreadful fire. Night alone put an end to the combat, after which General Count de St. Andre having called a council of war, it was judged proper, and most convenient for the service of the king, to abandon the above posts, and to take a position below, which covering Saorgio, had a ready and sure communication with our camps at Raus and Authion. The attempts of the French against the latter were unsuccessful. They were vigorously repulsed, and put to flight by the regiments of Christ, Caffel, Acqui, and Lombardie, who under the command of Generals Colli and Desteara, particularly distinguished themselves. Our loss is not yet ascertained; but it is very inconsiderable, especially in officers. We however, have to regret above all, the death of the Chevalier Valdenge, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Salm. The total of the killed, wounded, and prisoners already known, amounts to 26 men, but we have no positive details respecting the number, either of the inferior officers or soldiers we have lost.—We are equally ignorant of the loss of the enemy; it is however presumed from the brisk and continued fire we kept up on the French, that it must be considerable, especially as they were several times, and with great vigour repulsed from Authion. The number of the prisoners we took in this rencounter are about 41 men, including one officer. On the 9th, the day after the action, the enemy attempted some skirmishes towards Breil, with the loss of several killed and wounded; the latter were made prisoners.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, June 17.

A letter from the National Commissioners at the army of the Alps, informed the Convention, that the Administrators of Grenoble were about putting them under arrest, when the army took them under their protection.

Vergniaud, the member in custody, requested to be permitted to go out under guard. Granted.

The National Commissioners in the island of Corsica informed the Convention of the refusal of the municipality of Ajaccio to receive them in that city, and of the menaces made by rear Admiral Dalikon, to salute the ship in which they were with red hot balls, if it should dare to approach.

They gave an account of the efforts to rally a part of the soldiers of the republic under the banners of liberty, and of the engagements, in which they defeated the insurgents, though superior in point of number. They assured the Convention, that Calvi, Bastia, and St. Florent, were in an excellent state, and the former could bid defiance to all the forces of Europe. They intreated the Convention not to take any farther measures before the arrival of some of their colleagues. Referred to the Committee of public safety.

In another letter of the 2d of June, the National Commissioners in Corsica stated to the Convention that the National Authority was disavowed in that island; that the soldiers of the continent had been disarmed by the natives; that the department remained assembled, in defiance of the resolution of the Commissioners, who suspended it from its functions; that it had even gone so far as to convene a general assembly on the 26th of May; that every thing proved the object of Paoli to seize upon all the powers, although he wished to remain a Frenchman; that a report had been circulated through all the departments of the Island, that the mission of the commissioners had no other tendency than to prepare the inhabitants for a loyal government, under the ci-de-vant Duke of Orleans.