

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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## LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITE-HALL, July 31.

**CAPTAIN** Calvert, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, aid-de-camp to his royal highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning with dispatches from Colonel Sir James Murray, bart. adjutant-general in the forces under his royal highness's command, to the right honorable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following are copies.

Estreux, July 26, 1793.

Sir,

I am happy to have the honor of informing you, that last night, not only the attacks of the covered horn-work, and of the advanced fletche by St. Sauve, were attended with success, but that possession has been obtained of the horn-work itself, in which the troops are now completely established.

Three attacks were formed; one upon the salient angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the salient angle of the half bastion upon the right, and one upon the Fleche. Nine hundred men were destined for each attack. In each of the two first, an advanced guard was formed of 150 men, followed by 300, with the necessary workmen and miners, supported by the rest of the column. The troops employed on the attack upon the right were divided into three parts, one of which turned the Fleche to the right, another to the left, and the third advanced in front. The column destined for the attack of the salient angle of the ravelin was composed of British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops, the other 2 of Austrians. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade of guards, under the command of col. Leigh, formed the advanced party. They were followed by 150 men of the brigade of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, commanded by lieutenant col. Doyle; 150 Hanoverians and 300 Hessians composed the rest of the column. Col. Langerke of the Hessians, and lieutenant col. Offney of the Hanoverians, commanded these troops. A detachment of the company of artificers, under Captain Sotheland, accompanied this column and performed the duty allotted to them with great activity and resolution. This attack was commanded by Major General Abercrombie. The Austrian Lieutenant General Erbach commanded the whole.

The springing of the globes of compression was the signal for the attack, of these there were three; one towards the salient angle of the ravelin; one towards that of the half bastion upon the right; and one betwixt these two.—They were sprung at short intervals from one another; the first at nine o'clock. The two columns on the left advanced with the utmost alacrity, rushing out from the sap, which had been carried the preceding nights to within a small distance of the crest of the Glacis. The enemy were almost instantaneously driven from the covered way. They abandoned the horn-work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the out-works of the place. The miners descended into the ditch, and got possession of those of the enemy's mines, which had escaped the effects of the globes, of compression. These were found loaded and several of the miners were taken. One fortress was sprung, but happily without occasioning any loss. The horn-work was entered by the Gorge. The probability of this had been foreseen; but it was reckoned unless to attempt a lodgment, want of proper communication; and indeed nearly impossible to effect it. The original orders given for this case were, therefore, to spike

the guns and retire. A passage being however discovered, which went under ground from the ditch into the work, and no enemy appearing in the counter-guard, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the workmen, it was determined by his Royal Highness to take advantage of the moment. The lodgment was made before day light; and the troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect security. This is of the greater consequence, as the horn-work is found to be strongly mined, and it must, therefore, in the common line of operations, have required a considerable time, and occasioned loss of men in course, to have gained possession of it. Measures are taking, with all possible expedition, to profit of this success, by erecting a battery, for the purpose of battering in breach the counter-guard, which is between the horn-work and the body of the place.

His Royal Highness has expressed himself to be highly pleased with the gallantry and good conduct of Major General Abercrombie, Colonel Leigh and Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, as well as with that which was shewn by Colonel Langerke and Lieutenant Colonel Offney. The conduct of the other officers, and that of the troops in general, as well in regard to their discipline and the order which they preserved, as to the gallantry of their behaviour, merits every commendation. Lieutenant Colonel Count Dietrickstem, Captains Count Orlandini, and Thiangle, of the Austrian corps of engineers, were attached to the left column, and their conduct is spoken of by major-general Abercrombie in terms of the strongest approbation.

The attack of the Fleche upon the right, was carried on with equal vigor and success: Several of the enemy were killed, and twelve taken in the works. Small parties made their way into the main ditch.

The Croats, upon the side of Mount Anzin and St. Sauve, carried several detached works, killed about fifty of the enemy, and took 32 prisoners.

Major De Drieberg, commandant of the second battalion of Hanoverian grenadiers, advanced with a detachment from Briquet to the crest of the Glacis upon that side, where he remained till day break, kept up a fire upon the works, and made a useful diversion.

The total loss of the combined troops upon this important occasion does not exceed 150 men and officers killed and wounded. I enclose the return of the British. The Hanoverians had one man killed, and six wounded; the Hessians none. His Royal Highness regrets the loss of a brave officer in Ensign Tollemache who was killed, by a shell in the third parallel.

I enclose the copies of the summons sent by his royal highness this morning to the town with the letters which have afterwards passed. These give a reasonable ground for hope, that the siege will not be of much longer continuance.

### Summons to the Commander.

The wish to prevent as much as possible irremediable misfortune, was the motive of the proposal I made to you on the 14th of June. Either you thought yourself able effectually to resist our attacks, or flattered yourself with the hopes of assistance, and did not listen to it. But now that both these errors are destroyed, I offer you, from the same motives of humanity, a capitulation, which will save your honor and what remains of their property, to the unfortunate victims of your obstinacy. Are you determined to force us, by the necessity of war, completely to destroy a beautiful town or will you preserve what has hitherto escaped?

Lamenting the dreadful consequences of an obstinacy for which you have no longer any legitimate excuse, either military or political, I must observe to you, that your answer will irrevocably decide the fate of Valenciennes. You will not be admitted to capitulate after to-day: I shall no longer listen to any proposals, and the town being taken by storm, you know too well the terrible consequences it has to expect.

(Signed) FREDERICK,

Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of the  
Besieging Armies.

### Summons to the Municipality.

I send you herewith a copy of what I have written to the commander of your town, and inform you that he will expose you to the most dreadful fate, if he still persists in his refusal to accept the offer of capitulation, by which the honor of the garrison, and what remains of your property will be preserved. You will owe this fate to an obstinacy very ill understood, as you must be sensible that, in the present circumstances, you can neither defend the place, nor expect assistance. His proclamation of the 21st of June is a libel against the armies now before your walls. The reputation of these brave and well-disciplined troops cannot suffer from his calumnies; but you have every thing to fear from the vengeance of soldiers provoked by such publications. It will not be in the power of the most humane chief to screen you from it, if you oblige us to come to these extremities.—Be upon your guard against insinuations, by which you would sacrifice all you possess to the interest of one; and let those among you who are willing and able to act for the best, prevent, by a prudent resolution, the devastation and carnage, which would be the consequence of a resistance useless, continued for a few days. This day expired, your commander will no longer be admitted to capitulate. If your town is taken by storm, it will be plundered, and nothing can prevent the massacre of both soldiers, and inhabitants. May this dreadful example which I wish you to avoid, be a lesson to other towns, and give to the inhabitants, well inclined, energy enough to avoid a fate, which those of your's, by an unpardonable weakness, expose themselves to share equally with the perverse.

(Signed)

FREDERICK,

Duke of York,  
Commander in chief of the  
Besieging Armies.

General Ferrand to Frederick Duke of York, commanding the combined armies besieging Valenciennes.

Neither the constituted authorities, the garrison, nor myself, have been able to terminate the important object that you wished for in the letter which you did me the honor to write to me this morning the 26th inst. respecting the surrender of the place which I have the honor to command.

We demand of you, sir, a delay of twenty-four hours, to take its date from the time that I address to you this demand. If this is agreeable to you, your troops and mine shall each of them respectively remain at the posts which belong to them, without any other communication than by trumpets.

If you consent to this the firing shall cease on each side, until the time of the delay above demanded shall have expired.

Valenciennes, six o'clock in the evening,  
26th of July 1793, 2d of the Fr. R.

POURTATES,  
Mayor.

FERRAND,

General of the division,  
Commander in chief.

LANAU, President of debate.

Second letter from his royal highness the duke of York to General Ferrand.