

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

(VOL. 8.)

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(No. 410.)

P A R I S, August 20.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.  
SUNDAY, August 18.

**BARRERE** gave news from Lyons. The first battle was fought on the 18th, at the village of Calvire. The troops of the republic took possession of that post. On the 10th, General Kellerman sent a proclamation to the inhabitants of Lyons, inviting them to abjure their error, and to unite themselves, with the patriots, by taking their oath; the answer was a cannonade. The following days, till the 15th, were spent in firing only musquetry. The patriots of Lyons have come out, and are now fighting against the town. It is known the place contains a number of strangers, emigrants, and refractory priests; nevertheless, the feast of the 10th of August was kept there, and the emblems of the republic are yet to be seen; but 200 guns are mounted, 30,000 men are under arms, and batteries are erected on the side of the river Saon.

*Letter from the Camp of Saint Imbert, near Saarbruck, August 13.*

"We have just been obliged to abandon the post of Limbach and Neukirchen. The enemy attacked us with superior forces: We cannot sufficiently praise the 1st battalion of the 44th regiment, which, tho' abandoned by Felix (one of its chiefs), rallied by the voice of Lombert, they defended themselves with bravery, and effected their retreat with so much order, that they gave time to our troops who occupied Limbach to carry off their baggage, and retire to St. Imbert. I cannot estimate our loss as yet: I only know the battalion of Haute-Saon is come in without cannon, and has suffered much."

AUGUST 20.

*Copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Dubouquet, to the Commander in Chief of the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated St. John, Pied-de-Porc, Aug. 7, 1793.*

"I haste to inform you, that the disposition of attack which I had made, and of which I had the honor to inform you yesterday, has been crowned with complete success. In every place that we could come up with the enemy, they were obliged to give way to the extraordinary zeal and courage of the troops of the republic, and the activity and intelligence of the officers who commanded them. My real intention was to drive the Spaniards out of the Aldudes, and to disarm its inhabitants, whom refractory priests had inspired with their fanaticism, and cautioned them to commit cruelties on our fellow citizens in the neighbourhood. To this end I gave orders to Brigadier-General Halin to march with the grenadiers and chasseurs of the detachments of the different battalions of volunteers. The representative Ferrand wished to march himself, to contribute by his presence towards animating the courage and patience of the soldiers in an enterprise of such importance."

"I have just learnt that complete success attended us; that the posts and intrenchments of the enemy were forced, the camps either destroyed or burnt, and that our troops penetrated into the Aldudes, and took 20 prisoners, amongst whom is a priest who is known. The Spaniards lost a number of soldiers, whilst we have not to regret the loss of any, having only a drummer slightly wounded."

"To insure a certainty of the success of this attack, I gave orders to a strong detachment to march and shew themselves from the heights of Ispegny, from whence they fired on the Spaniards. I ordered another column to advance to Lusaide, by the route of Armegny, to make a diversion, and drive the enemy from the heights of the mountain before that village. Capt. Lambert, of the

chasseurs of the 3d battalion of Bas-Pyrenees, who commanded the out-posts of the camp of Cruchemundi, destined for this expedition, made such movements as reflect the highest credit on him; He attacked, the enemy with such vigour that he forced them to abandon a strong redoubt which they occupied, and took 12 privates and the Captain who commanded the post. Driven from their first intrenchment, they rallied behind a second, erected at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the other; but he pursued them and obliged them to abandon it immediately. Our loss is a Lieutenant and 10 men killed. We took a quantity of sheep and oxen, several musquets, a horse belonging to the commanding officer, and other trifling effects.

"During this time I despatched a column, under command of General Dupart, to penetrate to Jolie, in order to draw the attention of the enemy from the parts I attacked. This column, marched the whole night, and underwent great fatigue, having many difficult places to pass through. In their route they took 8 prisoners, killed three men, and wounded one. I have marched against the castle of Fignon and Alskobisear, in order to make a diversion; but the enemy remain in their intrenchments without any movement to counteract us. By our different movements I have gained a knowledge of the country, and can prevent the enemy from succouring their posts when we shall again attack them."

(Signed) DUBOUQUET."

AUGUST 20.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, said—Citizens, you have charged your committee to give you a mode of executing the decree, which orders every French citizen to be ready for combat.

The committee proposes, as the first measure which appears the most proper to regulate the general movement of the troops, that there be pointed out 17 central places, to assemble the citizens of the different departments; from whence they can rally forth, in good order, to places threatened by the enemy.

The committee has also thought proper, that you should require the industry and arts of the men, and even call upon that sex who owe so much to the revolution, since they owe their liberty to the divorce (the women), that portion so interesting to society. From this day to the 10th of September next, every thing must be roused, and nothing left unturned. The art, courage, and even sentiments of the people must unite in the defence of the republic thus; combined, we shall render ourselves numerous.

To-morrow the committee will lay before you the measures necessary for this great plan; such as an address to the citizens of the republic, dispatch of commissioners &c.

Citizens, the recruiting of 61,000 men, ordered by the Constituent Assembly of 1791, saved France in 1792. It was with the help of these brave men that we established the foundation of the republic. To day there must be a general exertion to continue its support—it is enough to say that it shall take place—and your enemies are annihilated.

A letter communicated by the administrators of Liege, come to Paris, to the municipality of Paris, dated Saumur, August 13, says, "M. Cholet is taken by the army of Niort, and 20000 rebels are made prisoners."

C A M B R A Y, August 17.

Our magistrates have this day ordered all the ci-devant nobles, ecclesiastics, and other persons belonging to those privileged bodies, to quit town, which is now blockaded by

our enemies. All the villages round Cambray have been laid waste by the enemy; the crops, cattle, waggons, &c. all have fallen into their hands. They have extended their cruelty so far as to strip both the men and women of their shirts and clothes.

T O U R S, August 18.

We learn from Niort, that the new mode of war, decreed by the Convention, has begun to take place; already six leagues of ground, occupied by the fanatic inhabitants of La Vendee, are cleared, and the fire has destroyed the obstacles which were thrown in our way.

L O N D O N, August 26.

We have had some flying reports, for these few days past, respecting the intention of the confederate powers of shortly making some proposals, of a pacific nature, to the French; and, it is said, that they are founded on such liberal and equitable grounds as to make them an object well worthy the attention, not only of all these powers concerned in the present war against France, but equally advantageous to the inhabitants of that long-distracted country. Whether these reports are to be relied upon, we are at present not able to determine; but many people think there are strong reasons to conclude, that the Duke of York will shortly march an army, in order to invest Dunkirk, and if successful in taking that place, they imagine that the intention of our government is not to interfere with the internal disputes that are at present existing in almost every part of France, but merely to attend to the future safety of our allies, the Dutch, to protect whom they first entered into the war. This supposed conduct, on our part, is said to have operated as a reason for the belligerent powers declining to proceed any farther in the conquest of that kingdom, and that therefore terms are to be proposed which lean so much in favour of the republican cause, as, it is thought, will induce these infatuated people to listen, at least, to the language of reason and common sense. We give these reports as we received them, without paying them that attention some persons think they deserve, and indeed when we find that orders (among others of a similar tendency) were sent on Sunday last to Lord Newark, who commands the regiment of the buffs, now stationed at that town, to get his troops in readiness for foreign service, we cannot be led to think that a pacification between the combined powers and the present existing power in France, is in the least likely to take place.

There were several reasons to induce our Generals to grant the garrison of Valenciennes leave to retire to France. On the one hand, they wished to unburthen themselves of the subsistence of so great a number of prisoners, and, on the other, they feared the consequences of sending into the provinces so many people who delight and pride themselves in scattering their disorganizing doctrines, and troubling the public peace and good order. Our Generals also considered, that the combined powers having been obliged to draw from the interior of their dominions the immense number of troops, which are now on the eve of penetrating into France, it would be necessary to send back considerable detachments, for the mere purpose of watching the numerous prisoners made in the conquests. For these reasons, they thought it prudent not to burthen the Austrian provinces with them. It seems, however, that the Commissioners, Couchon and Jean de Brise, will be kept as hostages for the promise made by the garrison not to serve against the allies during the present war.