

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, September 4.

LETTERS from Dublin mention, that in consequence of the determination of the King's Ministers to carry on the present war with redoubled vigour, 13 regiments of foot are to be immediately embarked from Ireland for the West-Indies, with a large train of artillery; for which purpose, twenty thousand tons of shipping will immediately be contracted for, to transport the forces, across the Atlantic.

Some of the morning prints of yesterday announce the safe arrival of the virtuous Petion in London. If this famous revolutionist, who so cruelly embittered the days of Louis the Sixteenth before he conducted him to the scaffold, should have come hither with intent of displaying his regicide talents, he will not find the English nation so ductile as he found the populace of Paris, whose sovereign, or rather despot, he himself was for a considerable time.

The recruiting-service is carrying on in Ireland with great vigour. There are fifteen captains, each of whom has a party, and Colonel Bowater is to command the whole. Their stations are at Dublin, Cork, and Waterford.

Letters from Dublin likewise mention, that camp-equipage, complete, for the 5th and 6th dragoon guards, and 12th regiment of light-dragoons, has been issued from the ordnance, and shipped on board a vessel bound to Cork; where these regiments are to embark immediately for foreign service.

Two principal regiments are to be raised in Canada, besides the two regiments already levied in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. —Governors Wentworth and Carleton are to be Colonels of the regiments raised in their governments. Lord Dorchester has the appointment of the officers of the two regiments in Canada.

Admiral Macbride is returned to town from Dunkirk. We understand, that, on Thursday last, he had an interview with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, near that place, when he was informed by his Highness that the enemy was in greater force than was expected. Admiral Macbride, it is said, returned in order to request of the Admiralty a greater naval force, of gun-boats and bomb-vessels, to act against Dunkirk; which has been granted him.

An additional force by land is likewise ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, without loss of time. The 19th, 42d, and 52d, (or 57th) regiments, which were intended to be sent to the West Indies, have been ordered, within the last three days, to prepare instantly to proceed to Flanders, to join the Duke of York's army in the siege of Dunkirk.

The French have nine gun-boats at Dunkirk, each carrying two or four 24 pounders, which, running close into the shore, greatly annoy our troops employed in the siege of that town.

The Russian fleet, after having made an idle parade in the Baltic for some weeks past, has returned to Copenhagen. We have ever been of opinion, that her Imperial Majesty was much more intent on dividing Poland than in sending forces against the French rebels, whom she professes to hold in such abhorrence.

It has often been remarked, that the different Courts of Europe were rather degraded, by sending Ambassadors to Constantinople, while the Grand-Seignior refused to return the compliment, by establishing similar appointments. This usage is at length about to be broken through, the Ottoman Porte having come to a resolution of keeping resident Ministers at all those Courts which send embassies to Constantinople. A Turkish ambassador will very shortly arrive in London.

*Operations of the British Army and the Allies. Letter from the Hereditary Prince of Orange to the States General of the United*

*Netherlands.*

*Head-Quarters at Menin, August 22, 1793.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

I have the honour to inform your High Mightinesses, that my brother has left Ypres, and is on his march to Cifarges, as Lieutenant-General Knobelsdorf, with the corps under his command, is to join the army of his Prussian Majesty. The troops which I have ordered for this purpose, under the command, of my brother, consist of one squadron of Orange, Prussian, two squadrons of Tuyl, and three squadrons of Hesse Philipsthal, besides the grenadier battalions of Aufeck, Rechtereen, and Tennagel, and the battalions of Douf, Gumoens, and Welderen.

Should the above-mentioned troops be insufficient to defend the extent of the district occupied by the corps of Prussians under the command of Lieutenant-General Knobelsdorf, the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg will join with them a sufficient corps of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Beaulieu.

This disposition will be followed by a removal of my camp, in such a manner that I shall have the river Lys before me, and the town of Menin will cover my left flank, which will not only enable me to give better support with my right wing to the advanced posts at Werwick, Gommies, &c. but also to spread farther towards those which are on my left flank on the opposite bank; and since the Duke of York has taken upon himself that part of West-Flanders as far as Ypres inclusive, the advanced posts on my right wing will be no farther extended than to Melines; and the garrisons of Furnes, Nieuport, Dixmuyden, and Ypres, are already arrived in that quarter.

I mean to take this position to-morrow, and my camp will consist of eight squadrons of cavalry, and fourteen battalions of infantry.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

*Camp before Dunkirk, August 25.*

This day the brigade of infantry of the line, and some Austrian regiments, struck their tents, and took up new ground to the right of the canal, on the strand near the sea. A regiment of Hessian infantry also left the camp, to join the army of observation under General Freytag, which was situated between Bergues and Dunkirk, to prevent a communication taking place between the latter garrison and Graveline-Calais, &c. The enemy continued to annoy us from their works, and from six gun-boats anchored near the shore, where they enfiladed our troops.

During the preceding night and this day we avoided as much as possible drawing the enemy's fire on us: And we have established several ditches and breast-works, to cover our troops in case they should make an attempt to sally. The number of troops in the garrison is computed to be about 19,000.

A fleet has just hove in sight, which proves to be British, consisting of a frigate, seven cutters, and a galliot; however, the gun-boats of the enemy keep their station, and our fleet is working towards Ostend.

The following thanks from his Majesty appeared in this day's orders:

“His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his strongest approbation of the spirited and judicious conduct of Major General Lake, and of the gallant behaviour of Colonels Grinfield Hulle, Pennington, and Major Wright, and the rest of the officers and men who were engaged at the post of Lincelles on the 18th ultimo. His Majesty very much laments the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Bosville, Lieutenant de Pryster, and the non-commissioned officers and men who fell on this occasion, and it will afford sincere satisfaction to his Majesty to be informed that those brave officers and men who have had the misfortune to be wounded in the conduct are now in a fair way of recovery.”

August 27. The enemy, during the

night, attempted a sally but were almost instantly repelled. Indeed we cannot but expect frequent attempts of this kind, from the strength of the garrison.

The fleet that arrived yesterday are at anchor off Nieuport, landing heavy artillery, stores, &c. The enemy's gun-boats still continue to annoy us.

August 18. We have just time to inform you, that the troops which were encamped on the sands within the range of the enemy's guns, were removed yesterday evening. There was a very heavy fire of musquetry about 10 o'clock, last night, from the garrison and from the boats: We have not as yet heard the particulars, but suppose the enemy were attempting another sally; however, as it was but of short continuance, we conclude they were, as on the preceding night, driven back with loss.

*Camp near Wormhout.*

*Head-Quarters, August 26.*

We yesterday took possession of this post, and are situated about a mile from Wormhout, and two leagues from Cassel.

Wormhout is a strong fort, and was garrisoned by 4000 French; Its reduction being necessary for our immediate operations, 1500 Hanoverians and Austrians, with the eight squadrons of the 2d dragoon guards, were ordered to attack it. The garrison although so superior in number, and deriving infinite advantage from their position, made but slight resistance, and we took the place with but little loss.

The main body of the army is to be stationed here as an army of observation, to cover the siege, the French having collected about 15,000 at Cassel, as it is supposed with intent to interrupt our operations.

Bargues still holds out, nor is expected to surrender till Dunkirk falls.

*Camp at Weiser, August 27.*

We took this position yesterday; it is about eight miles from Dunkirk; the camp of Cassel is in our front, where the enemy are strongly posted. We have experienced many difficulties in our march, but perseverance has enabled us to surmount them.

On our leaving Lincelles, from which I last wrote, we passed Ypres, about two miles, where we spent the night. On the next morning we advanced within six miles of Roebrug where the French were strongly posted. We lay on our arms till eleven at night, when we marched to attack them. The Austrians led the way; a strong contest ensued, attended with great loss on both sides. The enemy at length gave way, and we took four pieces of cannon. The detachment passed on to the Oest-Capelle, where the French had formed. The Austrians again attacked, and were opposed with great bravery for some time, when the French fled, having lost five pieces of cannon, and left their camp standing, owing to the breaking a bridge. During the action the English cavalry could not act, from the nature of the ground, &c. but after they made the most dreadful ravage. This night we encamped near the field of battle, in the morning marched on to Quaed Ypres, where the enemy had rallied, but from whence they were again beaten, with but little loss on our part. In the evening the 3d dragoons marched to Houndschote, where being joined by the regiment of our Emigrants, and supported by the left squadron of our detachment on the following morning proceeded to Uxom, from whence the enemy had, however, prudently retired. On the evening of the 24th we returned to Houndschote. We were within a league of Dunkirk, and the firing of our advanced posts, consisting of the guards and Austrians, was incessant, from two in the afternoon till night, and renewed in the morning.

*Camp at Chievelde, August 27.*

We are here within two miles of Dunkirk, and much exposed to the fire of the enemy's gun-boats, which, during this morning,