

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, November 14.

INTELLIGENCE was received yesterday at Lloyd's by the *Aguila*, arrived off Dover, that the Madras army went, on the 10th and 11th of June, against Pondicherry, which is said to have surrendered on the 1st of July. The French had marched to attack Fort St David.

Carriac had also been taken by the English, and a French Indiaman captured in the road.

Insurrections still prevail at Mauritius, where the white cockade was mounted by many of the royalists.

November 16. Accounts from Mannheim, of the 4th instant, give a confirmation of the raising of the siege of Landau. After a short bombardment, on the night of the 3d of October, the Prussians, on the 1st of November, withdrew their artillery from the batteries, and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are stated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements against the cordon of Prussian troops; the latter were obliged to retreat to Parmasens. This is said to render the situation of the Austrians very precarious, in exposing their right. Reports even went so far as to assert, that the Prussians had been obliged to evacuate the post of Parmasens, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yesterday Captain Cooke, of the Spitfire sloop, arrived at the Admiralty office, with despatches from Lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31st of October: His despatches are dated the 30th, but from the silence observed respecting their contents, we fear they are not of the most agreeable nature.

General O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops; and the combined forces composing the garrison, amounted to 19,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in high spirits. The republican army was increasing so rapidly, that the allies were in a few days expected to be in a state of siege.

A misunderstanding is said to have arisen between the British and Spanish Admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

The French inhabitants of Toulon, seeing the growing state of the republicans around them, and justly dreading the fate the mult await them on the capture of the place, expressed a desire of being removed out of the town; and accordingly numbers of them have been sent to Paris in Italy, to Spain, and to England, where they will soon arrive to present a body of new claimants on the benevolence of the associations, who have taken up, in imitation of the affiliates at Lyons in France, to do the business of patriots, and raise the supplies of the year.

When our letters came away from Frankfort, there was a report of a pitched battle having been fought near Strasburg, between the Austrians under General Wurmsler and the French army. This report adds, that the French were defeated with immense slaughter, and several thousands of them taken prisoners.

Strasburg is said to have opened its gates to the allies immediately after this defeat; we should be glad to hear those reports, however probable they are, officially confirmed.

A detachment from Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon, has, we understand, been sent to Tunis, to take possession of the ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to the French in that port.

November 19. The light companies of the militia regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, and every man is to be provided with 40 rounds of ball-cartridges.

The fleet lately arrived from Spain has

brought over the sum of 30,000 piasters in specie: Being the second stipend towards satisfying the demands of the adventurers concerned in the Nootka-Sound business.

November 18. His Majesty's packet the *Halifax*, for Barbadoes and Jamaica; the *Grantham* for New-York; and Expedition, with one mail and government despatches for Lisbon, were detained at Falmouth by contrary winds, when the last accounts came away.

Advice has been received at the Admiralty, that the *Alligator* privateer, of Jersey, has taken two valuable Danish ships, laden with military stores for Eress, and sent them into that island. The *Alligator* hoisted the French national flag, and by that means deceived the Danes, who supposed her to be actually a French vessel.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d instant, informs us that all the English tradesmen and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been released, and their property restored to them.

Letters from Brussels mention that the celebrated M. Condorcet, one of the proscribed members of the Convention, has found means to make his escape from France, and is arrived at Loufane, in Switzerland.

The French are encamped within a league of Furnes. The émigrants are fortifying Nieuport, and the inundation is continued.

A Paris paper of the 8th mentions, that in the sitting of the 7th, a letter was read from General Delage, who says that he had entered Catalonia, after an obstinate engagement with the Spaniards.

By advices from Toulon, to the 30th of October, we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort which was erecting to destroy one of their batteries. The allies were obliged to give way to superior forces, after the loss of 200 men, among whom was Captain Torriano, of the 30th regiment.

Letters from Genoa, dated October 23, mention, that Generals Carteau and Gardani continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without success. That the French ship *la Perieuse*, of 40 guns, which was sunk, had been raised; that a 33 pounder burst on board the *Royal George* killed 16 men, wounded several others, and shattered the quarter-deck.

From the *Brussels Gazette*, of November 5. Bulletin from the combined grand Army, Head-Quarters at Engle-Fontaine.

We have to add to the particulars of the bulletin of October 31, which gave an account of the affair of Marchiennes, that our troops there took from the enemy 12 pieces of cannon, and a howitzer of large diameter, 30 ammunition waggons, a large gun carriage, 6 waggons drawn by 4 horses each, and large with howitzer grenades, a waggon laden with gunpowder, 3000 muskets, 100 oxen, and 100 sheep.

The number of prisoners taken in that action amount to 1800 men, among whom are 56 superior and staff officers the rest of the garrison were cut in pieces, or knocked down in the scarp.

Our loss consists of 18 killed, among whom is Major Bender, first Lieutenant Volkert, of the regiment of Kaunitz, and 128 wounded, among whom we count Ensigns Otto and Revick, of Kaunitz, second Lieutenant Rogendorf of Keul, first Lieutenant Kovack, of Beaulieu, and Ensign Nells, of Clairfait.

Lieutenant General Baron de Beaulieu reports, that on the 2d in the morning, he was attacked in his position at Metz, by a hostile corps of 6000 men, whom he repulsed after having killed 200 of them.

The General of artillery, Count de Clairfait, reports likewise, that his posts at Pent and Ausieries having been attacked on the same day, the enemy directed against the

latter post a battery of eight pieces of cannon, without having been able, notwithstanding their best fire, of dislodging our picquets.

The post of Merbes le Chateau was also attacked at the same time; but the prudent dispositions of the Colonel of the regiment of Wuttemberg, Count de Courcoul and of Latour, frustrated it in the same manner as the other attempts of the enemy in those quarters.

November 4. Nothing new occurred in the army.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Beaulieu gives an account of an attack which his posts of Gerin and Hastir sustained on the 3d instant, and the result of which was, that notwithstanding the enemy's superiority, the latter were obliged to retreat, leaving 60 men killed upon the spot. Our loss consists of one killed and four wounded.

FALMOUTH, November 10.

This day arrived the Despatch, Hathaway, in 27 days from Philadelphia; and the *Martin Warson*, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London. They are both under quarantine, and all communication with the shore is stopped, till an order of council arrives to release them.

BRUSSELS, November 7.

The grand army under the Prince of Cobourg has moved forward. The head-quarters have been transferred from Bermerain to Engle-la-Fontaine.

That army is now encamped between Landrecy and Cambrai, and the advanced-posts extend far into the enemy's country.

The object of our Generals, for the present, is to protect our new conquests, on which the French seemed to meditate an attack, and to observe the motions, and counteract the projects of the enemy.

Whilst the allied troops, which form a cordon from the sea to the Sambre, have such repeated actions with the French, our small army in the Ardennes, under Beaulieu, does not remain inactive. On the 2d instant that General attacked a corps of French troops which occupied the wood of Mariami, in the environs of Philippeville.

After a smart action, the enemy were forced to retreat precipitately. A Captain and 17 soldiers, all wounded, were taken in this affair—as the French, however, have assembled considerable forces in the Ardennes, General Beaulieu, fearing to be overpowered by numbers, has retired into the country between the Sambre and the Meuse and has taken his post at the abbey of St. Gerard.

Part of the inhabitants of the county of Namur having applied for arms to defend themselves against the incursions of the enemy, the government has ordered 25,000 muskets to be distributed to them.

PARIS, October 16.

The news from Avignon, to the first of November says, that the army before Toulon augments daily; 3000 republicans, who assisted at the reduction of Lyons, have descended the Rhone to Arles; many battalions from the department of Doubs, have passed by Avignon.

NOVEMBER 9.

By letters from all parts of our frontier we find the most formidable preparations made to arrest the progress of the combined powers. The fortifications of Huningue are in the best condition; additional ones are raised there; their artillery is considerably augmented, and it is provisioned for