

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE

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LONDON, November 26.

YESTERDAY morning arrived two mails from Hamburg: and it gives us very great satisfaction indeed to notice their contents. So far from the French meeting with success in any one quarter, as was so pompously announced in the Jacobin prints, we find they are retreating in every direction before the victorious arms of the Austrians. The following short extracts from a variety of letters, we have received, will give the public a very clear idea of the situation of affairs on the Rhine.

A letter from Hamburg of the 10th inst. observes:—"The Austrians are pursuing their advantages of the 29th of Oct. They have already taken 200 pieces of cannon, and 200 caissons. The siege of Mannheim, is very closely followed up; and is to be feared a German city will be laid in ashes by the Germans."

A letter from Neuwied of the 1st of November, states—"at length the French retire on this side, and have re-passed the Rhine. They have evacuated the bridge near this place in great disorder and haste, being closely pursued by the Austrians, who are advancing on the Hunaruck towards Coblenz."

In consequence of this movement, the French have withdrawn all their artillery at Cologne, and have sent it to Coblenz.

A letter from Frankfurt of the 4th, says "We are assured that the people of Brabant have sent a deputation to the Field Marshal Clairfait, requesting he will march forward towards that country, and promising him every succour they can give him. This report is rendered extremely probable as we know the Belgians are extremely discontented with their new Constitution; and still more at the enormous contributions imposed on them by their Gallic brethren."

A letter from Hamburg of the 10th, contains the following important news:—"The French evacuated Duffeldorff on the 4th instant, taking with them all their artillery. The Austrians have passed the Rhine near Neuwied."

"Affairs have taken a turn equally prosperous on the side of Mannheim, and the opposite bank of the Rhine. General Wormser has passed the Rhine, at the head of 15,000 men with a view of supporting count Clairfait. This enterprize has been attended with every possible success. Worms, and also Frankenthal, are already in possession of the Austrians."

"A decisive battle is daily expected between Generals Pichegru and Clairfait. The advanced guard of Pichegru's army has been attacked and defeated by General Nuendorf, with great loss. The main body of Pichegru's army is stationed between Mannheim and Landau."

November 28.

Mediterranean Merchant ships captured along with Censeur man of war were all carried into Cadiz, to the number of 41. The Censeur lost about 9 or 10 men killed. The French men of war had no troops on board; only two ships were permitted to enter Cadiz harbour, the rest rode in the bay. Arrangements were made for the exchange of all the prisoners by the English and French commissioners; and the Cartel ship, the constant Trader of London, with 148 men on board, was permitted to sail to Gibraltar, under condition that she should bring back an equal number of French; but the English sailors, it is alleged, broke the Cartel, and carried her into Ilfracomb, which has deranged the whole of the agreement. It is doubtful whether the French will permit any more of their prisoners to depart until a security is given for the performance of the conditions on our part, which they say is fair. The French ships of war had received no damage in the action.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Han.

It appears that General Pichegru wishes to avoid a general action; and accordingly he has retired behind the strong lines of Germerheim, near Landau, leaving Mannheim to its fate. General Clairfait has effectually cut off all communication between the two armies of Pichegru and Jourdan. The Austrian army cannot be in a more favourable position.

On the 6th General Clairfait took post near Worms, on the 7th, he drove the French from Frankenthal, made 800 prisoners, and pushed his advanced post as far as Oggerheim over against Mannheim.

On the side of Alzey, General Count Nauendorff, who commanded the vanguard of General Wortensleben's corps, has forced the French entrenched camp of Rothenhausen, rendered himself master of Falkenstein, and driven the French back as far as Winweiler, on the road of Kaiserlautern, by which means the Austrians have possessed themselves of the important post of Kirchem-Poland. In the different affairs which have taken place in this quarter, the French have lost 250 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners.

The garrison of Mannheim consists of about 10,000 men. The Austrians, under the orders of General Bellegarde, who commands the siege, have already approached the body of the place within a six pounder's shot.

According to a letter from Mentz of the 9th inst. the bridge of boats across the Rhine, which was lately carried away in a violent storm, was already so far re-established on that day that it could be passed by men and carriages.

On the 5th inst. the French made an attempt to cross the Rhine near Raistadt, with a corps of 3000 men, but were received by the Austrians in such a manner as obliged them to recross that river with considerable loss.

The French officers of Admiral Richery's squadron were very roughly handled by the Privates and Officers of the emigrant regiments who are at Cadiz. Richery himself a ci devant emigrant, has been more grossly insulted than the others, in consequence of which, the said regiments have been withdrawn from Cadiz.

November 29.

Yesterday Mr. Powell, the Messenger arrived with dispatches from the army; and a messenger also brought dispatches from Vienna. A Hamburg mail arrived by the same packet.

The papers received by the Hamburg mail contain an official Bulletin, dated Pfledersheim, above Worms, Nov. 11th, of a desperate battle fought on the preceding day, by the Austrians, under Clairfait, and the French, under Pichegru, between Worms and the Donnerberg. The contest lasted from 10 in the morning, till 5 in the evening, and ended in the defeat of the French, who after a most obstinate resistance, retired behind the Eisbach after breaking up all the roads from the Pfriem to prevent the enemy from following them.

The Austrian accounts say, that 500 prisoners were brought in, and that it was reported some cannon were taken.

General Clairfait had received a reinforcement on the preceding evening, and having heard that General Pichegru had again advanced with his whole army towards the Pfriem, determined upon the attack.

There was another smart action between the advanced posts near Frankenthal, on the following day, when an Austrian reinforcement succeeded in turning Frankenthal, and by taking the enemy in the rear, obliged them to retreat to Oggerheim and Neustadt, where Pichegru had fixed his headquarters.

The Imperialists did not enter Worms till the morning of the 11th. The patrols have since advanced close to Treves.

Mannheim was again summoned on the

evening of the 10th, but refusing the terms, a bombardment immediately commenced, and the town was on fire in several places in the course of the night. The Rhine Sconce opposite that city was taken by storm on the 13th, after a conflict in which both parties sustained considerable loss.

A German paper, printed at Hanau, confidently asserts that the Elector of Saxony has agreed to send a new contingent to the Rhine consisting of sixteen squadrons of cavalry and eight battalions of infantry.

The French remained at Duffeldorff and Cologne on the 11th, and had just sent an immense quantity of provision and ammunition across the flying bridge near the latter place. Strong reinforcements also continued to arrive in that quarter from the army of the North.

The mail from Italy brings no account of hostilities in that quarter. The king of Sardinia is determined to reduce his rebellious subjects in the Island of Sardinia, by force of arms, notwithstanding the Bishop of Cagliari has proposed the mediation of the Pope.

January 30.

Last week a spar fell on one of the mariners on board the Hussar frigate, and killed him on the spot; and on Monday one of the seamen fell down the pump case of the Bermuda sloop of war, and was also killed on the spot.

Our readers have seen the alterations that have been made in the committee on the bill to prevent seditious meetings.—We submit them to reflecting minds, and challenge any man to prove that the poison is extinguished.

A single magistrate, who may be a creature of ministers without talents, has still the power of dispersing a meeting, and in case they do not separate they shall be adjudged "felons, and shall suffer death as in the case of felony, without benefit of Clergy."

He may arrest any person for using words which he may think are calculated to stir up the people to "hatred, or contempt of government"—and in case of what he may call obstruction, he may disperse the meeting, under the same penalty.

And in case that any person or persons "happen" to be killed maimed or hurt, in the dispersing "seizing, or apprehending" the Justice shall be free, discharged, and indemnified of, for the "killing, maiming, or hurting" such person or persons."

And what is in our minds more important than any other part of the bill, the clause which authorises domiciliary visits, after the model of the school of Robertspierre remains: by this clause no dwelling can be sacred, no tavern club, no society, no private family even can be safe against the forcible intrusion of the myrmidons of office. For mark the words—"It shall be lawful for any justice who shall by information upon oath, have reason to suspect (the word is curious) that any house, room, field, or place are or is opened or used for the purpose of delivering discourses for public debates contrary to the provisions of this act, to go to such house, room or place, and demand to be admitted therein, and in case such justice shall be refused admittance, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit 500 pounds, to any person who shall sue for the same."

What may not be the abuse of this unqualified outrage on the privacy of families? What harmless Lodge of Freemasons; what body of religious men, meeting for mutual instruction, what friendly society of neighbours, who makethemselves select by ballot and who pay a nightly sum for the expences of their meeting, can be safe after this bill shall pass into a law? What private house even may not be violated under the pretence of an information? We know of what materials common informers are composed: and it is not an unwarranted conjecture that even