

Mr. John Linn

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FRANCE.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Head quarters at Raftadt (July 6.)
18th Messidor.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"IN my last dispatches I gave you an account of the combat we had with the enemy between Ois and Baden, and of my design to attack them on the following day, in their position of Raftadt.

"The left of the enemy was supported by Guerbach, upon the Murg, its right by the Rhine, and its front by Raftadt.

"General St. Cyr, commanding the centre of the army, occupied Fredenstatt, with one of its divisions, had sent the other to general Delaix, commanding the left wing, and charged with this attack.

"The two armies closed in front. The battle began at five in the morning, at Guerbach. The division of general Taponier attacked that post with great bravery, and it was forced, notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance of the enemy. General Lecourbe, who continued to drive the enemy to Ottenaw, finding himself at the head of the brigade of the right of the division commanded by general St. Suzanne, placed at Eberstein, immediately commenced his attack between Olbach and the mountains. The object was to turn the left of the enemy and to oblige them to quit the position of Raftadt, the assault of which presented the greatest difficulties.

"The adjutant general Decaen, commanding this brigade, was ordered to attack the bridge of Kuppenheim; and sent the brigadier general Gazaud, of the 16th light infantry, reinforced by one battalion of the line, to chase the enemy from the mountains. These assaults, supported on the right by general Lecourbe, were crowned with complete success; for, after three hours of the most obstinate contest from the Hungarian and Austrian grenadiers, the enemy was driven from Kuppenheim, and forced to repass the Murg. In this conflict we took 300 prisoners. General Lecourbe surrounded and took 100, with 2 officers, and 1 piece of cannon.

"The enemy still possessed the left side, supported by Olbach, the banks of which are extremely difficult, and who held the villages of Nider-Bichel, and the excellent position of Raftadt, their right towards the Rhine.

"All our cavalry, and a great part of our artillery were stationed in our front. The attack commenced about 4 o'clock in the evening on the left of the brigade of St. Suzanne, the infantry under the orders of general Joba, and the line of cavalry under the orders of Adj. Gen. Bellavene, and the division of Gen. Delmas, the left of which was supported by the Rhine.

"In the centre the carnage was terrible, and produced an amazing effect. Our front suffered considerably on the destruction of the wood of Saintusargier. The Adj. Gen. Bellavene had his thigh broke in drawing up his troops. He was immediately replaced by the Gen. Forest. The general Bonerine has taken the command of the second line.

"The 6th demi-brigade of infantry, conducted by Gen. Joba, has forced the passage of the Olbach, and attacked with the utmost bravery the wood of Nider-Bichel, and carried it after an action of 3 hours.

"The 16th demi-brigade of light infantry sustained by the infantry of the division of Delmas, has also carried the woods on the side of Otterisdorf, so that the two wings of the enemy being encompassed, the well directed fire of our light infantry maintained the superiority over theirs, and forced them in spite of their more favourable position.

"The numberless fords of the Murg, the artillery which they possess on the right bank of the river, and its numerous cavalry en-

abled it to retire, without being absolutely routed. The 2d regiment of chasseurs made a most vigorous charge on the bridge of Raftadt, which the enemy wished to destroy, but which was prevented. We found it difficult to pursue them into the town, where we took some pieces of cannon, notwithstanding the repeated charges of cavalry which impeded us in that town; but the 17 demi-brigade of light infantry which pursued them, constantly repulsed them by its fire. The loss of the enemy is enormous. The field of battle is covered with men and horses. In this attack we made about 200 prisoners.

"The infantry attacked with the utmost intrepidity. The 6th, 10th and 17th dragoons, the 7th hussars, and 4th chasseurs exposed to a very heavy fire of artillery, suffered it with the greatest degree of sang froid. The 12th regiment of chasseurs was particularly distinguished, and the light artillery performed prodigies of valor. Gen. Delaix, commanding the left wing, directed his efforts with the utmost degree of skill. I confer equal praise on the generals Delmas, Saint Suzanne, and Joba; this last had his horse killed under him, as had also the Adj. Gen. Levasseur.

"The wound of Gen. Bellavene has deprived the army of an excellent officer, who never failed to distinguish himself in every affair in which he was engaged."

Extract of a letter from the commander in chief, Moreau, to the Directory.

Head-Quarters at Bahl, July 7.

"The enemy has retired to Attingen after the battle of Raftadt, and the great fatigue of the troops did not suffer me immediately to pursue them. I am in hopes that the reinforcements which I have ordered to join me, will arrive to-morrow; and then we should be able to recommence our operations.

"The battle of Raftadt has produced a great effect upon the enemy: our troops have displayed the utmost gallantry.

"I have received your letter of the 12th Messidor (30th June). The confidence with which you honour me, is the best recompence to a French republican. I can assure you that the army and brave officers that I command, have the most indisputable title to the good will and gratitude of the nation.

"I cannot too highly recommend to you the adjutant general Belleavene: he is an excellent officer. I hope that the cure of his wound will soon put him in a condition to render further services to the republic, either as the commandant of a fortress, or as the inspector of our cavalry.

"Our march may be compared with that of the army of Italy. We have had five engagements and two regular battles, in all of which we were victorious.

"For these six days past the time has been alarming.

"I make no doubt but in the countries we have conquered, there will be found immense resources.

(Signed)

"MOREAU."

GERMANY.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER RHINE.

NEUWIED, July 16.

On the 11th of this month the Garrison of Ehrenbreitstein made a sortie with 200 men to Puffendorf. The French Garrison at this place was only 30 strong yet they made so obstinate a resistance, that the Imperialists retired into the fortress, without being able to penetrate into the village. The next day the Republicans sent reinforcements to Puffendorf. We are assured that the siege of Khrenbreitstein will be formally undertaken, as soon as the Austrian Army has entirely

passed the Mein.

The besieged sometimes fire from their batteries, but without being able to do any harm to the Republicans.

WETZLAER, July 15.

It has already been announced in several Journals, that the French had promised to respect the archives of Wetzlaer. It is to the good offices and recommendation of the King of Prussia that the Empire is indebted for this moderation on the part of the Republicans, as will be seen by the Minister of foreign affairs to M. de Sandoz Rottin, minister Plenipotentiary from his Prussian Majesty at Paris.

"SIR,

"The directory is pleased to condescend the demand made by you in the name of his Prussian majesty, in favour of the archives deposited in the city of Wetzlaer. I have sent an order to General Jourdan to respect them religiously, in case the warlike operations should be carried on that side. Receive at the same time the assurance of the consideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed)

"DELACROIX."

SPAIN.

ALICANT, July 28.

The beginning of this month, a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corfica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's garde-costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon without intermission; the combatants were for a long while within pistol shot of each other. The privateer suffered much, being most of the time betwixt an incessant and well directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havock amongst the men; yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the height of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues, they never would strike while a man or boy was left alive. The christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict, and shewed great bravery, and naval skill; they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself in a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruizer, who was sunk by the enemy's shot, after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers.

LONDON, July 29.

In consequence of the outrages lately committed by the enemy's cruizers on American property destined for this country, the British government have it in contemplation to send an additional naval force to the coast of America, for the purpose of protecting the trade of our new commercial allies from the depredations of an insolent, daring and faithless enemy!