

Fayetteville Gazette.

A TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPER; PRINTED every TUESDAY, BY ALEXANDER MARTIN, FOR JOHN SIBLEY.

(VOL. I.)—[NON ACTI PARTI.]

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1793.

[JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(No. 43.)

LATEST European Intelligence.

By the ship Hero, Capt. BLUNT, arrived at Boston on the 28th ult. in 30 days from Bristol, the following late advices were received; for which, however, allowances must be made, as they were taken from THE STAR, a rank Ministerial, hired paper.

HOLLAND.

DORT, THIS morning, Capt. March 25. Charles Crawford, Aid du-Camp to his Royal Highness of York arrived in this garrison from the Austrian army, with advice.—That on the 16th instant, General Clairfait's van guard fell in with a considerable body of the French army, near Tirlemont, and the former received a check, and were obliged to fall back with some loss.—Early on the 18th, however, the two armies met, when a general action ensued.

Mr. Dumourier, commanded the right wing of the French in person, attacked and turned the Austrian left wing, headed by general Clairfait, but his troops not being steady to improve the advantage, General Clairfait attacked him in front, and after a sharp conflict, totally routed the French, who left two thousand dead on the field, and lost thirty pieces of artillery. The Austrians lost 1,200 men, the battle having been unfavorable to them, at first, though the conclusion of it was a Complete Victory.

ROTTERDAM, March 21. WE have received the agreeable news, that on the 15th, 16th, 17th instant, the French and Austrian armies were incessantly engaged.—On the 16th the French took possession of Tirlemont, but the next day a general action took place, which was fought with great obstinacy, and great slaughter. At one time the Austrian line gave away, but the French pressing forward with their usual impetuosity, fell into the utmost confusion, and were trampled down by the cavalry. The havoc was immense. Their loss was no less than 10,000 killed, and 2,000 taken prisoners, with 70 pieces of cannon. The loss of the Austrians did not amount to more than 1,400. The French retired to their entrenched camp at Louvain.

BRISL, March 22. An account has been just published here of the glorious and decisive victory obtained, after three days fighting, over the French. They are completely routed.—They lost 2,200 The French left 33 pieces of cannon on the field. The battle was fought near Newland, and the glory is to be ascribed to Clairfait, who, after the line was in disorder, rallied the troops, and, with his cavalry, mowed down the enemy.—The French fought with great bravery, disputed every inch of the way, and took their former station in their strong entrenchments on the Iron mountain, where the Austrians are preparing to attack them.

HAGUE, March 22. There have been three actions near Tirlemont. The accounts have come to us vaguely. It is owned that on the 15th and 16th the French had the better, and that they had fought with courage and skill. On the 18th a most bloody engagement took place, which lasted from seven in the morning till five in the evening, and in which the Austrians left wing gave way; but the superior force of Cavalry on the side of the Austrians overpowered the French, and drove them back to their entrenchments near Louvain. The loss in three days is said to be nearly equal; on the side of the French about 7,000 men, and on that of the Austrians certainly more than 6,000.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 26. WE have already stated that the Austrians and French were incessantly engaged on the 15th, 16th, 17th instant; and that

on the latter day the advantage seemed to be decisively in favor of the Imperial Army.

It appears by dispatches which Government have this morning received by way of Flushing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to still greater success.—The Austrians elated and in high spirits with their good fortune, were determined to give the French but little breathing time. They instantly set about the proper arrangements of harassing the flying enemy, and following up the blow they had given, with energy that they should effectually crush their strength in the Netherlands, and annihilate that power which they had usurped over the Belgians.

The plan was as happily executed as formed, and the vast superiority of the Austrian Cavalry prevented the French from ever recovering the shock they had met with.

On Friday, the 22d instant, the Austrians, in spite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a complete victory,—and, to use the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain. According to the government dispatches the French lost 17,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the latter, is General Valace. Other accounts state, that General Dumourier, only escaped the same fate by striking off the arm of the Austrian soldier who had laid hold of him.

In consequence of this intelligence, instant orders were dispatched to Admiral M^r Bide to sail with his squadron and block up the port of Ostend.—The only fear entertained of his not being able speedily to execute these orders is on account of the wind, which is rather unfavourable to his passing the sands.

FACTS.

RELATED BY THE PASSENGERS IN CAPT. BLUNT.

THAT the French army commanded by General DUMOURIER, had reduced the whole of DUTCH BRABANT.—That in Dutch Flanders he came up with the Combined armies under General CLAIRFAIT, had and a warm Action, which lasted 12 hours—when the Combined Armies retired and were pursued for 2 days by Dumourier with great Slaughter, at which time Clairfait's army being reinforced by 12000 fresh Cavalry and Dumourier's army being much fatigued his Right Wing gave away—himself being engaged by an Officer of Cavalry, who fought him some time till Dumourier put an end to the Combat, by cutting off the Officers right Arm.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, MARCH 20.

Letter from Gen. Dumourier.
Tirlemont, March 16.

"CITIZEN MINISTERS,
"I announce to you with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix la Chappelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, posted on the five heights of Complichet Marshal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in place of repairing to their place of destination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning I attacked Tirlemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. Gen. Valence commanded the attack on

the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that on the center. We carried this town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goldschenhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermission from yesterday noon, till 7 o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manœuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honor of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for tomorrow. I shall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

INTERNAL COMMOTIONS.

Letter from the Administrators of Mayenne and Loire.

August, March 27, 1793.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Department of Mayenne & Loire is in great distress, but it has not lost courage.—The district of St. Florent experienced the first shock; it has been entirely destroyed.—The treasury has been plundered and the Patriots have been massacred or expelled by a band of insurgents.

Various bodies of these banditti are dispersed in different quarters. During the time that St. Florent was ravaged, we proceeded to the town of Cheuille, which soon experienced the like fate.—Cholet, the chief place of the district, being rich in manufactures and commerce attracted the attention of these plunderers, and notwithstanding the resistance it made, it was obliged to surrender.

Yesterday, at noon, an engagement took place, which was still fatal to the patriots. The insurgents are now proceeding to Saumur, an important city, the possession of which will render them masters of the whole country. The counter-revolutionists have all white cockades. They demand a king, and that the emigrants shall be recalled. The administrative bodies have ferreted 200 of them, and in order to intimidate these villains, they think it necessary that the law proceedings should be shortened.

Tuesday, March 21

A letter was read from Dumourier, informing them that his army had retaken Tirlemont from the enemy and had driven them considerably beyond it.

The principle measure proposed in the beginning of this sitting was a motion by Chambon, that all correspondence should be stopped with England, and with all the other powers with whom the Republic was at war.

Other members proposed, that all the English and other foreigners should quit France within eight days.

After a warm debate it was decreed, that the diplomatic committee should prepare their outline of a law on this subject against the next day.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 25. Letters were received in town yesterday which confirm the reports of the Bedford Man of war being taken.

Government have received certain intelligence of a French fleet of twelve sail of the line having been seen off Cork. It was in consequence of this information that the train of artillery was sent off to the south.

The failure of the French expedition in Holland will be attended with very happy consequences to the commerce of these countries. Already we begin to perceive the effects of it in this metro-

polis, where credit was at a very low ebb for some time past, but is now beginning to revive.

Though the French may be obliged to relinquish all their conquests, still they are shallow politicians who suppose the combined powers with whom they are at war, will make any impression on France. The face of the Duke of Brunswick will be a lesson to those who may meditate an invasion of that country—and as nothing beyond the recapture of that place they have taken can be derived from the war, except hard knocks, we may expect a negotiation for peace will shortly come on the tapis.

Lloyd's list contains an account of eight British vessels from different parts of Turkey, and Levant, which have been captured by the French in the Mediterranean, and of five French West India men bound to Marseilles, seized in Spanish ports, or brought into Gibraltar.

In addition to the disastrous accident which happened last week to the Pelican privateer of Liverpool, we have the unpleasant intelligence, that on Friday last all the banking houses in that great commercial city stopped payment.

Our merchants, however, have not escaped the concussion the war has occasioned: Irish vessels to a considerable amount in their collective value, have been captured by the enemy: and there is at this day upwards of two hundred thousand pounds value of Irish property detained for this several weeks in the ports of England, waiting for convoys; and twenty times that amount now afloat, in great peril of capture by the numerous privateers which by this day have sailed from the different ports of France.

Letters from Plymouth, dated the 20th inst, advise that in consequence of an express from Portsmouth having arrived there two days before, the greatest bustle of preparation ever known in that port, was going forward. On the 7th, ten sail of French line of battle ships were seen off the start point, and on the day the letters were written, four of their two deckers were lying to off Canford Bay.

LIVERPOOL, March 20. This afternoon about two o'clock a most dreadful accident happened here. At the Pelican privateer belonging to Nicholas Ashton, Esq. of this town, was cruising in the river, by a sudden gust of wind she overboard, and instantly went to the bottom! She was manned with 94 choice seamen, and had on board at the time the accident happened upwards of 40 persons, exclusive of her crew, out of which number only 32 have been saved! From one of those that were saved, we are informed, that it was owing to the guns being loose, the misfortune happened, that when the gust of wind heeled her, the weather guns broke through the lee ports, and she instantly filled with water. Her masts at low water mark appear half out of the water.

Extract of a letter from Havre, March 16.

"You doubtless have a more particular account of the war than I can give you. The French have in actual service six hundred thousand men, besides the National Guards, of each city, under excellent discipline, notwithstanding the accounts you may receive in England and Holland, which are void almost altogether of truth. Holland must be in the possession of the French in three or four months.

Last Wednesday two troops of Dragoons marched from Exeter for Padstow, to disperse the tinners. At the same time Colonel Rolle and Captain Knighton, two subalterns, and 84 privates, of the South Devon regiment, marched to Calstock. On their approach the tinners retired further westward. When the last accounts arrived the dragoons, 25th regiment, and South Devon, were in pursuit of them.

England is said to contain eight millions of inhabitants, who send to the house of commons 513 members. At this rate every million ought to chuse 64 representatives; but the city of London send but six, and the Borough of Old Sarum, which contains only one inhabitant, sends 100 members.