

Fayetteville Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1793.

[JUSTITIAM SEQUANTUR.—(L. C. 46.)

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING European Intelligence.

BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 13.

COBLENCE, April 1.

A DETACHMENT from the army of the French, of about 1000 men has been defeated by Prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian Majesty's headquarters. In this action above 500 men and 45 officers (of whom four were field officers) were taken prisoners; the Prussians also took five pieces of cannon and two pairs of colours.

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st of his Prussian Majesty established his headquarters at Guntersblum: His advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and, on the other, Worms. The Prince Royal, who commands the reserve, is at Ingelheim, between which, and the head quarters, a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupying chiefly the villages between Oppenheim and Alzey, marching towards France. On their right is the corps of the Austrians, which Prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of General Kalkreuther.

The French Garrison at Guntersblum, March 31.

On the 30th we took the garrison of Alheim prisoners, consisting of a captain and fifty horse, of whom not one escaped.

The French garrison of two battalions of Infantry and four cannon, united their forces with a view to occupy the Chaussee leading to worms. Wolfenbutel's Hussars attacked them, took a cannon and some prisoners. The enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine near Bich; toward evening they threw themselves towards Chamlee near Rhine Tharchheim. Lieutenant General Prince of Wertemberg got before them with his regiment of cavalry; and Prince Louis the King's Son, charged them with three squadrons of dragoons with such vigor that, assisted by the riding artillery, under captain Meylor, he forced them to lay down their arms. There were three cannon taken, with six colors, the military chest, and 1200 prisoners, among whom were forty officers.

Towards night, when we were in quarters at Alheim, the enemy appeared towards Mayence. They were the garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein which had been cut off. The Hohenlohe went to meet them, with the battalion of Martini and his own regiment; they stood the fire of their artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within musket shot.

On the 31st the army united; one part facing towards Worms, and the other towards Mayence side, and to Othofen on the Worms side. The enemy has set fire to their magazines at Worms and Neuhausen. At Bingen, Kreuznach, Alzey and Nierstein, we have taken four magazines. In the expedition, we have taken near 2000 prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 killed and wounded.

LONDON, April 16.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

GENERAL DUMOURIER TO GENERAL MIASINSKI.

Baths of St. Amand, April 1.

"I have just caused to be arrested, my dear Miazinski, the Minister of war Bournonville, and the four commissioners of the National Convention, sent here in order to arrest me, or rather for the purpose of having myself and the Generals assassinated, as well as the Etat Major of the army. Take field to-morrow at day break—march against Lisle—enter it with a part of your troops and go and find General Duval, to whom you will show this letter, and inform him that it is necessary to arrest

the commissioners immediately, should they not have already departed; you will conduct them to Orchies, whither I will send your orders what is to be done with them. Tell Duval also, that I command him to take possession of the treasure; to enjoin the Commissaire-Ordonnateur Malus to appoint instantly a paymaster, and to arrest citizen Lemonnier, as Comptroller General of the national treasury of the army.—Desire Duval to send Petit Jean to me, because I intend to make a movement to the army to-morrow: Inform him that the army has decided upon promising to the whole nation to restore the constitution, which we have sworn in 1788, 90 and 91, and which alone can free us from anarchy, and the infamous tyranny of the Robertspierres and Marats; you will tell him to announce this to the administrators. Execute this commission with intelligence and zeal, and go immediately from Lilly to Douay, where you will arrest general Moreton; leave the command of the place to the general officer of the artillery resident there till further orders. These two missions accomplished, you will go with your troops to Cambrai, of which take the command for the present; and you will send forward a good commander, with three or four hundred men, to garrison Peronne. You will inform my countrymen at Cambrai of the plot which has been formed against their defender, and will add, that I have not only taken measures to avoid assassination, but for the re-establishment of order and the constitution, which we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91, and which alone can preserve us from anarchy. I embrace you, my dear Miazinski, and depend upon you and your troops for the welfare of France. Signed, "The General in Chief, DUMOURIER."

GENERAL DUMOURIER TO THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH, AND DE CALAIS.

"Tyranny, assassinations and crimes are at their height at Paris: anarchy consumes us; and under the sacred name of liberty, have we fallen into the most abject slavery: The greater the danger, the more does the National Convention commit acts of cruelty, tyranny and blindness. The truths which I related in my letter of the 12th of March, have excited the Marats and Robertspierres to demand my head, to serve for an immolation of their vengeance. It has sent four commissioners to arrest me, or rather to have me made away with: The war minister, Bournonville, who owes his military fortune to me, accompanied them. For several days past, the army has shuddered at all that was passing against its general; and had I not restrained its indignation, they would all have fallen victims to the injustice of their constituents; I have had them arrested, and have sent them to a place of safety, in case the committal of fresh crimes should be proposed. I shall not delay marching to Paris, in order to put a stop to the bloody anarchy which prevails there. I have too well defended liberty until the present moment, to have it imagined that my opinion is changed. We swore to maintain in 1789, 90 and 91 a constitution which subjected us to laws, and gave us a stable government; it is only since our rejection of that constitution, that our crimes and misfortunes have commenced. In renewing it I am certain of putting an end both to the domestic and foreign war, and of restoring to France the repose, peace and happiness, which she has lost by mistaken licentiousness, and the infraction of the laws of liberty.

"I know the wisdom of the department in which I was born; I have once already been its deliverer: I hope very shortly to be that also of France, and I swear to you, by every thing that is most sacred to a virtuous man who loves glory, that, so far from aspiring to dictatorship, I engage to quit every public function, as soon as I shall have saved my country. (Signed) The General in Chief of the army of the North. DUMOURIER."

PARIS, April 9.

Proclamation.

GENERAL DUMOURIER to the FRENCH NATION.

At the time I published my first proclamation I had founded the sentiments of all my corps of the army under my command, and all of them seemed penetrated with the miseries which an anarchical tyranny, exercised in the name of the National Convention, had entailed on our country. All of them acknowledged unequivocally that we could not live without laws, and appeared to me to agree in opinion that the re-establishment of the constitution would restore us to peace and good order without which it was impossible for us longer to exist.

"I had not as yet reason to expect that there could be the least wavering from opinion so well founded, and which also passed unanimous; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themselves would have sought, through their ambition, or by a spirit of insatiation, to alter the resolution of the army? Dampierre, Stenhoff, la Motiere, Rofiere, Charcel, Ferrond, have conspired against their country, against a good cause, against their companions in arms, and against me, to whom they made repeated assurances that they entertained the same principles with ourselves. I shall not reproach with ingratitude—their consciences will one day punish them sufficiently, but shall confine myself to this observation, that neither of them seems the miscreants whom they now serve—the Jacobins will, in their blind fury, exercise vengeance on them—for several of the number are of the persecuted sect and the anarchists will impute to them the misdeeds that cannot fail to accompany the rash and sanguinary plans which that assemblage of factions criminals will oppose to the regular plans of attack of the combined Powers.

"The revolt arranged by these traitors has for a moment changed the face of affairs; whilst the commissioners of the Convention, assembled at Valenciennes and Lisle, have employed measures worthy of themselves to mislead the army, and stifle the pretended conspiracy which we all regarded as a necessary act of virtue, since it is the only means of saving France. They have employed the arms of miscreants and cowards.

"On the 31 of this month, six fanatical volunteers, came to St. Amand to poignard me.—I protected them from the fury of the soldiers, and sent them to keep company with four commissioners they will augment the number of the hostages.

"On the 4th three battalions of national Volunteers deserted the camp, without order, and threw themselves in to Valenciennes. I met them on the road between St. Amand and Conde, at the distance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then without escort, as a father in the midst of his children, (for such was the tender name the whole army had bestowed on me.) I had, at the most, fifteen or eighteen persons with me on horseback, when the battalions were so dastardly as to assail me with a discharge of mutiny. They killed several of my suite as well as several horse.

"They cut off the road to the camp to which I wished to return, and I was forced to save myself, & part of the officers who accompanied me, by crossing the Sheldt in a boat to repair to the first Imperial post. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were assured that the army expressed a strong inclination against the assassins, as well as an attachment to re-establishment of peace and good order, we repaired at day break to the camp, there, however amidst reiterated protestations of attachment to the principals that determined us, we remarked a more and more furious agitation, which made us judge that strange dissensions of opinion prevailed. I addressed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding day.

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"Wishing, however, after the remarks we had made, to repair to the head quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery formed the design of conveying their great park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who misled them was, to seize on us to convey us thither; and to make a merit of sacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one experiment only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally after the frank and noble proclamation of the general in chief by whom it is commanded:

"Several corps of cavalry have already joined us; several bands of infantry have done the same, and as soon as the Imperialists shall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquishers, and as willing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in the re-establishing the constitution, which can alone stay the progress of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will repair to unite themselves to their brothers in arms.

"I know the disposition of the army and more especially that of the troops of the line. Their principles are, at the bottom, pure. They may for a moment allow themselves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have displayed during the present war, must necessarily be accompanied by the desire of possessing the laws they cannot find, unless in the constitution which will destroy the odious tyranny of anarchists, they will be jealous of the public esteem. They will at having, even for a moment been capable of annexing their colours to those of criminal licentiousness. They will rally beside the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re enter France within two days at farthest, and to put an end to the vile disorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

"I swear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms until we shall have succeeded in our enterprise; and our sole design is, to re-establish the constitution and constitutional royalty.—That no resentment no thirst after vengeance, no ambitious motive, sways our purposes; that no foreign shall influence our opinion; that wherever anarchy shall cease at the appearance of our arms, and those of the combined armies, we will conduct ourselves as friends and brothers; that wherever we shall meet with resistance we shall know how to select the culpable, and spare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have arisen the horrors and calamities of the war; that we shall in no way dread the poignards of Marat, and the Jacobins; that will destroy the manufacture of these poignards, as well as that of the scandalous writings by which an attempt is made to prevent the noble and generous character of the French nation; and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, that we live and die free.

"The General in chief of the French Army.

"DUMOURIER."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs all those indebted to AULAY MACNAUGHTON and Co. that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against them, without distinction, unless they make payments, or come forward and close their accounts by specialities. He forbids all those indebted to said Company, by bond, note, or open account, from paying the same, unless to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON or Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Fayetteville, or to Mr. JOSEPH MILNE, of Wilmington, whom he has empowered severally, to transact the business of said concern, in his absence from either place. JAMES RITCHIE.