

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. 9.)

Saturday, September 6, 1794.

(No. 452.)

LONDON, June 24.

**Y**ESTERDAY Mr. Sylester, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary's office, with dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Tournay, the 20th inst.

On the 18th, the army under the command of his Royal Highness, marched from Tournay to Pottes, a village about half way between Tournay and Guenarde, where they were ordered to rest on their arms, in expectation of proceeding in a few hours. But whatever may have been the object of this movement, it was found necessary to abandon it. On the 19th, the troops were ordered to measure back their steps; and at five in the evening, resumed their former position at Tournay.

The victory of the 16th, on the Sambre, was not so complete, as the first accounts represented, and has produced no beneficial consequence. Although one wing of the allied army was successful, the other wing was repulsed. Even the Brussels Gazette says, that the fourth column not only failed to make any impression upon the enemy, but was obliged to give ground. The French maintained their posts in the woods on the Brussels side of the Sambre, which Gen. Count Kamitz was dismissed for allowing them to occupy, and on the 18th again invested Charleroi in greater force than ever—some accounts say to the number of 70,000.

Letters received from the Rhine state; that the French retain possession of the lines of Gemersheim, from which, according to the accounts published at Brussels, they are said to have been driven some time ago with great loss. Their army on the Rhine has received such large reinforcements, as to be able to act offensively.

On the 11th inst. they made an attack on the Prussians, near the defiles of Anweiler, but were forced to retreat. On the 13th, they advanced to St. Imbert, Hornback, and Biescastel, where they established a camp. The Emperor had not arrived at the head quarters of the Austrian army on the Rhine, on the 14th inst. but he was expected hourly.

Accounts are received from Lord Hood, dated on the 2d of June. He was about to attack Calvi. The English fleet had taken the *Movelle* frigate, and several boats laden with provisions.

## CAMP OF ELOU near THIELT.

June 21st, four in the morning.

"I have only time to inform you of the melancholy posture of affairs in West Flanders.

Ypres surrendered yesterday morning. The garrison consisting of ten battalions, much reduced in number by the siege, are prisoners of war, and have been escorted to Lille.

"The Hanoverians are at Bruces, where the British, who were at Ostend, joined them last night.

"General Clairfayt is at Thielt, and unless he receive reinforcements, must fall back upon Ghent to-morrow.

"Never was seen such a break up as that of yesterday at Ostend! Every body that could find the means, were quitting that place. The magistrates and people of property were all gone. When the French came, they will find nothing but magazines empty, shops shut up, and houses deserted. General Stewart yesterday gave leave to all the inhabitants to depart. All the ships in the harbour were ordered out into the road; and all the baggage belonging to the staff, the 8th regiment of foot, and the 8th dragoons, was embarked. The departure of Prince Ernest was the signal of alarm and flight.

"The French came yesterday with 20,000 men to Rouffelaer. A piquet of 30 men,

of the 8th dragoons, sent out in the morning, was surrounded and taken, before Giffell.

"As far as we can judge from appearance, Nieuport and Ostend will be abandoned to them in the course of two days, without striking a blow, for the inundations have not produced the expected effect.

"The French have again passed the Sambre, and invested Charleroi with more numerous forces than before, so that we have no assistance to hope from that quarter but much to fear.

## DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

June 18.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, we had the intelligence of a change of position communicated to us, and about three o'clock the troops began to move off the ground in two columns, the first commanded by the arch-duké Charles, the second by his royal highness the duke of York. We crossed the Scheldt by two ponton bridges, thrown over that river to the right of Fromnes, and proceeded through Rain, Obyes, and Herinnes, to Pottes, where the column of his royal highness rested upon their arms. That of Prince Charles was of course in front. We arrived on our ground about two o'clock, on the morning of

June 19.

when we were informed, that we were to halt till between seven and eight o'clock, and by this time the troops were expected to have a day's provisions cooked to carry with them. Eight and nine o'clock came, however, without the appearance of moving, and his royal highness the duke was seen riding to the head-quarters of the arch-duké more than once.

Between nine and ten o'clock, we were informed, that the French had again crossed the Sambre, and that it was necessary we should resume our position before Tournay; of course, with reluctant hearts, we again took a *retrograde motion*, and returned to Tournay in the evening, where we arrived about five o'clock, without forming any very favourable ideas of the situation allotted to us, all hopes of possessing Courtray, and raising the siege of Ypres, appeared at an end. Our out posts had recrossed the Scheldt in the morning, and were very near those of the enemy, by which means we were unfortunate enough to lose the commanding officer of an out piquet of cavalry, commanding the advance on the *Chause of Courtray*.

June 20.

This morning a council of war was held at head-quarters, the result of which is not known, but every thing bears the appearance of our *settling back*, as the enemy are in very great force in every direction.

June 26.

Although no official accounts have yet been received of the capture of Ypres, there has been but too much reason to fear, that the garrison has been necessitated to surrender. A letter has been received from Ostend, announcing the general belief of this news at that place; and we consider it indeed as certain.

The following are said to be the general terms of capitulation:

The garrison, consisting of about 7000 men to be allowed the honours of war; to march out with colours flying, and drums beating, on a promise not to fight against the French during the present campaign.

Two hundred and seventy emigrants, who formed a part of the garrison, were included in the capitulation. The enemy are said to have insisted, that three of the principal emigrant officers should be given up, as traitors to their country, which was resisted by Baron Salls, the commandant, and at length acceded to by the French.

Yesterday letters were received from

Cork, which mention, that two English frigates had towed into that port a French ship of 74 guns, which had been crippled by the grand fleet under the command of Earl Howe on the 1st inst.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, June 17.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was last night received from major general Alexander Stewart, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Ostend, June 14, 1794.

SIR,

I think it my duty to inform you, that lieutenant colonel Pitcairn, with the 3th light dragoons, and the 38th and 55th regiments of foot, joined this garrison yesterday morning.

Major General De Hammerstein, under whose command they were, had failed in an attack he made the day before, on a very superior force of the enemy at Ghift. After the action he retreated to Thorout, and in the night, falling back himself with the Hanoverians to Burges, he ordered the British troops to Ostend.

Lieutenant Colonel Pitcairn speaks very favourable of the conduct of these regiments. Subjoined is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. STEWART, Major General commanding at Ostend.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British troops on the 13th of June, 1794, at Ghits.

38th regiment, 1 private killed; 1 serjeant, and 2 rank and file wounded & 4 missing.

55th regiment, 1 serjeant and 4 privates killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, and 2 privates wounded; 9 privates missing.

Total, 1 serjeant and 5 privates killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants and 31 privates wounded; 13 privates missing.

Officers wounded.

Captain James Lumfday, and Lieutenant Wild.

Admiralty Office, June 14, 1794.

A letter was received yesterday evening from admiral earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated that day, off Dumfries, in the *isle of Wight*, giving an account of his safe arrival with six captured ships of the line, mentioned in his former letter of the 2d inst. and with a great part of his majesty's fleet under his command, having sent the remainder to Plymouth Sound. The following are the returns of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships in the actions with the French fleet, on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st inst. and also of the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ships captured and sunk on the last mentioned day.

A return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

[Total killed, 235.—Total wounded, 669] Admirals, Captains, and Lieutenants, killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

[Killed 14.—Wounded 40.]

(Signed) HOWE.

An account of the killed and wounded on board the French ships captured and sunk.

Le Juste	100 killed,	145 wounded
Sans Pareil	260	120
L'Amerique	134	110
L'Achille	36	30
Northumberland	60	100
L'Impetueux	100	75
	690	680

Le Vengeur 320 sunk.

Le Jacobin, sunk in action, no body saved.