

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, November 10.

We have ample accounts of the operations in Germany, and one of them in papers not friendly to the ruling powers (particularly the *Courier Francoise*). It appears by them, that the French armies, both that of Pichegru and Jourdan have been defeated, and obliged to retreat, but not to the extent reported. They say nothing of the Austrians having passed the Rhine. A part of General Jourdan's army crossed the Rhine near Coblenz while the rest took post at Dusseldorf with the intention to maintain itself there.

Disturbances have broke out both in Holland and in Hainault. The latter are so tedious as to be termed in the French papers another Vendee.

The reports of the passage of the Rhine by the Austrians, of their having taken Cologne and defeated the French on the banks of the Ruhr, are all evidently unfounded.

The Brussels letter which is dated the 31st of October, in the Paris paper of 2nd day that says, that the Austrian troops were then four leagues from Dusseldorf, where 50,000 republicans were ready to meet them. The French were fortifying themselves in that place by every means which art could supply and reinforcements and provisions were sent them from the left bank to make good the loss of those which had been lost by a precipitate retreat, occasioned by unforeseen circumstances.

Gen. Jourdan, the same letter adds had passed towards Bonn, to take the necessary measures to disconcert the plans of the Austrians, who manifested a disposition to pass the Rhine.

The French General Marceau occupied a post at Neuwied, beyond the Rhine; but this it was thought, he could not long preserve. An engagement was hourly expected, but the French generals it is added, had taken every precaution to secure their retreat if necessary.

A letter from Manheim, of the 28th of October, says, "Every thing is here on the former footing." We still retain our post, but there is little hope of our renewing the communication between our army and that of the Sambre and Meuse, which is retreating towards Cologne and Dusseldorf, in consequence of the Prussians not having defended their line of demarkation.

We are every day attacked by the Austrians, but as often repulse them with loss. In their last attack, they have lost, some accounts say 5000, but I believe, adds the writer, not less than 3000 men.

It was reported at Paris, on the 3d, that general Hoche had fallen on the army of Charrette, at the moment when he was endeavouring to form a junction with some troops disembarked from the English fleet; that Charrette had been defeated, and himself killed.

One of the Paris papers states, that the port of Lisbon is blocked up by some French ships of war. They add that a peace is near being concluded between France and Portugal.

The supple Barrere has escaped from the place of his confinement.

Pache, Bonchotte, Audoin and the other Jacobins, tried by the criminal tribunal of the Loiret, have been acquitted and released.

The death of Merlin of Thionville is contradicted.

Forty nine sail of vessels of the captured Mediterranean fleet, including the man of war, is the number which the *Courier Francoise* an aristocratical paper, reports to have entered Cadix.

An article from Mentz, dated Oct. 20, says that an estafette from Gen. Clairfayt has informed our governor, that the French were beaten on the 18th near Ems; that Ehrenbreitstein has been delivered from siege,

that the French are crossing the Rhine; and that our troops are masters of the heights of Neuwied.

November 11. —  
FRANCE,

After a third of our impression was published, yesterday morning, we received by express, the Paris Journals from the 2d to the 7th inst. inclusive; the contents of which we were the first to lay before the public. The intelligence from Paris is very interesting. The following are the heads of it.

The members of the supreme government, or Executive Directory, were elected on the first instant, and are as follows:

Reubell, President.  
L'Arveilliere Lepaux.  
Lecourneur (of La Manche.)  
Barras.  
Carnot.

Secretary.

Tronve, conductor of the *Moniteur*.

Ministers.

Merlin of Douai,	Minister of Justice.
Benezech,	— of the Interior.
General Dubayet,	— of war.
Cha. Delacroix,	— foreign affairs.
Admiral Truquet,	— of the marine.
Quadin,	— of the finances.

Sieyes, was elected a member of the executive directory, but declined accepting the office, and Carnot was elected in his stead.

It is said that Charrette has been defeated and killed by Hoche. The imperial chancery has ordered Semouville, Bournonville, Maret, and the deputies, to be set at liberty.

## ARMIES ON THE RHINE.

The latest Paris paper dated the 7th Nov. says, the greatest uncertainty reigns respecting the position of the army of the Rhine. The most contradictory reports are circulated. The government preserves a silence which the malicious convert into a proof of their absurd rumours. Such being the state of information in Paris, we cannot pretend to accuracy in our details, but they are the best the French journals enable us to lay before the public, and they are sufficient for forming a general judgment of the condition of the republicans on the Rhine, though the materials are so contradictory, that a partial person may find enough on which to found a representation favorable to either party.

## Jourdan's Army.

BRUSSELS, October 27.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the orders of general Jourdan, continues its retreat; one part of it has already recrossed the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Coblenz, Bonn and Andernach, and another part directs itself towards Dusseldorf, where it appears they wish to maintain themselves. That city is in the best state of defence. The Austrians are already at Dentz. Jourdan is already at Manheim, with his Etat major, but that post not being tenable will be evacuated. The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse are removed across the Rhine, and established at Bonn. The baggage and artillery are repassing the Rhine, and the French are selling all the boats to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. By the movements of the Austrian army, it appears their intention is to follow us across the Rhine and carry the theatre of war to this side. But every measure of defence is taken to prevent them. The left bank is well planted with artillery. Troops are daily passing through this town to reinforce the armies on the Rhine.

LIMBOURG, Oct. 23.

On the 20th, general Haddick advanced

to Ukeed, and pursued the French to Sieg. General Boros established his camp at Bendorff, and cannonaded the redoubts constructed by the French before the bridge at Neuwied where there yet remained 1200 men and ten pieces of cannon. He took this post after a great slaughter, having made the French retreat across the Rhine in the utmost disorder.

DUISBOURG, Oct. 23.

Although the precipitate retreat of the French is confirmed, yet we are assured that it was not occasioned by any such event as the loss of a battle. It was the rapid march of gen. Clairfayt, and the positions which he was on the point of taking, that obliged them to retreat.

HEFFENHEIM, Oct. 20.

Last night the imperial troops threw a number of bombs into Manheim which consumed several houses. It was apparently contiguous to the Parish church that the fire burst out. To-day the firing has not been heard, but it will probably be renewed in the night.

Manheim, it is expected, will speedily be in possession of the emperor. The vast preparations indicate some vigorous enterprise which will determine the fate of that garrison.

MANHEIM, Oct. 28.

Every thing remains here on the old footing. In the last engagement with the Austrians they lost 3000 men.

There remain little hopes of our being able to make a junction with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse.

By the preceding Extracts it will appear that our former account of Jourdan's army was correct. No general engagement had taken place between him and Clairfayt; but his army making their retreat, have often had detachments engaged in very severe conflicts, any yet he has managed the retreat of the republicans so well, that he has made it doubtful whether he intended re-crossing the Rhine. He has kept the Austrians in awe while retiring.

The accounts respecting Pichegru are of a much more unfavourable nature to the French. The account dated Heidelberg, October 19, which is translated from the *Journal de Perlet* Paris papers, and is to a certain extent corroborated by all of them. But it is to be observed that it was originally a German account, and has been copied into the French papers. *L'Eclair* of the 17th instant contains the article dated Manheim the 28th ult. which indirectly confirms the defeat, but takes no notice of the other alarming circumstances, so that we may presume that Pichegru has been defeated, and that Manheim must surrender. Thus the operations of the French on the right bank of the Rhine, are completely destroyed. The Austrian troops commanded by general Clairfayt, are only at the distance of four leagues from Dusseldorf, where 50,000 Republicans are determined to dispute the ground with the enemy. A great quantity of artillery and ammunition of all kinds has been sent from the left bank of the Rhine, in order to replace the artillery lost in the precipitate retreat.

General Jourdan, who commands the Sambre and Meuse army, has returned to Bonn to take all the defensive measures dictated by prudence, and to disappoint the projects of the Austrian generals, who appear disposed to hazard the passage of the Rhine.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 24.

On the 21st and 22d the Austrians pushed