

NORTH-CAROLINAGAZETTE.

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PARIS, July 7.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

Head-Quarters, at Newied, July 2.

Jourdan, commander in chief, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the division of the army under general Kleber, left Dusseldorf on the 28th of June. The division under general Grenier passed the Rhine at Col-gue on the 29th, and joined the troops under Kleber. This corps arrived on the 30th at the Sieg, on the left bank of which the enemy had stationed about 1200 light troops. Adjutant General Ney attacked with his usual impetuosity, and took about sixty of the cavalry, besides killing and wounding a tolerable number. The 10th regiment of Chasseurs exhibited the stronger proofs of courage in this action, and performed all their movements with the greatest celerity and precision.

General Kleber halted on the 1st of July, on the left bank of the Sieg, in order to wait the arrival of provisions, and to give time to general Lefebvre, who had directed his march to Siegen, to reach the place of his destination. This division of the army had orders to advance this day in front of Ukerath.

In order speedily to effect my junction with general Kleber, I made that division of the army which was encamped between Coblenz and Andernach pass the Rhine this morning. The passage was performed in the presence of a corps of five or six thousand men; the whole of which would have been made prisoners of war, had it been possible for the cavalry to cross the river sooner.—As it was, we took two pieces of cannon, and about 200 prisoners.

To-morrow I shall have the honor to send you the particulars of this affair, in which several regiments and several officers distinguished themselves.

I have ordered one column to march to Montabaur, and another to Thierdoff. I hope to-morrow to be able to join general Kleber, and I shall then endeavor to bring the enemy to a general engagement.

Greting and respect,

JOURDAN:

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the opening of the campaign, made a skilful diversion on the right bank of the Rhine, in order to prevent the Austrians from attempting an irruption into Lorraine and Alsace. The Austrians, in fact, abandoned all their positions in the Palatinate, and in the Bishopricks of Spire and Worms. Jourdan then ordered a retreat, to draw a great part of the Austrian forces to the Lower Rhine, while general Moreau crossed the Upper Rhine, and defeated them in Swabia. This plan was carried into effect.

Now that Moreau has justified the high opinion which was entertained of his skill, general Kleber has again advanced to the Sieg. Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine, between Coblenz and Andernach, in order to join him, and driven back the Austrians beyond the Lahn. The bridge of Newied is re-established.

They write from Toulon, that Aubert Dubayet, tired with waiting for the departure of the English Squadron, which continues to cruise incessantly before that port, has set off for Venice by land, whence he will proceed to Constantinople.

A letter from Rouen of the 2d July, states, that writs of arrest (*Mandats d'Amener*) were issued on the 1st against citizen Robert, editor of "The Observer," and citizen Lefebvre, the printer of that paper. Neither of them was to be found when the officers went to execute the writs.

LONDON, July 14.

The Paris Journal which we received by express yesterday morning, was the only one that had come to England.

The paper which we received, is entitled *Nouvelles Politiques*, one of the most respectable Journals published in Paris.

Of the victory obtained by the French on the 28th ult. at Renchen, the general result of the action only is mentioned in the message from the executive directory to the council of five hundred. They state the loss of the Austrians to have been 1200 prisoners, and ten pieces of cannon, and they make a quotation from general Moreau's letter, who says, their loss is enormous. With this vague account we must rest satisfied, till the accounts by the Hamburg mail reach us, or the French themselves choose to publish some more particular details of this action.

By a letter from Gen. Jourdan, of the 2d inst. it appears that he has effected a junction with Kleber; has recrossed the Rhine, and compelled the Austrians to fall back to the Lahn. It is attempted by the French Journalists, to ascribe the late retreat of general Kleber and Lefebvre, and the various defeats they experienced, to a premeditated scheme for drawing the attention of the Austrians to the Lower Rhine, with a view to facilitate the passage of that River at Strassburg, by the division of gen. Moreau, but it seems evident that, from a spirit of vanity they have been led, in this instance, to mistake the cause for the effect; for the immense loss sustained by that army, which were driven back to Dusseldorf, from the Lahn and the Sieg, could not be compensated by the reduction of Fort Kehl, and subsequent victory, which there was then a probability of gaining.

Letters from Italy, of the 20th and 21st of June, mention a successful Sally by the garrison of Mantua, who compelled the French to retire with considerable loss. On the borders of the Tyrol, a partial action took place, between the advanced posts, on the 27th, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 200 men.

The inhabitants of Carinthia, in imitation of their gallant neighbours, the natives of the Tyrol, have taken up arms to oppose the entrance of the French into their own country. No less than 24,000 volunteers have already enlisted; a part of whom have taken possession of the passes which lead to the territory of Venice.

An article from Vienna, of the 25th of June, states, that 150,000 recruits will be forthwith levied in the dominions of the provinces over which gen. Beaulieu has been appointed to preside.

Yesterday after our paper had been put to press, advices were received at the India-House, by the way of Buffora, which bring the important and agreeable intelligence of the capture of Colombo in the island of Ceylon by the British forces under the command of general Stuart. This event took place on the 15th of February last. The loss on our part was very inconsiderable. The treasure and public property, which will be shared by the captors, are very great, comprising three Dutch East-Indiamen, richly laden. The capture of Colombo completes the conquest of the island of Ceylon.

Preparations were making for an expedition against Batavia, and the Spice Islands.

The Pearl Merchantman, which brought the above interesting news to Buffora, left India on the 24th of March. The Arrogant, of 74 guns, and an armed ship, were in quest of some French frigates, which had made an unsuccessful attempt on Diu.

Advices have been received from the Mediterranean, which state, that commodore Nelson had very gallantly cut out of a port near the gulph of Spezzia, four French ships, laden with artillery and ordnance stores, destined for the siege of Mantua.

INSBRUCK, May 29

The following letter wrote by his Majesty the Emperor himself to her Royal High-

ness the Archduchess ELIZABETH, has been published in order to encourage the Tyrolians.

VIENNA, MAY 23.

Dearest Aunt,

I was very glad to be informed by you, of the good dispositions of the Tyrolians whose fidelity I never doubted of. I send as many reinforcements as I possibly can.—Every measure is taken to supply the province of Tyrol with grain and ammunition for the defence of the country. At this very moment I send you cannon also, and issue the orders that the peasants shall take up arms.

Dearest Aunt, I beg you, encourage those good people and assure them of my royal favour and satisfaction.

We may then hope with an entire confidence, that with the help of God, our dear native country will be saved, if, all united, we make every possible effort.

HIELDSHEIM, JUNE 22.

To the Congress convoked here by the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbattel, the following provinces and states have already sent deputies. Brandenburg, Brunwic-Hanover, Brunswick-Wolfenbattel; the duchies of Holstein (king of Denmark) Pomerania (king of Sweden) Mecklenburgh, and Arensburg; the bishopricks of Munster, Lubeck and Oldenburgh, Paderborn Hildesheim; the principalities of Waldeck and Pymont, the counties of Buckenburgh and Detmold. The Imperial cities of Bremen and Lubeck. Two deputies from the Prince Abbot of Corvey and two from Rheda. Many other deputies from different circles are daily expected. Those who are already assembled represent the whole circle of Lower Saxony, the greatest part of Westphalia and one half of the circle of Upper Saxony.

June 20.

The Prussian regiments who are ordered to protect the line of neutrality will pass through the bishoprick from this day to the 29th inst. They consist of the following regiments; Infantry, duke of Brunswick, prince Louis Ferdinand and the depot battalion of Wedel. Cavalry, carabino guards, cuirassier guards, and cuirassiers of Byren. The artillery commanded by colonel Huser.

BRUNSWICK, JUNE 14.

England has not the least part in the transactions which are preparing in the North of Germany. The Hanoverian troops, who form part of the corps of observation posted on the banks of the Weser, are under the orders of the Prussia commander in chief. This matter has been settled by the king of Prussia and the regency of Hanover. One of the objects of the Congress, which will soon be opened at Hildersheim, is to secure peace to the North of Germany, agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the French Republic and the court of Berlin, by virtue of which Prussia and all the provinces, whose neutrality shall be acknowledged under its meditation, will be secured against the dangers of war. The corps of combined troops now assembling is destined to enforce the plan lately concerted with the French government. It was therefore extremely ridiculous to suppose that the armaments in the North of the Germany might perhaps be directed against the French Republic who is a party in the whole plan and urged energetical measures for the maintenance of the neutrality in the North of the empire.

RATISBON, June 20.

The Empress of Russia has caused her Ambassador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German Empire the following import: