

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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## COLOGNE, Oct. 3.

THE following are the conditions of neutrality concluded at Neuwied on the 30th ult. between the French and Austrian generals.

1. The city of Neuwied, the castle and its appurtenances cannot be occupied by any troops, either French or Austrian.
2. The advanced posts of the respective corps shall be removed from each other, one hundred and fifty paces, viz. The French to count from the last house on the right side of the city, and the Austrians from the last house to the left of the city, and from the fence of the court garden.
3. In virtue of the present treaty, the French troops shall not attack the city nor the Austrian generals construct offensive or defensive works, which may damage the bridge on the Rhine.
4. There shall be a French and an Austrian officer established in the city, charged to answer for the infringement of this article.
5. The line of centres in the plain will be ruled according to military law and in a manner compatible with the position of the two corps of troops.
6. All the fortification works constructed in the city, shall be razed, under the inspection of the magistrate.
7. To avoid all species of misunderstanding it is mutually agreed, that no soldier, either French or Austrian, shall enter into the city, without an express permission from his chief. The established officers at Neuwied will take care to have this article executed. A duplicate of the present treaty has been delivered to the magistrate of Neuwied.

## PARIS, October 10.

The Dunkirk floating battery has perished in the harbour, by the explosion of the powder on board. A single man, out of fifty nine, who composed its crew, has alone been saved.

## OCTOBER 10. OFFICIAL NEWS.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Letter from Jourdan, General in Chief, to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated Dentz, 3d Vendemiaire, (Sept. 24.)

Infirmities, caused by the multiplied fatigues of the war, have obliged me to solicit my retreat. Accustomed to regard you as my children, you may judge of the regret which I feel in separating from you. You have been night and day the object of my solicitudes. Though absent, you will still be so. My soul, my heart, will follow you every where. One thing alone alleviates my sorrow on quitting you; it is, that I leave you in the hands of an experienced officer, whose virtues and whose talents presage the most happy success.

General Bournonville takes the provisional command of the army; seconded by the brave generals, by whom you have been so often conducted to victory. I shall learn with infinite pleasure, in my retreat, your glorious exploits. Preserve your esteem and friendship for me; I trust I merit them both; and pity me that I am obliged to be separated from you.

## JOURDAN.

Extract of a letter from gen. Bournonville, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Head-quarters Mulheim, 8 Vendemiaire (Sept. 30.)

The division (lately Marceau's) provisionally commanded by the general of brigade Hardy was attacked the day before yesterday by three columns of the enemy. One of the columns passed the Seltz and Siehegen Loch, and posted itself on the Plateau of Wurflatt; the second posted itself on Niderhalm, and the third on Oberender. The enemy has

been repulsed every where. One squadron of the 2d regiment of hussars, the 11th regiment of chasseurs, and the 6th of cavalry, distinguished themselves on the right by four charges, which forced the enemy to repass the Seltz. They have lost many men, and we have made 90 prisoners in this attack.

Captain Verrieret did wonders with two pieces of light artillery against 8 pieces of the enemy, two of which he dismounted. The 31st division of the Gendarmerie conducted themselves well in the centre; and the 108th grenadiers, the 55th demi-brigades, and the 9th light infantry did prodigies on the left. The enemy being harboured in the village of Nidder-Ingelheim, we have been obliged to set fire to it to dislodge them. The combat commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and did not end till the same hour in the evening. It was a warm one.

Yesterday evening about five o'clock the enemy presented themselves to the grand guard of the division General Lefebvre, and to the division of Championnet, and a cannonade took place. The enemy had twelve hundred horse, two battalions and six pieces of cannon. They had several wounded, two officers killed, and several prisoners. I suppose that they have taken this measure in order to discover a movement which I made at that moment.

## BOURNONVILLE.

### ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Milan, the 10th Vendemiaire, (Oct. 1.) 5th year.

After the battle of St. George we tried to draw Wurmser into a second engagement, in order to weaken his garrison by frequent engagements outside of the walls, we therefore took good care not to occupy the Seraglio, in hopes that he would draw upon the same. We continued only to occupy the bridge of Governolo in order to facilitate the passage of the Manicio.

On the fourth supplementary day the enemy went with 1500 men, cavalry, to Cartellecio. Our piquets fell back as they had been ordered. The enemy went no further: the 2d Vendemiaire they marched towards Governolo, following the right bank of the Minicio: after a very lively cannonade, and several charges by our infantry they were routed, and had eleven hundred taken prisoners, and five cannon with caissons completely fixed.

General Kilmaine, to whom I had given the command of the two divisions which besiege Mantua, remained in the same position until the 8th, hoping the enemy from a desire to obtain forage, would attempt a sally; but the enemy had encamped at the Chartruse before the gate of Pradella and at the Chancel before the gate of Creneft. General Kilmaine made his dispositions, and attacked the two different points which the enemy evacuated at his approach, after a slight fire of musketry of the rear guard.

The out posts of general Vaubois have encountered the Austrian division which is to defend Tyrol, and has taken 110 prisoners of the enemy.

## BUONAPARTE.

### COPY OF THE CAPITULATION,

Opened by the Austrians at Porto Legnano, and the reply of Angereau.

The Austrian garrison demands to march out freely with the honours of war.

Answer.—They shall, and be sent prisoners into France.

To preserve all the flags, cannon, and ammunition, waggons, horses, &c.

A. These must be delivered to the French army.

All the baggage and horses belonging to

the officers and privates.

A. These shall be given to them.  
To be conducted to the first Austrian post.  
A. The officers only upon their parole, shall be conducted whither they please. To be furnished during their march with victuals and forage. General Wurmser to be informed of its surrender only after its completion.

(Signed) FUCH.  
Commander of the garrison.

Porto Legnano, Sept. 13.

Head-quarters, Bois de St. Anne.  
(Signed) ANGEREAU.

## LETTER

Written to the Austrian Commander, in returning the Austrian Capitulation.

"I have received the conditions, Sir, upon which you offer to capitulate, and I send you my reply to each article. You will see that I do not abuse my advantages; but it is necessary I should tell you, that it is useless to quibble about it; what I offer is irrevocable. I wait your final answer half an hour at most.

(Signed) "ANGEREAU."  
(Counter-signed) "BERTHIER."

## LONDON.

The following is the speech of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons at the bar of the House of Lords, on presenting the bills of Supply of this present session, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the Royal assent:—

"I should feel a pride in repeating the sentiments of loyalty which direct the Commons in all their deliberations; but the bills of supply which they now offer, declare it more affectually than it is in the power of any language to express. We are a part of the empire; we will stand or fall with Britain; it is our repeated determined resolution, and this nation will exert all its powers, and will call forth all its resources, to support with her the common cause, to uphold the safety of the laws, the religion, and constitution, against the overthrow which the present unprovoked and unexampled war attempts to threaten them with. Peace is an object most devoutly to be wished, but an insecure peace is only a smothered war; for a lasting and honourable one (and none can be lasting that is not honourable) we look to the powerful impressions which the abundant resources of the empire, the vigour and his majesty's exertions, and the cordial co-operation of all his subjects, must make on the common enemy. We have, accordingly, with an unanimous voice, granted supplies to the utmost desire expressed by his majesty's ministers; and in doing so, we look back with great satisfaction on the energy, wisdom, and economy, with which the very liberal supplies of the last session have been administered under your excellency's government. The defence of the kingdom has had due attention paid to it. The spirit of insurrection has been vigorously suppressed wherever it appeared; and we have the strongest hope, from the vigilance, the firmness, and conciliating moderation, which have marked your excellency's conduct, since your arrival in this kingdom, that under the additional powers with which the laws of the session will have the armed magistracy, it will be totally and speedily subdued."

## NEW-YORK, November 21.

Captain Cobb, of the ship Hazard, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which he left the 9th of October, informs, that about the 20th of September the SPANISH FLEET, consisting of near 40 sail left that harbour, and with the intention, as was supposed of joining a FRENCH FLEET, in the Mediterranean. The British vessels remained still