

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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PARIS, June 18.

By the ship *Light Horse from Bristol*.
The King of Spain has published a Proclamation forbidding all tribunals, even inquisition itself, from constraining the French in their religious worship. In the same proclamation he declares that he will acknowledge as Frenchmen only those who shall wear the tri-coloured cockade. This order is dated the 17th of May.

The best informed men are of opinion that upon the point of being declared betwixt Spain and England.

The King of Naples has two envoys here, charged to treat for peace with the Directory. The Duke of Parma has two plenipotentiaries here on the same business.

Buonaparte has already sent seven millions of Genoi; ten millions more are yet to arrive. He has sent more than two millions to the army on the Rhine; that of Italy costs nothing to the Republic. Fatigued, after so many victories, which have been like so many rapid marches, he is now taking a little breath. We believe, however, he will not be long before he resumes his career.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the Corsican agents as having seized upon Balba, & taken the Viceroy Elliott. This news, however, is unconfirmed.

June 19.—The frigate *Republicaine*, Capt. LONIS and the corvette *Le Subtil*, Capt. VAN HANDE, returned to Flushing on the 8th inst. after a cruise of two decades in the English vessels, of which six were sunk. Among this number was an armed cutter, which carried dispatches from the English government. About 200 prisoners are made from the vessel.

We learn from Basle that the canton of Zurich has officially announced to our Ambassador Barthelomy, that all the Swiss Cantons have acknowledged the French Republic.

Head Quarters Montebauer, June 17.

I have the honour to inform you that what we foresaw, has happened. The enemy, after being recalled from the left to the right bank of the Rhine, almost the whole of their forces, the Archduke having increased his army by the corps from that of Wurmsler, had advanced to the Lahn with much more considerable forces than I could collect there; and profiting by their advantages in being able to move with greater expedition than I, they ascended the Upper Lahn, so that when I ordered the advanced guard to pass it on the 15th, by the river, General Lefebvre, who commanded it, was attacked by a strong corps. The brave General did not choose to retire without fighting, and a very brisk action ensued, of which I cannot yet give you the details. I will immediately send you a report of this engagement, in which the enemy, although sometimes stronger than General Lefebvre, lost more than he. Our loss may amount to 250 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The number of the last is very small, and we made a pretty good number. Four pieces of cannon remained in the possession of the enemy, who attacked the battery with incredible impetuosity; but who did not take them until after they had experienced several discharges of grape shot.

This event would not have prevented me from attacking the enemy this day, as the army had already received orders for that purpose, and I had not been informed that there were considerable forces on my left; I did not therefore think proper to risk the safety of the army, but ordered a retreat. General Kleber retires to Siegen, with one part of the army, and I retire to the left bank of the Rhine with the other.

I shall repair to-morrow to Coblenz where I will send you the particulars, and will acquaint you with the dispositions I have made. It is not possible for me to write to you at this length to day.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.
On the 25th inst. the French Ambassador, Verninac, made his entry and had his first

public audience of the Grand Signior. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp on the part of the minister, as well as that of the Ottoman Porte. The suit of the first day was very numerous and very richly dressed. He himself wore a coat superbly embroidered, a scarf of three colours in place of a girdle, a round hat with a scarf of silk fringed with gold, and feather of national colours; the hat was turned up in front with a loup and diamond button.

After having marched through the streets of the city of Constantinople, the escort was introduced into the gate, and admitted into the Divan. All the ceremonies and formalities used at the reception of Ambassadors, were then performed, and were followed by a splendid dinner. The Ambassador was afterwards admitted into the saloon of the throne, where the Grand Signior himself was. The Ambassador then pronounced his address, which was immediately interpreted by the Droguemen of the Porte;—whereupon the Grand Signior turned towards the Grand Vizir & directed him to answer, which this Minister did. The words pronounced to him in the Turkish language were translated into French by the Droguemen. The Ambassador then delivered credentials to him—Alem, who gave them to the Captain Pacha, who transmitted to the Grand Vizir, who laid them on the throne. The Ambassador with his suit then retired.

This audience was marked with some peculiar novelties. Among others, a detachment of troops embarked on board the two national frigates now in this port, followed the Ambassador until in the second court of the seraglio when with their bayonets fixed, they arranged themselves in order, and presented arms when the Grand Vizir and first officers of the Porte passed; and the music of the escort played through the streets of Constantinople.

MANHEIM, June 20.

The French attacked the entrenched camp before Mandenheim, with numerous forces, this morning. The first attack was made on the side of Mundach, at half past 5 o'clock, and at six their principal attack was directed against the extremity of the entrenched camp, between Rheingenheim and Mundenheim. The cannonade and musquetry was very terrible; and, after having sacrificed a great many people, they got possession of Rheingenheim. They also made several attacks towards Oggersheim, and the canal of Frankenthal, but were repulsed. At nine o'clock they appeared to direct their principal forces against three redoubts that are in the second line before Mundenheim; but the fire of Austrian batteries probably made them give up their object. At 10 o'clock we no longer heard the sound of cannon. It is now two in the afternoon, and all is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

THE Sun of July 11, contains Moreau's official dispatches to the Directory, dated Kehl, June 24, 25, by which it appears that he had effected the passage of the Rhine at Kehl, and established himself there. He concludes a long letter of detail by informing that the bridge between Kehl and the Isle of the Rhine was just completed, and that the remainder of his army was passing it.

The army of Italy had taken the castle of Urbino, Fort Ferrara, and Bologna, in Ferrara 114 pieces of cannon. The details of the above successes are given in letters from Buonaparte and Salicetti.

Paris accounts to the 18 July from the same paper mention that some disturbances had taken place, but that tranquility was restored. It was reported that the Pope had obtained a cessation of arms at the price of 50 millions of livres, pictures &c. &c.

Paris dates of the 3d July, mention that authentic letters announce a fresh victory gained by Moreau on the right side of the Rhine, and that the Emperor's cuirassiers were almost cut to pieces; that the flag of Mantua, is carried on by 60,000 men.—The King of Naples had

obtained a cessation of arms on condition of withdrawing his forces, land and naval from the coalition. L'Eclair of the 3d July says that the French had gained a signal victory, entered Fribourg in the Brisgaw; this appears to allude to the victory first mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported, that Prhegru had taken part of Moreau's army and was marching by Constance to cut off Braulieu, and enter the Tyrol by the way of Germany and shake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter dated Kehl, talks of shaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 25, mentions, that a courier from Inspruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schultz and advanced into the vallies of Frierter and Munster.

A Brussels head of July 1, states the Archduke Charles to be near Duffeldoff. The French were in possession of the citadel of Ancona before the 26th of June.

Paris dates of the 5th July, say, we have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona and Civita Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn, we took from the English shipping &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The Ministers of the King of Naples and the Pope had arrived at Paris.

Aug. 30. In the Aurora of Aug. 19, we already remarked that the retreat of the Republicans from the Lahn was not owing to the superiority of the Austrians, nor the consequence of a defeat; but a skilful manœuvre which ensured the most important advantages to the French. We have also maintained that the crowding of the Austrians in pursuit of Kleber's corps promised the most splendid successes to the Republicans, and that prudence commanded General Jourdan not to push forward towards Frankfort, before Moreau had crossed the Rhine, which we announced would be effected above Manheim.

All this is partly verified, and partly in such a train as not to admit the least doubt of its being speedily accomplished. The project of crossing the Rhine between Manheim and Landau, near Gambshheim and Keltsh, where the operation was least dangerous, failed owing to the accidental overflowing of the river.

NORFOLK, September 6.
SHIP ELIZA RECOVERED.

CAPTAIN Lambeth arrived here yesterday from New-York, informs that the ship *Eliza*, American property, from the Isle of May, with a cargo of salt, lately captured within three miles of the Capes, by the British frigate the *Thetis*, and insultingly kept under her guns in Hampton Road for six days, has been recovered by the Captain, and is now safe in New-York.—The ship it seems carried away her fore and main-topmasts, and put into the Hook to get others—Captain Husley of the *Eliza* had address enough to persuade the prize master to let him go up to New-York in company to buy the spars, and returned with 8 or 10 of his brother Yankee Captains, and conveyed his own ship up to the city. Now if the *Eliza*, an American vessel, was a lawful prize, no doubt Captain Cochrane will institute a claim, which our government it is said must grant, by giving up the vessel again. Was there ever, good God, such a powerful nation as ours! Come hither, strangers, be assured of Liberty, Equality, and above all things, of—Protection.