

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EDMONTON: PRINTED BY HENRY WILLS, JOINT PRINTER TO THE STATE WITH A. HODGE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1796.

NUMB. 567. 3

VOL. XI.

ASSASSINATION of LOUIS XVIII.

The following are the interesting particulars of an attempt to assassinate the present King of France.

THIS unfortunate Personage having quitted the army of Conde, repaired to a small town of Villinguin.—Hearing of the continued distress of the Austrian troops, he retired to Dillingen, a small town near the Danube, belonging to the Elector of Bavaria. In this place, accompanied only by two persons, his Majesty intended to reside a few days, and thence proceed to Saxony, where he might find an asylum, and wait the arrival of his brave companions.

On the 19th of July, the King, after having been busily employed in giving directions to the Count d'Avary concerning his journey, being much fatigued and heated, placed himself in an open window.

It was then about ten o'clock in the evening. The Duke de Fleury, was near the King, and the Duc de Guiche at another window. The moon shone, but not on that side of the street; and the lights which were in the room served to show where the King's head was. It had not been an minute there, when a musket was discharged with a loud report from an opposite gangway. The ball hit the King in the forehead, went flanting off against the wall, and then fell on the floor.

The movement which the King made, the Duc de Fleury gave a shriek. The Duc de Guiche and the Count D'Avary returning to their chambers, beholding the blood flow from his Majesty, thought that their worst but unfortunate matter was mortally wounded.

The King, however, fearful of their apprehensions of danger, quickly observed—"Is nothing! nothing! nothing at all!" "You see," added he, "I can stand, though the wound is in the head!"

There were no surgeon in the town, and the King's own surgeon had not arrived from Lin. It was necessary, however, to stem the bleeding, and cut the hair, to be able to form judgment of the depth of the wound. This was performed by the three pale, trembling, and afflicted noblemen, who had far less courage and presence of mind than their Royal Master, to whose words they were deaf, thinking that his life was departing with his precious blood.

At the end of a few minutes the King fainted, when the attendants perceived that the wound was deep and dangerous: and nothing but the cool reasoning of the King himself could have afforded consolation.

At last a surgeon of the town arrived, who dressed the wound. His Majesty's own surgeon appeared the next day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the following was issued

THE BULLETIN OF HEALTH.

The ball which hit his Majesty in the forehead, described a sort of semicircle, of about the breadth of four fingers, with an five or six lines (one third or half an inch) from the Sacro Frontale. The Pericranium has been slightly grazed. Hitherto there has been no fever; and there are great hopes that the issue will be favourable.

(Signed) COLON,

"Surgeon to the King"

"The King of France during this dilemma, was an example of mildness, humanity, and resignation. He displayed the utmost tenderness to his attendants—and the utmost indifference to his own state. When the Duc de Guiche exclaimed,—"Oh! my matter! if the wretch had hit one hair's breadth lower!"—"Well, my friend, and what then?" (said his Majesty, coolly) "the King of France would be Charles X." (in allusion to his royal brother.)

The magistrates of the town of Dallen conducted themselves with much propriety. They gave every assistance requisite, and made every exertion to discover the assassin, who is supposed to have been a stranger. The mon-

ster has made his escape, and left no indication of his route.

"As he probably concluded that he had completed the murder, he may be gone to receive the reward of his infamy. On the 21st was published the following Bulletin of Health:—"The suppuration is begun, and the King is not fatigued by it."

"COLON."

FRANKFORT, July 19.

THE fate of this city is at length decided and the French are masters of it. I will give the details of what passed during and since the bombardment. After the Arch-duke Charles had quitted the Lower Rhine, to proceed to the Upper Rhine, after the abandonment of the position of Friedberg, General Wartenleben received orders to occupy the post of Bergen, and to maintain himself in it until the main body of the army had entirely passed the Mein; but fearing that he should be turned by the French who might proceed from Friedberg to Hannau, Wartenleben thought proper not to obey the order and retired also beyond the Mein towards Neulienbourg, after having thrown 400 men into Frankfort, whose defence might prevent his retreat.

On the 12th at five to the evening, the troops showed themselves near the city.—The batteries of the ramparts fired a few shots, to which the besiegers replied from their howitzers. A short time afterwards the city was summoned; the commandant refused. A second summons followed the first—similar refusal on the part of the commandant.

The bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; several parts of the city were set fire to, and many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds.

The alarm depicted on the countenances of the citizens wandering through the streets, and the dispositions of defence which the Austrians continued to make, formed a striking and terrible scene. At 3 o'clock the firing ceased; and one deputation of the magistrates went to General Wartenleben, while another deputation proceeded to General Jourdan; the former was solicited to capitulate; and the latter to spare the city.—General Wartenleben was inflexible; but General Jourdan, on the contrary, received the deputies with great politeness, and testified his regret at being forced to have recourse to such disastrous measures.

The capitulation did not take place, and the alarms, of the inhabitants became only deeper and better founded, the commandant resolved to defend the city to the last extremity, and prepared fire engines in all parts.

The next day at 11 at night, the French recommenced the bombardment from 3 batteries, which they had between the gate of Echelheim and All Saints. A shower of balls destroyed the buildings that were in the direction of the batteries, and the flames burst forth in several parts. We should have been buried under the ruins of the buildings, if humanity had not induced the French themselves to suspend the bombardment. The French General Kieber carried even his generosity so far to send three fire engines which he had taken in the environs, with 120 men without arms, in order to assist in extinguishing the fire; but they were not suffered to enter the city.

At length General Wartenleben suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and asked leave to surrender; and the next day, the 4th, the capitulation was signed at Bornheim by General Brady and General Kleber.

The number of the houses burnt is 150; among them is a bake house, the house of a Prussian Capt. where there was merchandize worth several thousands. The post-office and the Prince of Tour and Taxis's palace suffered much.

The conduct of the French, since their entrance into Frankfort, has completely contradicted the idea of implacable hatred which they seem to have vowed against us. The garrison is 1200 strong, the soldiers of the city and burghers have been dismissed.

Bonnard, General of the division of reserve, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the magistrates of the city of Frankfort.

Head Quarters, Frankfort, July 9.

I give you advice, gentleman, that in consequence of the will of the General in Chief, Jourdan, you will have no requisitions to fulfil beyond those signed by the Commissary in Chief of the said army.

I inform you also, that no body will force you to receive mandates—good will shall be the rule of all our operations.

(Signed) BONNARD.

PROCLAMATION

Of the city of Frankfort, at present occupied by the imperial troops, between M. the Baron de Brady, Colonel in the Emperor's service, invested with powers by the count de Wartenleben, General of artillery, commander of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine; and the general of division, Kieber, commander of the left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, authorized by the General in Chief Jourdan, signed at Bornheim, 26th M. Moor, 4th year of the French Republic.

ART. I. Dating from the moment of the signature of the conditions here announced, there shall be an armistice of 48 hours between the two Imperial and French armies upon the two banks of the Kentz, which shall serve for a line of demarcation, and from its source in the Mein, to the source of the Mein in the Rhine—Granted.

ART. II. At the expiration of the forty eight hours, the General of Artillery, count de Wartenleben shall withdraw the imperial troops from the city of Frankfort, and shall convey them to the left bank of the Mein.

REP. At the expiration of the forty eight hours the troops of the Republic shall immediately take possession of the gates of Sachsenhausen, which shall not be given up until the rear of the Austrian column shall have entirely quitted the city.

ART. III. The garrison at present in Frankfort shall carry with its artillery and ammunition, they shall go out with their arms and baggage—Rep. Granted.

ART. IV. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected and secured; no punishment shall be inflicted, no reproach shall be made to the inhabitants for their conduct in former periods—Rep. The inhabitants shall rely upon this reposed on French generosity, the sentiments of which they will find in the proclamation of the General in Chief, Jourdan to the inhabitants of the Right Bank of the Rhine; a proclamation of which Colonel Brady will be pleased to distribute some copies to the inhabitants.

The capitulation was signed by the two parties at seven in the morning of the above-mentioned day.

(Signed)

The Baron de BRADY,
Col. of the regiment of Murray
KLEBER,
Commander of the left wing
of the Sambre and Meuse army
Conformable to the original.
PAJOL,
Aid-de Camp to General KLEBER.

BOLOGNA, June 25.

On the 19th inst. about ten in the morning, it was that the French, under the command of General Angerou, entered this city. A corps, consisting of 2000 men, took possession of the town and garrison, in the name of the French Republic. The army were encamped at the distance of one mile.—Bonaparte and Silicetti arrived next day, and dismissed the papal garrison.

Bonaparte, after a severe reprimand for having ordered a young Piedmontese to be put to death on a charge of revolutionary principles, apprised the Cardinal Legate, M. V. de Cessi de V. (i), that his services could be dispensed with, and ordered him to depart for Rome.