

STATE GAZETTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

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LONDON, Sept. 9. PROSPECT OF PEACE.

THE indirect attempt of ministers to negotiate with the French Republic, having failed, we are happy to hear, that waving every little petty consideration of etiquette on a subject so seriously momentous, they have, with much wisdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the question of WAR or PEACE, in the most fair, open, and honourable manner, unaided, or rather unembarrassed, by the intervention of any other power. Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enabled that gentleman to ascertain at least one very material and important fact, viz. "That the French government had not the least objection to treat with this country—but that for the purpose of supporting their constitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample consolidation of the Republic, any proposition the British cabinet might have to make on the subject of PEACE, must be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the Directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation, the cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question, and, after considerable debate, it was at length decided, that an accredited agent should be sent immediately to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negotiation with the Executive Directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our Ministers are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe. Those terms are already drawn up.—We are well assured they have been directed by sincerity, and that they are at once so liberal, wise, and honourable, as to afford the most rational ground of hope, that they cannot fail to produce the most favourable impression, not only upon the members of the French government, but upon the French nation at large, especially when it is considered, that the Executive Directory, (owing to the present ruinous state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their armies, independent of the recent check which they have experienced in Germany) must be as anxious to bring the war to a speedy termination, as either of the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions we are not correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us, from a quarter of the greatest respectability, that the grand basis of the proposed negotiation is likely to be; a restoration of all our conquests in the West-Indies, during the present war, and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

The bank has lately refused to discount the bills of some of the most respectable houses in the city.

September 27.

BUONAPARTE, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Trent, 20th Fructidor, September 6.

Citizen Directors,

THE division of General Massena passed the Adige on the 16th Fructidor, Sept. 2, at the bridge of Golo; following the great Tyrol road, it arrived at Ala on the 17th (Sept. 3).

The same day at two in the afternoon, our cavalry cut to pieces the enemy's advanced posts, and took 4 horses from them. General Angere's division set out from Verona at the same time, and proceeded to the heights, which separate the States of Venice from the Tyrol.

The division of General Vaubois set out at the same time from Sield. At the left of

the Lake di Garda, his advanced guard arrived at Torgotte, where it was joined by the brigade of General Gureuse, which embarked at Seto at the Lake di Garda; its advanced guard commanded by General St Hulaire, beat the enemy at the bridge of Sarca, and took 50 prisoners. On the 17th at night General Pigeon commanding the light Infantry of General Massena's division gave me advice that the enemy possessed the village of Soravale in force; he instantly received and executed the order of attack, the enemy were forced, and lost 300 prisoners.

On the 18th at day break, we were in front of each other. The division of the enemy guarded the impregnable defiles of Marco; another division beyond the Adige, occupied the entrenched camp of Mori. General Pigeon, with a part of the light Infantry, gained the heights of the left of Marco. Adjutant-General Sorneret at the head of the 18th demi-brigade of light infantry, attacked the enemy by rifle firing. General Vitor, in a close column, penetrated by the high road; the resistance of the enemy was long and bloody, at the same instant General Vaubois attacked the entrenched camp of Mori, after two hours vigorous fighting, the enemy every where fell back.

Citizen Marbois, my Aid de camp, carried to General Dubois the orders to advance with the first regt. of hussars, and pursue the enemy; the General put himself at the head of the regt. and decided the affair, but he received three balls in his body, which wounded him mortally. One of his Aid de camps was killed at his side. I found a few moments after the General dying—"I die for the Republic let me have time to know whether the victory is complete." He immediately expired.

The enemy retreated to Roveredo. I ordered General Rimpont to pass between the town and the Adige. General Vitor in the mean time entered the great street.—The enemy fell back, having left a great quantity of dead and prisoners. In the interim General Vaubois forced the entrenched camp at Mori, and pursued the enemy on the other bank of the Adige. It was at one o'clock P. M. The enemy beaten every where profited of the difficulties of the country, made head against us at all the defiles, and effected their retreat to Trent. We have yet taken but 3 pieces of cannon and 1000 prisoners.

General Massena rallied all the demi brigades, and gave a moment's repose to his division—in the mean time we reconnoitred with two squadrons of cavalry the movements of the enemy; they rallied in front of Cistano to cover Trent, and give time to the head-quarters to evacuate that city. If they have been beaten the whole day, they have before Calliano an impregnable position. The Adige nearly reaches the mountains and forms a defile only 40 toises broad, closed by a village, a castle on an eminence and a strong wall which joins the Adige to the mountains, and where the enemy had placed their artillery. Fresh dispositions were necessary. General Domartins advanced with eight pieces of light artillery to commence the cannonade; he found a good position from whence he was enabled to command the defile.

General Pigeon passed with the light infantry to the right: 300 riflemen penetrated to the banks of the Adige, to commence a firing, and three demi brigades in a close column, and by battalions, with their arms fixed, passed the defile; the enemy, overwhelmed by the sharp fire of the artillery, and the courage of the riflemen, could not sustain the mass of our columns, and abandoned the entrance of the defile; terror pervaded the whole line. Our cavalry pursued them.

Citizen Marbois, my Aid de Camp, at the head of 50 hussars, wished to gain their van, and stop the whole enemy's column; he penetrated through it, and was himself surrounded, thrown on the ground, and wounded; a part of the enemy's corps marched over his body; he has received many wounds, but none are mortal. The chief of brigade of the first

regiment of hussars is killed. Citizen Boissiere, seeing two pieces of cannon about to be carried off, darted after them with six guides, and took them.

Six or seven thousand prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 40 waggons, 7 standards such is the fruit of the battle of Roveredo, one of the most brilliant of the campaign. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable.

On the 19th (Sept. 5) at eight in the morning, General Massena entered Trent; Wurmsler quitted that city the evening before, to take refuge on the side of Bassano. General Vaubois with his division, is pursuing the enemy;—their rear guard was intrenched at Lovis behind the river Lenno, and guarded the passage of the bridge, which it was necessary to pass General Dillemeigne not without much trouble, passed under the fire of the enemy intrenched in the village at the head of the 25th demi-brigade. General Murat passed at the head of a detachment of chasseurs, to pursue the enemy. Adj. Gen. Leclere with three chasseurs, & citizen Devoux had turned the enemy & advanced half a league. The enemy's cavalry having themselves at full gallop, were all at once checked. Adjutant General Leclere is slightly wounded.

The enemy attempted to open a passage; but the 12 carbineers, seconded by three chasseurs, crossed their bayonets, and formed an impregnable rampart. Night was advancing, 100 were killed, and 3 or 400 men were made prisoners, a standard of the regiment of Wurmsler was taken.

You may expect soon a battle more bloody and more decisive.

(Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyrolese.
Head Quarters at Bressan, 13th Fructidor, August 30.

You solicit the protection of the French army. At you expect it you must show yourselves worthy of it. Since the majority of you is well disposed, compel the few malcontents who are among you to be peaceable. Their outrageous conduct has a tendency to bring upon their country the calamities of war.

The superiority of the French arms is now manifest. The Emperor's Ministers, bought by English gold, betray that country. This unfortunate Prince commits an error in every measure he adopts.

You wish for peace! The French are fighting for that object. We march upon your territory for the express purpose of obliging the Court of Vienna to accede to the prayer of desolated Europe, and to listen to the entreaties of her people; we come not here with a view of extending our dominions. Nature has pointed out the limits of France by the intersection of the Alps and the Rhine, in the same manner as she has placed the Tyrolese as a line of demarcation for the House of Austria.

Tyroleans! whatever your past conduct may have been, return to your habitations; abandon the colours which have been so often disgraced, and which you are unable to defend.

The conquerors of the Alps and of Italy are not now opposed to an host of enemies. They are in pursuit of a few victims whom the generosity of my country commands me to spare.

We are formidable in battle, but we are the friends of those who give us an hospitable reception.

The religion, the customs, and the property of the communes, who submit, shall be respected.

The communes, whose Tyrolese inhabitants have not returned on our arrival, shall be burnt; the inhabitants taken as hostages and sent to France.

When a commune has submitted, the Syndics shall be bound to deliver, in one hour after, a list of the inhabitants who are in the pay of the Emperor, and if they should help with the Tyrolese inhabitants their houses