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From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.  
Whitehall, February 27, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the right honourable Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Fishguard, Friday, February 24.

My Lord,

In consequence of having received information on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, that three large ships of war, and a lugger, had anchored in a small Roadstead, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Carignan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to this place. I soon gained positive intelligence that they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the second in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose to your Grace, together with my answer; in consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force; it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger got under way yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the officers and men I had the honour to command, will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time, to give you every information upon this subject.

The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all this, throughout this country, is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose, 5th year of the Republic.

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, rendered it unnecessary to attempt any military operation as they would only to blood shed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and, in the meantime, hostilities shall cease.

Salut and respect,

TATE, chief de brigade.

To the officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Fishguard, February 23, 1797.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short or your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I am fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will excite you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy, whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by 12 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without opposition.

CAWDOR.

To the officer commanding the French troops.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The General in Chief to the Directory.

Head Quarters at Faenza, 15th Pluviose, Feb. 3.

I GAVE you an account yesterday of the arrival of our troops at Trente. Gen. Joubert arrived in this town, immediately sent them in pursuit of the enemy.

General Vial at the head of the light infantry, occupied the line of Lawis; the fragments of the Austrian army were on the other side. General Vial passed the Lawis on foot at the head of the 29th demi-brigade, pushed the enemy quite to St. Michael, made 800 of them prisoners, and strewed the ground with the dead. The junction of Generals Massena and Joubert is effected, and the last occupies the line upon the Lawis, which covers Trent.

The Aid de-Camp Lambert, and Adjutant Camillion, particularly distinguished themselves.

I am engaged in demonstrating the generosity of the French, as it respects Wurmler, a General of 70 years of age, to whom fortune has been, this campaign, extremely cruel; but who has not ceased to exhibit a countenance and courage which will be recorded in history. Surrounded on every side after the battle of Bassano, losing, at one stroke a part of Tyrol and his army, he dared to hope to find a safe retreat in Mantua; which was the distance of four or five days March, to pass the Adige, to beat in one of our advanced posts at Cerca, to traverse the Molinella, and arrived at Mantua.

Shut up in this town, he has made two or three sorties, all of which have been unfortunate, notwithstanding he was at their head; but besides insurmountable obstacles which our lines presented to him, he had no soldiers to second his views, but such as were discouraged by defeats, and weakened by the petulant diseases of Mantua. Those who are constantly endeavouring to calumniate the unfortunate, will not fail to persecute Wurmler.

General Surrier and General Wurmler were to have a conference yesterday, to fix the day of capitulation, and agree upon the differences between the proposed, and the accorded articles.

The division of General Victor spent the 13th at Inola, the first town of the papal states. The army of his holiness had broken down the bridge, and was withdrawn with the greatest care to the river Senio, which they had lined with cannon. General Laine, commanding the advanced guard, perceiving the enemy began to cannonade him, immediately ordered the legion of Lombardy to attack the papal tirailleurs. The chief of brigade, Lahoz, commanding the legion of Lombardy, having united his grenadiers, and forming them into a close column with fixed bayonets, in order to carry the enemy's batteries, and not having yet been used to battle, covered themselves with glory; they took 14 pieces of cannon under the fire of 3 or 4000 men, entrenched during the combat, a number of priests with a crucifix in their hands, preaching to the unfortunate troops. We have taken 14 pieces of cannon, 3 standards, 1000 prisoners, and killed 4 or 500 men. The chief of brigade Lahoz, was slightly wounded. We had 40 men killed and wounded. Our troops immediately approached Faenza, and found the gates shut, and the bells sounding the tocsin; the populace bewildered, pretended to defend the gates. All the chiefs, and especially the bishops had run off. Two or three discharges from our cannon, broke open the gates, and our troops entered with a quick step. The laws of war would have authorized this unfortunate city to be abandoned to pillage; but how can one resolve to punish thus severely a whole city for the crimes of a few priests?

I sent 50 officers whom we made prisoners to go and inform them of the danger such proceedings exposed them to.

This morning I assembled all the monks and priests and recalled to their minds the principles of the gospel, and having employed all the influence of reason and the necessity to induce them to conduct themselves properly, and they appear to be well disposed to good principles. I have sent to Ravenna, General Camaldolo,

to enlighten that city to avoid the misfortunes attendant upon their continuing to be deaf to our demands, I have sent to Cezenna, father Don Ignazio, head of the Benedictines.

General Victor continued his route yesterday, and made himself master of Sorly. This day I have given him orders to go to Cezenna. I have sent you different papers, which will convince Europe of the folly of those who conduct the court of Rome. Herewith you will find two other publications, which will convince you of the proceedings of those gentry. It is deplorable to think that this blindness should cost so much blood to these poor people, innocent victims at all times of the theologians. A number of Priests and Capuchins, who were preaching in the Catholic army were killed on the field of battle.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

R O M E, January 15.

THERE was yesterday a convention of the states held here, in order to discuss the propositions for peace made by the French Republic, which were almost unanimously rejected. Cardinal Antici, the only member of sacred college who entertains just political opinions, dared to investigate the consequences of a rupture. Others have been of opinion that no proposition should be listened to, till the French consented to restore to their ancient form of government the two Republicanized states.

The departure of the French Minister is looked upon as an event soon likely to take place; and it is even said, that the Secretary of State had orders to signify to him that the government could no longer ensure her safety, and to advise him to quit Rome. The departure of the Minister is to be followed by a proclamation for a religious war, for which the briefs and manifestoes are all ready. The union subsisting between the Minister and the Marquis Del Vasto, Ambassador extraordinary from the King of Naples, makes us suppose that the French insist on the cession of Benevent and Pont Corvo, and that by a secret article with the King of Naples, they are to be surrendered to him.

M I L A N, Feb. 3.

WE shall not be long without enjoying the fruits of the famous victories lately gained at Rivoli and St. George. Mantua is on the point of surrendering; and the news which arrived yesterday from the head quarters of the division forming the blockade leave us no room to doubt, that in four or five days this palladium of Italy will be in our power.

We learn by letters from Roverbella (the place where General Surrier, the commander of the blockade, is stationed) that General Wurmler has sent a flag of truce, empowered to propose a surrender of the place and of the citadel, on condition of being permitted to retire with his garrison into Germany, and under a promise of not serving against the Republic for a year.

General Buonaparte, to whom Surrier transmitted these propositions, has returned for answer, that he will receive no other capitulation, than that which shall be made at discretion. When this answer was reported to Marshal Wurmler, he determined to send a second flag of truce, to propose terms more conformable to those of the French General.

We every instant expect the return of the courier who is to inform us of the end of these parties, and of the entry of Republican troops into this fortress. We are preparing here to celebrate this victory in a manner worthy of its importance, and of the effect which it is likely to have on the terms of the peace which must ultimately be made.

Angereau is at present at Treviso.—It is probable that in about fifteen days the French will be masters of Trieste.

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JUST RECEIVED  
From Cadix, and for SALE by the Subscriber, a quantity of  
SALT and SHERRY WINE.  
JOHN LITTLE.