

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. XL.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1796

[No. 567.]

Foreign Intelligence.

Military Peace Establishment of France.
THE Executive Directory, in obedience to the orders of the Council of Five Hundred, lately sent a message to the Council, on the number of troops necessary to be kept up in time of peace.

In this message the Directors take an enlarged view of their former military establishment, comparing it with what it is to be in future. They admit, as so many weak points that they have suffered much from their inferiority in point of cavalry, an augmentation of which beyond the former peace establishment they consider as indispensable.

Their flying artillery, which has contributed so much to their success, they state to be as yet far removed from perfection. It is necessary, they say, both from the analogy which it bears to the impetuosity of the French character, and from its adoption by the enemy, that every attention should be paid to its improvement.

Their fortified places, they add also, have been suffered, under the old regime, to fall into decay, and yet they have often saved France, as in the instances were they so happily retarded the enemy at Thionville, Lille, Dunkirk, Mabeuge, Landau, Cambrai, and Perpignan. To repair these completely, they therefore consider as the least expensive mode of preventing future wars.

The new establishment of the army, however, they are of opinion, may be lowered considerably beneath the former standard, and for these reasons.

1. The addition of territory does not very sensibly add to the opening of the frontier, and the new frontier, is more easy to defend.

2. The suppression of the privileged corps, and the abolition of useless places, will reduce very considerably the annual expence.

3. Twenty five thousand men, to be maintained by the Batavian Republic, will answer the double purpose, they say, of protecting their territory and defending our northern frontier, without adding to the expenses of that ally.

In fine, considering, that in a Republican state every man is born a soldier, and that of the whole mass every person can be successively opposed to the force of an enemy, the Directory is of opinion, that the peace establishment of the army may with safety be reduced to 170,000 men, not including the troops of Holland.

The maintenance of this force they estimate at 100 millions of livres. But in this annual expence is comprised the augmentation of the cavalry, the improvement of the light artillery, and the repair of the fortified places.

This force and this expence are arranged according to the following estimate:

	Mens.	Livres.
Infantry	100,000	35,000,000
Horse	40,000	30,000,000
Artillery & Engin's	16,000	20,000,000
Genl's Armes	6,000	6,000,000
Veterans	5,000	2,000,000
Guards of the Legislative Bodies and the Directory,	2,000	2,000,000
Staff, Commandants, and Commissaries of war,	1,000	3,000,000
Allowances		1,000,000
Military Police and Instruction,		1,000,000

170,000 100,000,000
This is offered as the minimum of the peace establishment. The Directors recommend, however, an addition of 20 millions to be expended in perfecting the military art. They add, that the state owes much to its defenders, and that many years must elapse before they can expect to arrive at an habitual peace.

To meet these exigencies, they propose a gradual diminution as follows:

1st year after peace	150 millions
2d ditto	140 ditto
3d ditto	130 ditto
4th ditto	120 ditto

They state, in the conclusion, that the army of Italy, which was at first of great expence to the republic, now is abundantly provided, and even sends supplies to the treasury. It is the same with the armies in Germany. These successes, they infer, without any doubt, must soon be crowned by the attainment of an honorable peace.

Army of Italy.

Bonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyrol.

Head-Quarters at Brescia, 13th Fructidor, August 30.

"You solicit the protection of the French army. If 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. That 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 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 same manner as she has placed the Tyrol 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 Tyrolean 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 side with the Tyrolean inhabitants their houses shall be immediately burnt, and their relations arrested and sent as hostages to France.

"The Tyroleans who shall co-operate with the free inhabitants, and are taken with arms in their hands, shall be instantly shot.

"The generals of division are charged with the strictest execution of this arrest.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

"The above is an authentic copy.

(Signed) "A. BERTHIER,
General of Division, &c."

Military operations in Germany.

BRUSSELS, 28 Fructidor, Sept. 14.

The Sambre and Meuse army, under the command of General Jourdan, is not retir-

ing to Frankfurt, as was said; it has, on the contrary, advanced in front of Schweinfurt, on the news of archduke Charles having withdrawn his troops to oppose General Moreau.

TOULON, August 29.

Two thousand sailors have arrived in this port. A great number more are on their voyage, and are expected to arrive every moment.

Since the last success of the French, the speedy establishment of the republic of Lombardy or Italy is spoken of with great confidence. Its limits on the side of Germany are mentioned to be the Italian Tyrol, the inhabitants of which have never lived on good terms with those of the German Tyrol.

The minister Faypout yesterday set out with two secretaries for Turin, from whence he proceeds to the head-quarters. Some say it is in order to engage the king of Sardinia to declare against the Emperor—others, that it is to demand new pledges of his good faith, to put it out of his power to commit a violation.

September 1.

The following is a statement of the naval forces in this harbour, extracted from the *Moniteur*.

In the Roads.		Guns.	
L'Orient,	100	L'Aquillon,	74
Le Tonnant,	90	Le Mercure,	74
Le Formidable,	74	Le Genereux,	74
Le Tyrannicide,	74	L'Heureux,	74
Le Gemmappe,	74	Le Timoleon,	74
Le Mont Blanc,	74	Le Jean Jacques	74
		Rouffean,	

In the Harbour.

Four ships of the line, three of which are old ones, and the superb William Tell, of 90 guns, now on the stocks.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Accounts from Manilla mention that an embargo had been laid there upon rice and all sorts of grain. The Government there, having received advices of the pacification between Spain and France, were apprehensive that measure might lead to a rupture between Great Britain and Spain; an event that would necessarily involve their respective colonies in hostility, in which case Leuconia, and the whole of the Philippine Islands, would probably experience a change of Masters.

Two Spanish frigates had arrived at Manilla, to protect the trade of their Islands, and to give convoy to the valuable ships passing between Acapulco and the Philippines.

The Princess Elizabeth packet boat has arrived at Falmouth from Corunna in five days but without a mail. When she reached Corunna, which was on the 3d of Sept. she found that an embargo had been laid on all English vessels.—The Dutchess of York and Princess of Brunswick packets, being there had their rudders taken from them; they were returned on the 4th. The Grimaldi Spanish packet boat sailed the same afternoon at 6 o'clock with the mails that are now due, and two King's messengers. At 8 o'clock the same evening the Princess Elizabeth received on board a letter from Mr. Jardine, the British Consul directed to Lord Grenville, accordingly with which orders, she immediately got under weigh, though with considerable difficulty, the wind being unfavourable.

All this it must be confessed, wears a very hostile appearance. A few days must certainly determine the conduct our Cabinet means to follow, under all the circumstances of the case. It is a curious fact, that ever since the accession of George I. to the throne of these realms; or rather since the Duke of Berry,