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Continuation of late
Foreign Intelligence.

M I L A N, May 9.

Head-Quarters, Albenga, May 5.

In order to increase the distress of the enemy, closely blockaded in Genoa, and to oblige him to concentrate still more his pickets placed outside of the ramparts, in fine to permit no rest to his troops worn down by fatigue, I ordered several small columns to attack on the 23d, the enemy's detachment posted in the *post-vera* and the Valley of *Albenga*. This caused considerable alarm in Genoa.

The bravery of our volunteers soon brought on them the fire of all the batteries; but although many of them had penetrated near to the bastions, our loss was not considerable. Four pieces of cannon taken on the Pont de Carnigliano and 200 prisoners, were the price of the valour of the regiments of Spleny and Nadafly.

The enemy has since been daily warried in this way by Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, to whom I have entrusted the command of the blockade, in order that I might hasten to Savona with the brigade de Lattermann, to join the corps of Field Marshal Lieut. Elfpitz. I arrived on the 27th April at Borgo di Legine, and I made arrangements to attack on the following morning the position of St. Pains, beyond cappra Zoppa.

Field Marshal Lieut. Kaim has orders to advance with a column by the mountains towards Torre di Melegno and Calizzano.

General Lattermann was at the same time to attack Borgo Finale and Saint Pantalone. Major General Gorupp, posted in the environs of Ceva, and who had been reinforced by F. M. L. Kaim, was directed to commence operations in the environs of St. Bernardo.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim was to make on his side a vigorous attack on the Coid de Tende. Intimidated by these movements, the enemy abandoned, without making the least resistance, this so highly advantageous position; and on the 30th of April he took that of St. Spirito, continuing to occupy Loano, Castillaro and Roca Bardena. The same day, removed my head-quarters to Finale.

The column which had taken the route of the mountains, advanced by Sept Pains on Monte Calvo or Monte Zuovo, and those by Bardinetto towards Roca Bardena. General Gorupp also marched from St. Bernardo, toward Monte Gal. He made a junction at Pietra with General Lattermann, who had advanced along the coast towards Bersi.

On the 1st of May, Major-General Lattermann attacked the post of Loano, which was in possession of the enemy. A squadron of the 5th regiment of hussars, commanded by Captain Gavenda, fell upon the enemy who had descended from the heights into a small plain, took 10 officers and 200 soldiers, and forced them to retreat precipitately towards Borghetto, a place which the enemy fortified with great care.

On the 2d of May, I established my head-quarters at Pietra, waiting the progress of the column of the mountains. This column on the 23d and yesterday took possession of Monte Gal and of Roca Babana, besides forcing the enemy to abandon the singularly advantageous position of St. Spirito. The enemy fled with the greatest precipitation to Roca Cuiaria, from thence by Albenga to Alaffio, constantly pursued by the cavalry. The cavalry fell upon the rear guard of the enemy, near Albenga. Seven officers and 107 soldiers

are already brought in, taken at that place. The enemy has destroyed at Albenga a depot of artillery, with its laboratory; however, we, in return, have got possession of a considerable powder magazine, as well as twenty pieces of cannon at Alaffio. I have caused then the enemy to be pursued towards Languaglia by small divisions, and I have ordered the brigade of Lattermann to take a position near Alaffio. In the mean time I shall wait till I hear of the corps of the mountains, who arrived yesterday at Roca Cuiario and Nallino, and from thence to Castel-Bianco.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott announces to me the agreeable intelligence that he has repulsed a column of the enemy, which made a sortie from Genoa near Coronato. On this occasion he made 14 officers and 300 soldiers prisoners. Our loss in this affair, as well as in the above mentioned action, is very considerable. Too much cannot be said of the bravery and constancy of the troops. Gen. Ott particularly notices the courageous conduct of Lieut. Juchenitz of Spleny, who, in the above sortie, attacked the enemy at the point of the bayonet, with a company and a half, and after killing great numbers drove him back.

G E N O A.

The city and state of Genoa, in Italy, being at present the subject of conversation, an account of the military operations carrying forward the war, we are happy in being able to lay before our readers the following historical account of the same, together with that of the Bochetta and Savona.

GENOA is a republican state of Italy, bounded on the north by Piedmont, the Milanese, and the Parmesan, on the east by the states of the Duke of Tuscany, on the south by the Mediterranean sea, and on the west by the country of Nice; it is about 120 miles in length, but scarcely in any part more than twenty in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which serve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and some yield good pasture. There is but a small quantity of arable land, so that the inhabitants are obliged to purchase part of their corn from other countries; however, throughout the year they are supplied with excellent legumes and other vegetables for the table. They make a considerable quantity of wine, and abundance of excellent fruit, especially citrons, oranges, pomegranets, almonds and figs. A great many mulberry trees are raised to feed silk worms, and olives grew in great plenty, especially round the gulph of Spezzia. Salt is produced sufficient for exportation. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and submit to the tribunal of the inquisition. The Protestants, who dwell in the town, are not beloved, but are suffered by the magistrates to dwell in peace. The manufactures are not so flourishing as they formerly were, the most considerable are velvet, plush, damask, different kinds of silk, gold and silver stuffs, lace, gloves, stockings, ribbons, soap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. The manufactures are greatly reduced; too great a price being paid for the articles they manufacture, and the insecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. The banking business of Genoa is very considerable, and the bankers are esteemed to richest in Europe.

The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans,

whose alley it became, and whose fortune it followed.

In the last century, the intestine dissensions about the form of government, so debilitated the state, that the Genoese were obliged to put themselves sometimes under the protection of the Duke of Milan, and sometimes under the King of France; but the latter treating them with intolerable haughtiness and rigour, they struggled hard, but unsuccessfully, for liberty, till that naval hero, Andrew Doria, in 1528, rescued his country out of the hands of its tyrannical masters, settled in perfect freedom, and established the present constitution. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the French, and to save itself from total destruction, was obliged to submit to very hard terms; two of which were, that the Doge and four Councillors should appear in person at Versailles, and ask pardon; and that the state should disarm all gallees except six, with a promise not to fit out more without the consent of the King. The ancient nobility consist of 28 families, and are them whom Andrew Doria, in 1528, separated from all the rest, and declared only capable of holding the chief offices, and dignity of Doge; all the other inhabitants of Genoa being reduced by him to the class of commoners. Since that time it has been found necessary to create other nobility, who are allowed to keep manufactures of velvet silk and cloth, to form the duties, and to have shares in merchant vessels; but all other handy crafts are forbidden. The form of government is aristocratic. The chief is called Doge, or Duke, to which dignity no person is promoted till he is fifty years of age, and has for fifteen years left off all trade or occupation not consistent with nobility. Every two years a new Doge is chosen, and the former is incapacitated during five years to hold again the same post; however, he has a procurator's office assigned him, and a pension of 500 scudi for life.

In times of peace; the Republic us keep on foot a body of 5000 regular troops; besides these, it has also a militia, in case of necessity, is obliged to take arms. The cavalry, in the time of war, is only to about 600, who are maintained by reason of the badness of the fleet of the Republic, and for its victories over the Venicians, Spaniards, and others. It continues a considerable power in Sardinia, Malta, Cyprus, and many other Mediterranean islands. The Black Sea, and the Red Sea, is now reduced to about ten miles, and is situated towards the several bastions on rocks which the streets are narrow, and two are filled with shops. The silk, and other manufactures, are not so flourishing as they formerly were, the most considerable are velvet, plush, damask, different kinds of silk, gold and silver stuffs, lace, gloves, stockings, ribbons, soap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. The manufactures are greatly reduced; too great a price being paid for the articles they manufacture, and the insecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. The banking business of Genoa is very considerable, and the bankers are esteemed to richest in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans, 34,000 m