

RALEIGH REGISTER,

NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.



"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwarp'd by Party Rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. I. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1800. No. 13.

BOOKS & MEDICINES.

J. GALES respectfully informs his Friends, that he has just received from Philadelphia, the fresh Assortment of Books which he had expected for some Weeks past, which are now open for sale at his Store, where those who wish to purchase will do well to apply early, that they may have the better Choice.

Amongst the Books, are a few Copies of "The American Ladies Pocket-Book, for the Year 1800," containing an elegant Engraving of Ladies fashionable Head-dresses, an Almanack, Ruled Pages for Memorandums for every Day in the Year, new Country Dances, moral and entertaining Pieces in Prose and Verse, new Songs, Marketing-Table, and several other useful Tables.—Price 75. 6d.

J. Gales has also received a fresh Supply of Medicines, viz. the Essence of Peppermint, Stoughton's Bitters, Glauber's Salts, Creinar Tartar, Rheubarb, Sulphur, Pale and Red Peruvian Bark, Emetics made up with Directions, Ipecacuanha, Emetic Tartar, Jalap Powder, Calomel, Senna Leaves, Blistering Plaster, and Basilicon Ointment, all which will be sold on moderate Terms.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 20th Instant, was apprehended in the County of Edgecombe, and committed to the Goal in the Town of Tarborough, GEORGE LYNCH ELLINOR. The same Person who was committed to Goal in the Town of Peterburg, in the State of Georgia, on the 16th of October last, as appears by an Advertisement in the North-Carolina Journal. He had with him when taken, a Bay Horse, about 15 Hands high, with a Snip on his Nose, and a small white Spot on his Forehead; four or five Years Old, and had on a neat Saddle, Bridle and Martingale. He was shod all round.

The Printers are requested to give this a Place in their Papers.

State of North-Carolina, Tarborough, Edgecombe County, Dec. 24, 1799.

W. THO. GUION, Justice of Peace.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

THE Subscriber has, within a few Days, missed his Pocket-Book, which has either been lost or mislaid, or taken out of his House. The Pocket-Book is a black strapped Letter-Cafe, considerably worn, and it contained the two following Notes, viz.

One for 500 Dollars, drawn by Thomas Hodge to Lemuel Jelks, due first of January next.

One for 300 Dollars, drawn by James Larkins, of New-Hanover, near Wilmington, to Lemuel Jelks, due the last Day of August past.

Besides a Number of Receipts and Papers, of no Use but to the Owner.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving the above Notes and Papers; and any Person who shall restore the said Pocket-Book, with the Papers therein contained, to the Owner, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.

LEMUEL JELKS, Johnston County, Dec. 6, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE valuable MILLS belonging to the Subscriber, on Neuse River; with One Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land adjoining, all within fifteen Miles of the City of Raleigh.

The Mills are new and well constructed; and have two Pair of Stones, and a complete Set of Bolting Cloths.

A Part of the Purchase-Money will be expected in hand; a reasonable Credit will be given for the Remainder.

SAMUEL HIGH, Falls of the Neuse, Nov. 18.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I AM under the Necessity of offering for Sale the following valuable Lands; that is to say:

One Tract in the County of Pittsylvania, Virginia, on Turkey-Cock Creek, containing 622 Acres, on which is a Plantation, with Buildings suitable for a small Family, and an extensive Quantity of excellent Meadow Ground on the said Creek.

One other Tract, within two or three Miles of the said Plantation, containing 360 Acres unimproved.

One other Tract in the County of Franklin, on the Waters of Town and Chestnut Creeks, containing 780 Acres unimproved.

These Lands are of good Quality, well watered, and in an healthy, convenient Part of the World.

For Terms apply to Mr. James Hopkins, living on the first-mentioned Plantation; or to the Subscriber at the University of North-Carolina; who would also sell the whole, or one Half of an excellent Saw-Mill, and a small Grist-Mill thereto belonging, within a Mile and a Quarter of the Village of the said University, with the Privilege of all the Acres fit for sawing on several Hundred Acres of well-timbered Land adjacent thereto.

Also for Sale, two Lots in the City of Raleigh, adjoining each other, and numbered in the Plan of the said City 142 and 143. On one of the Lots is a small Dwelling-House.

For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. William Henry Haywood, of that Place.

Likely young Negroes, valuable Horses, &c. will be received in Part Payment for any of the above Property.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, University, Dec. 6, 1799.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 30.

Council of Five Hundred, Sept. 22. SOME Republicans presented an energetic motion, in which they demanded the liberty of the Press, and the popular Societies should be opened. 3d, that the sentence of the Ex-Directors should be reconsidered. 4th, that philanthropists should be punished. And 5th, the General Federation of all the most decided Patriots.

Ludot called for the order of the day.

Grandmaison insisted upon the measure being sent to committees already in existence which were competent to the subject. Referred the two first points, and passed to the order of the day on the three last.

Garrau rose to speak to the order of the day. He called the attention of the Councils to that crowd of reports which was in circulation respecting an approaching change in the present situation of France.—Who is there that does not know that a return to the constitution of 1791, is spoken of, as well as the protection of a power who is interested on this subject, a general amnesty, and finally, a pacification? It is the duty of the Directory solemnly to contradict these calumnious reports. The members of the Directory are bound by their glory, by their interest, not to listen to such dishonourable conditions of peace. The means of safety for the Great Nation, are an Union, a Constitution, and a Peace.

Union, is the first and most important necessity of Frenchmen, as it is on this that their strength chiefly depends. The Constitution has received the oaths of all the Magistrates, and of all the people. May it be preserved untouched. Without it, there can be nothing but confusion, anarchy, and counter revolution. Peace! Who does not pant for its return? But we do not want an ephemeral and insecure peace. Those who wish to bring about a peace by a shameful transaction, by a modification of our constitution, and making us return within our ancient limits, wish rather for an internal war, and the destruction of our country. Those, on the other hand, who are adverse to such an opinion, wish to make a last effort to determine the war, and to obtain a sound peace.

The plans of our enemies cannot be dissembled. They are careful to inform us of them in their writings, and particularly in a work, entitled "The Antidote of Rastadt," which may be considered as the organ of their intentions. It is there to be seen, that peace is irreconcilable with the French Republic, and that on the re-establishment of Royalty in France, depends the safety of Europe. If they should succeed in their plans, it would be seen that they would not be more friendly to France as a Monarchy, than to France as a Republic. Thus we should have made too many sacrifices, in order to pass under the shameful yoke of the barbarous Muscovite, and of the perfidious English.

Let the Legislative Body make haste to give confidence to the Great Nation. Let them destroy the fatal impression which the circulation of such malicious reports must have produced: let them deprive malevolence of the hope of dividing the chief authorities by suspicions; let them shew to the people the objects of the war—then will our Allies be more than ever attached to our destinies; then Neutral Powers will be fixed in their principles, and our armies will cease to be a prey to cruel uncertainty.

The Orator therefore proposed to form a committee, to present a plan of an Address to the French People, and a Manifesto to Europe, on our objects in the continuance of the war. A Plan was proposed, conceived in these terms:

"Every Negotiator, Ambassador, General, Director, or Representative of the People, who shall receive or consent to conditions of peace tending to change the constitution of the 3d year, and to diminish the present territory of the French Re-

public, are Traitors to their Country, and shall be punished with death."

"Put it to the vote." was heard from all sides.

Egier and Molls considered this measure as eminently necessary to attach the brave Belgians, and the people of Liege and Sardinia, to the cause of the Republic.

The plan of Garrau was unanimously adopted.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The advanced guard of the troops under the command of General Watrin, pushed forward a corps of observation on the heights of Novi, drove the corps which defended it from Novi, and repulsed them with the bayonet as far as Pozzolo. The force of the enemy in artillery, cavalry and infantry, have made this advanced guard retreat to Novi.

The brigade of General Darnaud entered Novi on the 24th, and took possession of the enemy's magazine. The riflemen posted before this city, repulsed the corps of cavalry which was advancing to lodge us from this city; and it was only after the carrying away of the magazines was concluded, and after two columns had turned Novi in flank, and a considerable reinforcement had been drawn from Alexandria, that the brigade took post on the heights behind Novi, carrying off some prisoners, and having killed ten of the enemy, without sustaining any loss themselves.—(Official article.)

OCT. 5.

Letters from Turin mention, that a declaration is soon to appear, by which his Imperial Majesty will take Piedmont under his immediate protection until the conclusion of a general peace.

OCT. 6.

The last dispatches from Championet are dated on the 22d ult. They state, that at that period he was collecting the army of Italy in the environs of Novi, and was making dispositions there, which seemed to announce an approaching attack. He will henceforth only have to contest with Austrians, as Suwarrow had fet out on his march to take the command in Switzerland, with about 40,000 Russians.

The little money which comes in from the forced loan, is the product of the small taxes imposed on persons of moderate fortune. The enormous taxes on fortunes which may be called colossal, have produced nothing; a certain proof of what has been asserted, that the science of taxation is not to lay heavy burdens on the few who have large fortunes, but to tax all moderately.

OCTOBER 16.

The municipality of Frejus went to receive the real Italic uson board the vessel in which he arrived. It seems that fear of falling into the hands of the English in endeavouring to gain the harbor of Toulon induced him to land at Frejus. He was on board a frigate and was escorted by two other vessels. He was frequently chased by the English, which prevented his entering Toulon. When they landed he and those who accompanied him kissed with transport the foil of liberty. The Magistrates and the inhabitants entertained the illustrious travellers. A discharge of cannon took place; the town was brilliantly illuminated; and the joy of the people is not to be described. The day was celebrated with songs, music, and dancing, and Buonaparte must have perceived that his long absence had not diminished the affection which every Frenchman has so long entertained for him.

Many persons affirm that Buonaparte has brought with him a treaty of peace with the Ottoman Porte; that it contains the cession of Egypt, with the reserve of the usual tribute, proportioned to the rise of the waters of the Nile. The sudden disappearance of the Turks engaged in the blockade of Ancona, and the arrival in the ports of Italy of a number of Frenchmen from the prisons of Constantinople, seem to confirm this news.

Moreau is at Paris.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, OCT. 18.

Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles.

"Head-quarters, Denabeschingen, Oct. 7. The unfortunate occurrence in Switzerland being already sufficiently known, I shall confine myself at present merely to giving the outlines of them, and state the events which have taken place since.

"On the 25th ult. the Russian corps under the command of Lieut. General Korsakow, on the Limmat, and the column of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze on the Linth, near Uznach, were defeated by the enemy. The former corps retreated by way of Eglisau, to the right bank of the Rhine, and the column of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze, on the 26th, by St. Gall, into the district of Vorarlberg. Field-Marshal Prince Suwarrow was at Usterco, and General Auffberg, at Steig, on the 25th. On the 26th, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Linckwitz defeated the enemy, and took prisoners two battalions of 1800 men, the whole of the staff and other officers, and two stands of colours. On the 28th, he advanced to Glarus, but not being able to open a communication either to the right or to the left, he saw himself under the necessity to withdraw to the Grison country on the 29th. Field-Marshal Suwarrow, and the brigade of General Auffberg, having advanced as far as Switz on the 28th, arrived at Glarus on the 1st instant, but not being able to effect a junction with any other corps. Field-Marshal Suwarrow was obliged to march to the Grison country.

"Field-Marshal Suwarrow has, however, according to a circular letter which has been received this morning, defeated the enemy near Glarus, and taken 1000 prisoners. At the same time, the column of the Imperial Russian General Rosenberg made 1000 of the enemy prisoners near Mitten, and took several pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, on this occasion, was likewise very considerable.

"CHARLES, ARCHDUKE, F.M."

ULM, OCTOBER 5.

The English Minister Mr. Wickham, arrived here to-day, having with much difficulty escaped the French, who fired upon his carriage. He was forced to leave behind him at Zurich, his whole equipage, and a considerable sum of money. The imperialists have quitted the whole of Switzerland, on the other side of the Rhine.

AUGSBURGH, OCT. 7.

The late victories gained by the French in Switzerland, it is feared, will change the face of things entirely in their favour, and reduce the combined armies to the defensive. It clearly appears, from every circumstance, that in Italy the Austro-Russian could not undertake any thing of consequence against their enemies since the battle of Novi. Moreau still is in possession of the Appenines, of Bochet, and of the heights of Montferrat; and thus threatens the plains of Piedmont from the South. Championet occupies the heights and defiles of the Alps, towards Nile and Dauphine; has in his front the famous fortress Coni, still in the power of the French; and thus can assist Moreau on his right, or Grenier on his left, without danger of being cut off. Grenier occupies the valleys of Luzerne, where he is powerfully assisted by the inhabitants, who are all Protestants, and warm in the cause of liberty: his left keeps the defiles of Savoy, and the passes of Mount Cenis. The French present a front of a semi-circular form, to the extent of two hundred fifty miles, backed by inaccessible mountains, and disposed in a manner never to be turned or taken in the flank: but able to attack, with probabilities of success, as soon as they receive the reinforcements which already begin to join their respective corps.

The force which Suwarrow took with him to Switzerland, has naturally weakened the extensive and precarious line of the allies; and

his defeat in the mountains of Helvetia may be attended with serious consequences: for if Massena's force amounts really to an hundred thousand men, he can march a body of fifteen or twenty thousand over Lugano, flanked by the Lake Maggiore, directly against Milano: and in that case, the combined armies must fall back with precipitation to the Adige (for it would be impossible to make a stand on the Po) and there, leaning their right on the lake Garda and the fortres of Pechiera, and their left along the Mincio on Mantua, they might hazard a battle, if a French column does not penetrate Tyrol by Engadine or Vorarlberg. The succours which the Archduke sends to Upper Suabia, and the frontiers of Helvetia, it is apprehended, will endanger his situation; for though he is in possession of Mannheim and Kehl, the French, who, it seems, have collected a strong force at Mentz, can march without impediment over Frankfort, Darmstadt, and along the Neckar to Heilbron: in that case, Mannheim and Kehl must soon be relinquished, and the Archduke, pressed in front and rear, will be forced to fall back and take a position between the Danube and the Lech, leaning his right upon Ulm, and his left on Augsburg or Friedberg, and here fight his battle.

We are racked with fears and apprehensions, persuaded that if the fervent prayers of all good subjects, the intercession of all Saints, wonders, prodigies, or blind chance, do not extricate our allied protectors from their present difficulties, this campaign is irrevocably lost for them, and tortuous destiny may determine whether we shall be ruled by the Despotism of Liberty, or by Tyranny.

FLANDERS.

ANTWERP, OCT.

The English officers, prisoners, to the commandant of the Department of Deux Netthes, and of the place of Antwerp.

"We are astonished, Sir, that you should put us in the Citadel, while the Russian Officers are lodged in the houses of Citizens. We pray you to grant us the same indulgence.

"ROBERT,

"Late Captain in the 23 Reg." Followed by four other signatures.

Answer to the above.

Antwerp, October 11.

"Sir, "You complain of being lodged in the Citadel, and not in the houses of Citizens, like the Russian officers. I have the honour of telling you, Sir, that in respecting misfortune, I know how to honour courage. As prisoners of war, I shall have you supplied with every thing which the law allows you, but if beyond that, I refuse you all the indulgence you require, it is because I do not consider it any respect due you.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"E. F. LESPINACE."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT 22.

An express sent by a bye boat, which arrived before the mail, brings an account of the failure of the house of Wolf, Leven, and Poyper, one of the greatest banking houses in Europe. Seven houses have stopt at Bremen, eleven at Frankfort, and fourteen at Amsterdam.

The Morning Chronicle, of the 22d, says, the ministerial papers are quite indignant at Buonaparte for deserting his army in Egypt. They have often said he had no army to leave behind.

The total overthrow of the plan of the allied armies in Switzerland, says the same paper, was evidently the result, not merely of deep military skill, but of most perfect combination between the French Generals of armies widely asunder. It is clear that the attack by Moreau upon Terton, was a feint concerted between him and Massena, for the purpose of detaining Suwarrow in Italy; and thereby favouring the attack of Massena in