

RALEIGH REGISTER,

NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.



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

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1800.

No. 40.

PRINTS.

Just received from Philadelphia,
At this Office,
PRINTS OF
GENERAL GATES, JOHN
ADAMS, & THOS. JEFFERSON.
ALSO
A valuable Assortment of
LAW BOOKS,
AND
A fresh Supply of
CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Comptroller's Office, Aug. 11, 1800.

THE Clerks of the several Superior and County Courts within the State aforesaid, and the Masters in Chancery, who have hitherto failed to forward to this Office their Returns or Accounts of Tax Fees and Fines for the Year 1799, are hereby informed, that Expresses will be dispatched after all such as shall be found wanting on the first Day of October next agreeably to Law; in which Case the Clerks will bear in Mind that the Expence of the Expresses must be defrayed by them.

J. CRAVEN, Comptroller.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Office, August, 1800.

THE Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, are hereby reminded, that by Law they are bound to settle and close their respective Accounts on or before the first Day of October annually. It is hoped there is no Necessity for calling the Attention of any to this essential and indispensable Part of their Duty: Should it however prove otherwise, those who neglect to appear and pay up in due Time, will have themselves only to blame for the Consequences. Hillborough Superior Court commences on the 6th Day of October next, at which Time and Place Judgments will be had against all those who fail to balance their Accounts for the present Year agreeably to Law.

JOHN HAYWOOD,

Public Treasurer.

All Lands entered in the Year 1798, which shall not be paid for on or before the tenth Day of October next, will on that Day again become vacant, and such Entries will be deemed lapsed. All Lands entered in 1799, must be paid for in 1800, or the Entries will be lost.

The Printers in North-Carolina will please to give this Notice a Place in their Papers during the Month of September next.

Estate of James Legrand.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Administration was granted to the Subscribers, by the County Court of Montgomery, at last April Term, on the Estate of JAMES LEGRAND, deceased, late of said County. All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to present them properly attested, within the Time limited by Law, otherwise they will be barred of Recovery; and those who are indebted to said Estate, to make immediate Payment. Coercive Measures will be pursued against those who do not avail themselves of this Notice.

HAMPTON WADE LEGRAND,

JOHN LEGRAND.

July 15, 1800.

CHEAP TEA & COFFEE.

J. GALES

HAS just received a Quantity of excellent Coffee, and of the finest Hyson and Souchong Tea, which he is determined to sell, for Cash, at the lowest Prices at which they can be afforded, viz.

Coffee, at 35 qd per lb.

Fine Hyson Tea, 20s

Fine Souchong do. 16s 6d

THE SHOCCO SPRING.

ANY Person inclinable to rent the Houses, may have them for one or two Years together, with a Plantation adjoining, which is in good Order for cropping.

Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, and Possession given of the Houses any Time between this and Christmas.

Warren County,

Aug. 8, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the late Sixth Federal Regiment of Infantry are hereby informed, that I am prepared to pay them their Arrears of Pay, &c. and that I shall attend at Raleigh for that Purpose, giving necessary Time to effect the same. The Commanders of Companies are particularly instructed to attend personally.

C. WALKER,

Paymaster 6th Regt. Infantry.

Aug. 19, 1800.

NOTICE.

With to buy Six or Eight Deer to stock my Park; and will give six Dollars for a Doe and Fawn; seven Dollars for a Buck that has two Fawns, and one Dollar and a half a Piece for Fawns without Does. The Deer must be delivered at my House near Raleigh.

WILLIE JONES.

Raleigh, July 6, 1800.

This Day is published,

By the Printer hereof, price 2s. 6d.

PROCEEDINGS

of the

VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY

on the

Answers of sundry States to their

Resolutions,

Passed in December, 1798:

(Commonly called Mr. Madison's Report)

To which are prefixed

THOSE ANSWERS.

A PROPOSAL

By William Y. Birch and Abraham Small,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

For publishing by Subscription,

THAT INVALUABLE WORK,

DR. RUSSEL'S

History of Modern Europe;

With an Account of the Decline and Fall of

the Roman Empire, the Rise of Modern

Kingdoms, &c. &c.

THE great Applause which this excellent Book has received, is a sure Proof of its Merit. The vast Sale which it has had for several Years, is a fair Criterion by which the public Opinion of its worth can be known. During the Life of the learned Author it went through the annual Sale of a very large Impression—every succeeding Edition received some Improvement, the Result of his deep Researches and great Judgment—he lived to make it as perfect as the Nature of Things it could be—he is dead! Whilst the English Language is read, the History of Modern Europe will remain a Monument to his Fame! It is as entertaining as instructive; as interesting as profound. The Plan of the Work is copious, but by a happy Arrangement, the Reader is at once presented with the contemporary History of every Part of Europe. The Book now offered to the Public is from the last and most correct Copy, to which this shall be no Way inferior—it contains

An History of the Decline and Fall of the

Roman Empire.

The Rise of Modern Kingdoms, generally.

A particular History of the French Monarchy.

Spain, from the Dom-

inion of the Visigoths.

Italy, with the Rise and Progress of the

Temporal Power of the Popes.

Britain, from its Requisitionment by the Ro-

mans.

Ireland.

The German Empire, from Charlemagne.

The Empire of Constantinople, to its Over-

throw.

Empire of the Arabs.

Rise and Progress of the Turks, and the Fall

of the Greek Empire.

History of Portugal, View of the Progress of

Navigation, Conquests in the East and

West Indies, &c.

History of Sweden, Denmark, Norway,

Russia, Poland, and Prussia.

North America, as connected with European

History.

A very comprehensive and highly useful

Chronology.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole shall be comprised in five

large Octavo Volumes, printed in the best

Manner, on superfine Paper.

2. It is intended to deliver one Volume

every two Months, at the Price of two Dollars

per Volume in Boards, payable on Delivery

3. As it may be inconvenient to deliver

them to distant Subscribers in single Volumes

those who wish it, may let them remain with

the Publishers until the whole are finished,

in which Case the Price of one Volume will

be required on subscribing, the Remainder

on the Delivery of the whole.

It will be put to Press immediately, and

printed on a beautiful new Type cast for the

Purpose. The Encouragers of this Under-

taking may rest assured, that nothing now

foreseen shall delay its regular Procedure; of

that in one Year at farthest, the citizens of

the United States shall be presented with an

American Edition of Dr. Russell's History of

Modern Europe, equal to the English Copy,

and at a lower Price.

Subscriptions received at the Store of

the Printer of this Paper.

LATE DETAILS

OF THE

Operations of the Armies in Europe.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship

Liberty, in 36 days from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

Bulletin from the Army of Reserve.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.

Torre de Carafola, June 15.

After the battle of Montebello, the Army put itself in motion to pass the Scrivia. The advanced guard, commanded by General Gerdanne, on the 13th encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, and the three bridges which they had made near Alessandria, defeated them, and took two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners.

The division of General Chabran arrived at the same time along the Po, opposite Valence, to prevent the enemy from passing that river. Thus Melas found himself surrounded between the Bormida and the Po.

The only retreat from Genoa, which remained to him after the battle of Montebello, was intercepted. The enemy still appeared to have no plan, or at least a very uncertain one for its movements.

The 14th at day break, the enemy passed the Bormida on three bridges; resolved to cut their way through, they debouched in force, surprised our advanced guard, and began with great vivacity, the battle of Marengo, which finally decided the fate of Italy, and the Austrian Army. Four times during the battle we were repulsed, and as often we advanced. More than 60 pieces of cannon on different points, and at different hours, were taken and retaken on both sides. There were more than 12 charges of cavalry and with various successes. It was three hours after mid-day; 10,000 infantry flanked our right in the grand plain of St. Julian. They were supported by a line of cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery. The grenadiers of the guard were placed like a redoubt of granite in the centre of that immense plain. Nothing could overthrow it. Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, every thing was directed against that battalion, but in vain. It was then really seen what a handful of men of spirit could effect. By this obstinate resistance, the left of the enemy was checked and our right supported until the arrival of General Monier, who carried the village of Castel Ceriola, at the point of the bayonet; the enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement on our right, which was already shaken. This movement precipitated its retreat. The enemy advanced upon our whole line, discharging canister shot from more than an hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugitives, wounded, and routed. The battle seemed lost. We permitted the enemy to advance within musket shot of the village of St. Julian, where the division of Desaix was in order for battle, with 8 pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions in close order on the wing. All the fugitives rallied behind it. Already had the enemy committed faults, which prefigured their catastrophe. They extended their wings too much.

The presence of the First Consul re-animated the troops. "Children says he to them, do you remember that it is my custom to sleep on the field of battle?" Amidst shouts of "Live the Republic," "Live First Consul," General Desaix charged with quick march by the centre. In an instant the enemy were defeated. General Kellerman, who, with his brigade of heavy cavalry, had the whole day covered the retreat of our left, made a charge with such vigour, and so appropos, that 6,000 grenadiers, and General Zach, the Chief of the staff, were made prisoners, and several of the enemy's Generals killed. The right of the enemy was cut off, consternation and terror spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry advanced to the centre, to cover the retreat. The Chief of Brigade Baffieres at the head of the caisses-cols, and grenadiers of the guard, made a charge with such activity and courage, that he pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, and by it completed the entire rout of the army.

We have taken 15 stand of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, and made from 6 to 8,000 prisoners. More than 6,000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle.

The 9th light horse have merited the title of the incomparable. The heavy cavalry and the 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory.

Our loss is also considerable. We had 600 men killed and 1,500 wounded, and 80 taken prisoners. Gen. Champeaux, Mainoni, and Boudet are wounded. The General in Chief Berthier had his clothes pierced like a sieve with balls. Several of his Aid de camps were dismounted. But a loss so severely felt by the army, and which will also be severely felt by the whole Republic closes our hearts with joy. Desaix was struck by a ball at the commencement of the charge by his division. He died of the wound. He had only time to say to young Lebrun, who was with him, "Go tell the First Consul

that I die with regret at not having done enough to live in posterity."

In the course of his life Desaix had 4 horses killed under him, and received 3 wounds. He had joined head quarters only three days before. He burned for the engagement, and said twice or thrice to his Aid de camps in the course of the evening, "It is a long time since I fought in Europe, the bullets no longer know us." His body has been conveyed to Milan, there to be embalmed.

The First Consul, to the Republic.

Torre de Carafola, June, 16.

The day after the battle of Marengo, Citizens Consuls, General Melas requested leave from the advanced posts to send to me Gen. Skal. In the course of the day, the convention, of which you will find a copy subjoined, was agreed upon. It was signed in the night by General Berthier and General Melas. I hope the French will be content with their army.

BUONAPARTE.

CONVENTION.

Between the Generals in Chief of the French and Imperial armies in Italy, with alterations made in it.

1st. There shall be an Amistice and suspension of hostilities, till an answer shall be received from the court of Vienna.

2d. The Imperial army shall occupy all the country between the Mincio, Fosca-Mestre, &c. and the Po; which includes Mantua, Peltre, Borgo-Forte, &c. Ferrara is the only fortress on the right bank which the Austrians are to retain.

3d. The Imperial army shall in like manner hold Tuscany and Ancona.

4th. The French armies shall occupy the countries comprehended between the Chiusa, the Olige, and the Po.

5th. The country between Chiavari and the Mincio shall not be occupied by either army.

6th. The Citadels of Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighetta, Arona, and Piacenza, shall be delivered up to the French army between the 16th and 23rd of June.

7th. The Citadels of Coni, Ceva, Savona, and the city of Genoa, between the 20th and 23d. Fort Urbina shall be restored between the 23d and 25th.

8th. The artillery of the garrison shall be classed in the following manner: all the Austrian heavy artillery and foundaries shall appertain to the Austrian army. The ammunition shall be divided—one half to be at the disposal of the commissary of ordnance of the Austrian army, and one half to that of the French.

9th. The garrison shall march out with military honors, and shall repair, with their arms and baggage, by the shortest road to Mantua.

10th. The Austrian Army shall direct its march to Mantua in three columns by Piacenza. The first between the 16th and 20th; the second between the 20th and 23d; and the third between the 23d and 25th.

11th. Citizens Dejean, Counciller of State, Dareux, Inspector General, are named commissioners for carrying the present convention into execution.

12th. No individual shall be ill-treated on account of having rendered any services to the Austrian Army, or for his political opinions. The Austrian Commander shall release every individual who shall have been arrested in the Cisalpine Republic for his political opinions.

13th. Whatever may be the answer of the Court of Vienna, neither of the two armies can renew the attack without giving ten days notice.

Done at Alessandria the 16th

June, 1800.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

MELAS.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES Proposed by Lieut. General Count Hohenzollern to Lieut. General Suchet, for the execution of the convention passed respectively between the Generals in Chief of the Austrian and French armies in Italy.

Art. 1. The line of advanced posts on the side of Ponent, shall extend from the mouth of the Poheva to the confluence of the

Seua, and along the said river and that of Sadicella to the top of the mountains. The right banks will be occupied by the French, and the left by the Austrians.

2. No one, either in the city or the country, shall be molested for his opinions, or for having carried arms, or served under the Imperial government.

Answer. This is already granted in the 13th article of the convention entered into between the Generals in Chief, Berthier and Melas, the 29th Prairial, or 15th June.

3. The sick, who shall remain on the 24th, shall have liberty to delay their removal without difficulty; and in consequence the Imperial flotilla shall wait for them in the port of Genoa.

Answer. That which relates to the execution of this article will be regulated by the French and Austrian commissaries named in the 12th article of the convention mentioned in the preceding article. We are persuaded that the removal of the sick Austrians, even after the time fixed in that convention for the surrender of the places, will not be made an object of dispute.

4. The communication with Savona shall be free.

Answer. That communication will be free, as will be reciprocally all the other French or Austrian posts.

5. Until that time no persons in the French army shall be allowed to pass the advanced posts to go to Genoa, without permission from Count Hohenzollern.

Answer. Agreed.

6. Count de Hohenzollern notifies to the French General that he takes no part in what has passed between the English and the city of Genoa.

Answer. This article is under the cognizance of the convention mentioned in the answer to article 2.

7. Count Hoherzollern requires satisfaction for the event which has happened to the regiment of Casal.

Answer. This affair will be properly noticed.

8. If the Imperial and French commissaries are not arrived at Genoa on the 22d, at five o'clock in the afternoon, an amicable agreement will be entered into respecting the manner in which Genoa shall be evacuated by the Austrian troops, according to the orders received by Count de Hohenzollern, which fixes the departure for the 24th of this month.

Answer. A meeting will then take place to concert measures for the execution of the convention mentioned in the answer to art. 2.

Cornigliano, 20th June, 1800.

THE COUNT DE BUSCH,

Vested with powers by Count de Hohenzollern.

The Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff of Lieutenant-General Suchet, vested with powers by him,

PREVAL,

The Chief of Brigade, furnished with powers by Lieut. General Suchet,

L. MARES,

The Lieutenant-General,

L. G. SUCHET.

CONVENTION

Agreed upon for the occupation of the city of Genoa and its forts, the 24th June, 1800, conformably to the treaty made between the Generals in Chief Berthier and Melas.

The commissioners and officers provided with orders from General Suchet, may enter to-morrow at eight o'clock.—Agreed.

The outside posts will be occupied by the French troops at three o'clock P. M.—Agreed.

The flotilla will continue in port until the winds permit it to sail out. It will remain neutral as far as Leghorn.—Agreed.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 24th June, Count de Hohenzollern will set out with the garrison.—Agreed.

Dispatches and transports of recruits and cattle, which may arrive after the departure, will be at liberty to follow the Austrian army.—Agreed.

At the request of Count de Hohenzollern, no honour shall be rendered to his troops.—Agreed.