



RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH-CAROLINA WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace, Unwar'd by Party Rage to livelike Brothers."

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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 Expense 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. Hillsborough 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.

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.

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.

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. THOMAS E. SUMNER, Warren County, Aug. 8, 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 9d per lb. Fine Hyson Tea, 20s Fine Souchong do. 16s 6d

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.

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.

FRANCE. More complete Account of THE BATTLE OF MARINGO. Report to the Commander in Chief from Alex. Berthier.

TO obtain possession of Milan, effect a junction with the division of General Moncey, cut off the retreat of the enemy to Brescia, Orfivovi, Marcaria and Plaisance, to gain the immense magazines of the enemy, prevent their communications, and secure their depots, their sick and artillery, such were the orders issued, whilst our army observed the motions of that of the enemy, harassed them on the Po, and effected the passage of that river before Stradella. The activity of our movements were preparatory to the accomplishment of these objects: the genius of Buonaparte profited by them.

The enemy, beaten at Montebello, were successively reinforced by troops under the command of Generals Elsnitz and Bellegarde. I was informed, that Melas had assembled all his forces at Alessandria. It was important to prevent his ulterior movements. With this view every thing was arranged.

The enemy had the alternative either of advancing towards Genoa and penetrating into Tuscany, or passing the Po and the Tesin, in order to gain Mantua, or of forcing their way by giving battle to our army; or, finally, of shutting themselves up in Turin.

The divisions of Chabran and Lapeppe, received orders to guard the Po. The detachment left at Yvrea observed the Orco; the corps of General Moncey occupied Plaisance; observed Bobbio, guarded the Tesin, the Sesia, and the Oglio from the source of that river to the Po, and extended its observation towards Peschiera and Mantua. The Italian legion occupied Brescia, and the remainder of the army, with Buonaparte at their head, marched against the enemy.

On the 24th of Prairial (June 13) at day-break, the army directed its march towards Tortona and Castell Nuovo di Scrvia. The corps of General Victor, which formed the advanced guard, passed the Stravia at Dora. That of General Lannes obtained possession of Castell Nuovo, where the enemy abandoned 1500 sick, among whom were 600 in a state of recovery, and ready to resume active service in the army. The corps under the orders of Gen. Desaix took a position near Poute-Curonnet. The same day the army marched towards San Giuliano, which the advanced guard of the enemy evacuated, for the purpose of occupying a position at Maringo. They were attacked by the division of Gardanne, supported by the 24th light infantry, and forced to retire to the bridge on the Bormida, after having lost two pieces of cannon, and 185 prisoners.

The enemy refused to give us battle in the plain of St. Julian and Maringo, where they might have derived the utmost advantage from their numerous cavalry. We had every reason to presume they would not have attacked us after we had acquired a knowledge of the ground and their situation, and that their object was either to pass the Po and the Tesin, or advance against Genoa and Bobbio. Measures were taken to oppose them with sufficient force on the road from Alessandria to Genoa, and on the left bank of the Po, the passage of which it was supposed they would attempt at Casal or at Valence. A division of the corps under the command of General Desaix advanced towards Rivalta by turning Tortona. Flying bridges were established on the heights of Castell Nuovo, in order expeditiously to pass the Po, and by a movement in flank, unite the divisions on the left bank of that river. But on the 25th (14th June) at seven in the morning, the division of Gardanne, which formed our advanced guard, was attacked. The enemy, by the development of their forces, manifested the object of their plans. The troops under the command of General Victor were immediately ranged in order of battle. One part of it formed the center, which occupied the village of Maringo;

another formed the left wing, which extended to the Bormida; the corps of General Lannes constituted the right wing. The army formed into two lines, and had its wings supported by a formidable corps of cavalry.

The enemy made successive attacks, advancing in three columns. The right advanced towards Fagnolo, by proceeding up the Bormida; their center by the great road; and their left by Castell-Ceriolo. Gen. Victor informed me that he was attacked by the whole of the enemy's forces. I immediately marched the reserve of the cavalry, and the corps of General Desaix, from which I however excepted the division which had been directed against Seraville.

The First Consul rushed with eagerness to the field of battle. On arriving there we found the action general. Both sides fought with equal fury. General Gardanne sustained, for two hours, the attack of the right and the center of the enemy, without losing an inch of ground, notwithstanding the inferiority of his artillery. The brigade under the command of General Kellerman, composed of the 2d and 20th regiments of cavalry, and of the 8th of dragoons, supported the left of General Victor. The 44th and the 101st of the line bravely maintained their former well-earned reputation.

General Victor sent orders to the brigade of cavalry of General Duvernois; but that General had quitte without authority the command of his brigade: this circumstance retarded the execution of our movements. Two hundred men of that corps were commanded to proceed up the Bormida, and observe the motions of the enemy; the rest received orders to support the left of the army; and they conducted themselves with valour. General Gardanne, obliged to quit his position as advanced guard, retired, and took an oblique position. The right was to the village of Maringo, and the left towards the left bank of the Bormida. In this new situation he took in flank the column which marched towards Maringo, and directed a terrible and slaughtering fire of musquetry. The ranks of that corps were thunderstruck; they hesitated a while. Already had they begun to give way in many parts, but they received new reinforcements, and continued their march: General Victor successively disposed the 24th light infantry, and the 18d and 96th of the line, to defend the village of Maringo.

While these movements were executing the brigade of General Kellerman supporting the left. The 8th dragoons charged and cut to pieces a column of the enemy's cavalry; but they were charged in their turn by superior forces. The 2d and 20th regiments of cavalry supported them, and made more than 100 prisoners.

The left of the enemy advanced towards Castell-Ceriolo. Their centre, always receiving fresh reinforcements, attempted to gain possession of the village of Maringo, where they took 400 prisoners, who were in one of the houses.

Some of our cannoniers, who were in want of cartridges, abandoned the field of battle in disorder, and the enemy, encouraged by their success, charged with additional impetuosity. General Lannes received them with advantage. The line, exposed as it was, resisted the artillery, and maintained the charge of the cavalry. But he could not repel the enemy, without experiencing an attack from the left. He sent the 40th demi-brigade to reinforce the division of Chamberlaci, who lost ground. The enemy, repeatedly repulsed in their center, returned to the charge, and finished by surrounding the village of Maringo. General Victor ordered the reserve to make a retrograde movement.

General Lannes then finding himself attacked by forces infinitely superior, two lines of infantry marched to his assistance, with a formidable artillery. The division of Watrin, and the 28th, remained unshaken. On the point of being turned by a considerable corps, they were supported by the brigade of

dragoons under the command of General Champeaux. This change of position of General Victor, obliged General Lannes to follow the same movement.

The First Consul, informed that the reserve of General Desaix was not yet ready, immediately hastened in person to the division of Lannes to favour his retreat. In the meantime the enemy advanced. He ordered the 2d demi-brigade to make different movements. He endeavoured to take the enemy in flank, and charged at the head of that demi-brigade; but a general cry issued from the ranks, We will not suffer the First Consul to expose himself! This exclamation was followed by an interesting struggle among the troops, who un mindful of their danger, thought only of their chief. However they gained time.

The retreat was soon effected, under the fire of eighty pieces of artillery, which preceded the march of the Austrian battalions, and vomited forth a shower of balls among our ranks. They manœuvred with the same coolness as if they had been merely performing their exercise. The rank which had been just in a manner annihilated, was immediately succeeded by other brave troops. Never was there beheld a movement more regular, or more striking.

The enemy believed themselves sure of victory. A numerous cavalry, supported by many squadrons of light artillery, pressed upon our right, and threatened to turn our army. The grenadiers of the Consular guard marched to support the right; they advanced and sustained three successive charges. At that moment arrived the division of Monnier, which formed part of the army of reserve. I directed two demi-brigades against the village of Castell-Ceriolo, with orders to charge the battalions which supported the enemy's cavalry. The corps traversed the plain, and obtained possession of Castell-Ceriolo, after having repulsed a charge of cavalry; but our centre and our left continued their retrograde movement. It was now four in the afternoon.

General Desaix, at the head of the brave 9th light infantry, darted with impetuosity into the midst of the enemy's battalions, and charged them with the bayonet. The remainder of Boudet's division followed this movement on the right. The whole army advanced in two lines, with charging step. The enemy, astonished, withdrew its artillery; its infantry began to fall back. General Desaix received a mortal ball. The death of this brave officer, whose loss France will long lament in tears, inflamed the heroes whom he commanded with new ardor; they all, burning with revenge, precipitated themselves with fury upon the first line of the enemy's infantry, which resisted, after having fallen back upon the second line; they both at once made a charge with the bayonet. Our battalion stop for a moment; but General Kellerman ordered a charge of 800 cavaliers, who defeated the enemy, and made 6000 prisoners, among whom are General Zack, Chief of the Staff of the Austrian army, General St. Julien, several other Generals, and almost all the officers of the Staff.

The enemy had still a third line of infantry, supported by the remainder of their artillery, and all their cavalry. General Lannes, with the division of Watrin, the grenadiers of the Consular guard, and the division of Boudet, marched against this line, and were supported in their charge by the artillery under the command of General Marmont. The Cavalry under the command of General Murat. The horse grenadiers, commanded by the Chief of Brigade Bossiers, charged in their turn the enemy's cavalry, obliged them to fall back with precipitation, and put them to rout. The rear guard was cut to pieces. The enemy, in disorder, arrived on the bridge of the Bormida, where they fought for an hour in the dark. Night alone saved the remains of the Austrian army.

This day cost the enemy twelve stand of colours, twenty-six pieces

of cannon, and 15,000 men, of whom 3000 were killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 made prisoners. Seven of their Generals, and more than 400 of their officers were wounded. We have to regret from 7 to 800 killed, 2000 wounded, and 1100 made prisoners. Among the wounded are the Generals of Brigade, Rivaud, Champeau, Mallet, and Mamoni.

Never was a battle more obstinate, never was a victory disputed with more fury. The Austrians and French mutually admitted the courage of their enemies. The two armies were engaged for fourteen hours without mufket shot. On this memorable day the troops of every description covered themselves with glory. To mention all the heroes who have distinguished themselves would be to name all the officers, and more than half of the soldiers.

General Victor pays homage to the coolness and talents displayed by General Rivaud, and Citizens Peres and Brisson, Chiefs of the 24th and 43d demi-brigades. General Lannes showed on this day the calmness of an old General. General Watrin, who every where seconded him, deserves the highest encomiums. His brother, who was assistant to the Adjutant-General, was killed by his side. General Murat, who has rendered so much service in this campaign, extols the courage and talents of General Kellerman, who most contributed to the victory; Adjutant-General Cesar Berthier, has displayed talent, activity and courage; General Murat praises him for his services in this campaign. The Chief of Brigade Bossiers, Commander of the horse Consular guard, seized with precision the moment for attacking with advantage.

Bulletin from the Army of Reserve, Milan, June 21.

General Melas left Alessandria the 18th, and slept at Voghera with the 1st column of his army, composed of 10,000 men, and his Staff. He slept the 19th at Stradella, the 20th at Plaisance. From thence he goes to Mantua by Parma. The second column set out on the 19th.

The third, consisting of cavalry, is to set off the 21st. They pursue the same route.

The baggage of the Austrian army consists of above 4000 carriages. The French army took possession the 18th of the fort of Tortona, where they found 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of powder.

The citadels of Milan and Turin were given up to the French yesterday the 20th; same day they entered Alessandria, where they found more than 200 pieces of cannon, and large magazines of powder. We expect an exact inventory of every thing found in these different places.

The French troops arrived last night before Genoa.

Admiral Keith wished to carry away all the artillery from that city. The people seemed discontented at it. General Hohenzollern had a right to resist it, because it was contrary to the convention. Lord Keith reasoned thus, "The city of Genoa has been in a state of blockade these six months; no vessel, therefore, ought to have entered it. The 119 which have entered it consequently belonged to me." He has accordingly demanded 600,000 francs to release these 119 transports. Lord Keith's reasoning is wrong. He had much better have imposed a contribution of 600,000 francs on the commune of Genoa. It is true that the capitulation was a formal bar to it. It must be acknowledged that every day the comparison of English and Punic faith becomes more evident. In the capitulation of Egypt, the English conducted themselves like a nation without faith; in that of Genoa like a nation without faith. Three deputies from Genoa, Citizens Cambiaso, Serra, &c. are come to Milan to see the First Consul. They were received with distinction.

We reckon that the troops will enter Genoa this day. They will immediately march for Lucce. General Moncey goes to take possession of the Valais.