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## ADDRESS

Of General RIGAUD to his FELLOW-CITIZENS.  
*Andrew Rigaud, General of brigade, Commander of the forces of the Republic in the Southern Department of St. Domingo, to all his fellow-citizens.*

I have long since learnt that the emigrants who have returned to the departments of the west and north, calumniated me in the most atrocious manner to General Toussaint Louverture; to these, the persons who have been transported from Jeremie agreeably to the laws and in conformity to the instructions which I received from the Convention, have joined themselves: these latter, recently deprived of their properties, a great deal more keen than the former, have made use of the vilest and most infamous means to ruin me in opinion of the general in chief. It appears by the very abusive letter written by him to me, dated the 30th Floreal last, that he does not even doubt the most atrocious facts, with the relation of which my enemies have entertained his prejudiced mind, as without considering my conduct ever since the commencement of the Revolution, nor my zeal for the support of liberty and equality and for the defence of the Republic in this department, he seeks to dishonor me, and even already he treats me as if I were guilty.

I neither can, nor ought to be silent; I am insulted, injured to excess; but if all the effects of passion, which they have stirred up in the heart of the general in chief went no farther than injurious insinuations or reproaches and ill-founded accusations with which this letter was filled, I should be silent, because I am secure from reproach and I despise calumny.

But, although general Toussaint, cannot complain of the conduct of the citizens of the departments of the south, he nevertheless menaces the citizens and the territory.

You will perceive without doubt citizens, that he ought to be animated by some other motive, which events will make known to him—you feel that your interests and the interests of the Republic are threatened, and you will judge of the justice of the accusations contained in eight folio pages, where he lavishes upon me the epithets of "perfidious, calumniator, liar, intriguer, cunning, proud, ambitious, unjust, wicked, artful, vindictive, cruel, tyrannical, butcher, traitor, assassin, disorganizer, seducer, insubordinate, traitor," and in a word, he accuses me of "raising the standard of revolt, and of threatening the republic."

You can judge of this, citizens, that if the general in chief has stopped here, it is because he has exhausted the resources of expression, it is not the invention of crimes that has failed him, but the power of naming them.

General Toussaint accuses me of raising the standard of revolt, and of threatening the republic; however, I have always respected the agents of the government—I have always opposed the English and their partizans, and if the French territory is still crowded with its enemies, it is not in the department of the south; neither their agents nor their ships are seen there, and they would not see them at Gonaives or any where else if I had the command.

It is a great crime, without doubt, in the eyes of my enemies, and if they dare not accuse me of it, it is because the opportunity is not favorable to them, they are afraid to show themselves what they are, they dread the people, but the people watch them; it is my attachment to the French Republic, it is my devotedness to liberty and the public good, it is my hatred to the English and their supporters—these are the crimes of which they cannot pardon me—I have dedicated to my country, my tranquility, my fortune and my life, I will be faithful to it—I have sworn to submit to the laws and to cause them to be executed—I have promised to maintain order in society, to exercise and encourage the love of work—I shall use every effort to bring it about; neither the cabals of emigrants, nor the calumnies of my enemies can make me change.

In a word, citizens, can you believe that after having thus calumniated me, after having accused me of every possible crime, General Toussaint proposes to me to return from what he calls errors, he promises me to forget the past, and to labor with me, as formerly, to insure the public tranquillity; he does not consider me then as a man guilty of every crime. I am only a chief that has erred, and that he will have nothing to reproach me with, if I allow him to be in the right; but he promises likewise at the end of his letter, to lay his complaints before the agent of the government, and to bring me back to my duty, when he shall have received his orders. If the general in chief had begun where he ended, he would undoubtedly have shown less hatred, less perversion, and fewer projects.

As I thought, that the general in chief had only a personal hatred towards me, I thought it my duty to sacrifice my functions to the public good, and to the

harmony that ought to subsist between chiefs, and in consequence demanded my dismissal from the agent Roume, who refused to grant it, I therefore continued in obedience to his commands—I declare that I will always obey him; but I likewise declare, that until general Toussaint Louverture, over whom he is chief in this colony, shall have submitted to him the personal complaints he has against me, until he ceases to hold as a pretence for civil war, the personal injuries which he pretends he has received from me, until he shall stop every hostile preparation; I will not correspond with him, and I will inform the agent of the executive directory, of the movement of the general, and of the position of this department.

In contempt of every law and authority, and trampling under foot the interests of the Republic, and the safety of the colony, gen. Toussaint has given orders to attack the Departments of the south. Citizens! will you suffer yourselves to be murdered, will you suffer the ignorant amongst you to be seduced? Will you not oppose oppression? After having drove away the English, will you submit to the yoke of emigrants? Undoubtedly not. I feel that I can reckon upon your love for liberty, upon your devotedness to your country, and upon the gratitude which you owe it.—I have the same interest as you have, we together form an impenetrable mass ready to obey the orders of the General, if he commands the maintenance of order, of the laws, and the constitution, or the expulsion of our enemies, who under vain pretences conceal perfidious projects.

But as every other interest but that of the public good; your safety, and the safety of the department is foreign to me, if I did not see in the threats and preparations of general Toussaint a desire of personal vengeance, carried rather too far, and that I foresaw that my absence could inspire him with a more pacific disposition, then I would not hesitate to go to France, there to give an account to the Executive Directory of the situation of St. Domingo, and of the cause of the events which have happened there.

Nevertheless as circumstances are pressing, and the troops of the West have taken a threatening position, without the general having assigned any pretext for it, I declare that I will defend the territory entrusted to my charge, I will resist oppression, I will repel force by force, I will not abandon the colony to the fury of the English or the Emigrants, because I am certain that the agents and vessels of the eternal enemy of France, are received and favored in the departments of the West and North.

At Cayes, the 14th Prairial (June 2,) 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) ANDREW RIGAUD.

## CONTINUATION OF LATE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Received by the Ship Boyne, arrived at New-York.

### RAISSON, May 20.

The landing of the combined fleet, near Genoa, has now been officially announced. That city surrendered without resistance. The city of Turin, with the citadel, has also been occupied by our troops. According to some official reports, General Angerau wished to hasten to relieve Genoa with 8000 men, but was furrowed, and both himself and his corps taken prisoners.

## DECLARATION

Made to the Diet of the Empire in the name of the King of Sweden as Duke of Pomerania.

His Majesty having already declared, that he considered the Congress of Peace at Rastadt no longer constitutional, after the renewal of the war, and in consequence thereof he recalled his minister, this Congress ought to be considered as dissolved. No legation of the States of the Empire can remain at Rastadt, without evident breach of that respect which each state owes to the Supreme Chief of the Germanic Body. The present war, in his opinion, ought to be regarded as a war of the Empire; indeed it was declared as such at first, and as the Congress was convened, for the sole purpose of negotiating the peace during the armistice, he conceives that things should remain on the same footing.

It is the duty then, of each member of the Empire to take an active interest in the war, by furnishing his contingent; no state, in his Majesty's opinion, can be dispensed from this obligation, except those whose local position, and want of means, render it impossible. A contrary opinion seems to him inadmissible and unconstitutional. Our principal obligation is obedience to the Supreme Chief of the Empire, and attachment to the constitution, to ensure the enjoyments of our rights and prerogatives. It may, perhaps, be alledged that the interests and well being of some of the states of

the Empire prescribe to them what is termed a neutrality, but as his Majesty has already accepted those Sovereigns and countries, which, from imperious circumstances are prevented from supporting the burdens of the war, he does not see any reason for such conduct in those whose situation excludes the like excuse; and even should the part they would take in the war, be attended with difficulties and expence, they have no solid motives which justify a breach of their engagements. After some other observations, his Swedish Majesty thus concludes: He that reads in the hearts of men is his judge, and he will assuredly see that no motive of ambition has induced him to take this step, and that his only incitement is the desire of re-establishing union, confidence, and integrity in the Germanic Body. He declares then here to his co-citizens, that he is ready at this moment to make his contingent march as Duke of Pomerania; and wishes that all the well-disposed members of the Empire, particularly those who have the power to maintain it effectually, may imitate his example.

### LUCERNE, May 21.

Our legislative body has passed the following law, in consequence of a message from the Directory of the 17th of this month.

1. Until all danger shall be passed, the whole of Helvetia is transformed into a camp.
2. All the citizens registered, either in the levy or in the reserve, are declared from this moment, a picket for the service of the interior of the republic, and are placed at the disposal of the Directory, for the defence of the country.
3. All officers and inferior officers, are put in requisition, upon the demand of the Directory, and bound to whatever service may be required of them.
4. All Magazines containing materials of articles fit for military service are put in requisition, as well as every thing that can relate to the service.
5. The Nation shall completely indemnify the Communed, or Citizens whose property may have suffered for the common cause.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Niatel, Midshipman on board the ship Jemappe, dated Toulon May 16.

"We sailed the 25th ult. from Brest, and proceeded to anchor in the road at Bertheaume. The fleet sailed on the 26th in the morning. We passed the Bar without seeing the English fleet, the signal for which, off our coast, had been made before our departure. A favourable wind carried us to the heights of Cadiz, where we perceived the English Squadron.

"As soon as it was known, the order was given us to form the line of battle. We then manœuvred to get the weather gage. If the wind had not been very violent, it is certain that a battle must have taken place. The weather was however so violent, that we were disposed so, that at break of day we could no longer discern the English fleet. Several of our vessels had gone such a distance from us that they were missing.

"The signal was made to anchor in the port of Cadiz, but as the wind was adverse, we could not reach it.—After having collected our ships, we sailed for the heights of Gibraltar.

"We have coasted along Spain.—Being arrived before Carthagena, we remained there half a day before the port. We then continued our voyage and passed in sight of the islands of Idvica, Majorca and Minorca. At length on the 13th we entered the port of Toulon in the best possible condition. I doubt whether we shall remain here a sufficient time to enable me to hear from you.

(Signed)

"NIATEL."

### FRANKFORT, May 25.

It is said that another power will shortly make the same declaration at Rastadt as has been delivered by Sweden. At Mentz several battalions are arrived from Belgium.—Near Worms a French camp is pitched.—According to some accounts, the French General Bernadotte will again be put in commission.

Count Cobenzel, the Imperial Minister at Peterburgh, will be replaced by Count Dietrichstein.

### LONDON June 10.

There is a long official account from General Mafsen, of the late victory obtained by his army over the Austrians on the left bank of the Thur, where they had assembled a considerable force. On the 20th he says, he went with the whole of his staff to Winterthur, where he commenced a general attack, and after a severe contest, defeated the Imperialists in all points, and obliged them to retreat with the utmost precipitation.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion is stated to have been considerable. The columns under the or