

F. C. Bailey

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NEW-YORK, August 25.

LATE FROM EUROPE, VIA BOSTON.
By the arrival yesterday of Captain WALDRIDGE, from
Hamburg. — Seventeen days late.

OPERATIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

LOWER ELBE, June 29.

By the Vienna Court Gazette, of June 19th, we learn, "That the Archduke Charles was at Klatern, the 9th June. He took at Zurich, from which the French had precipitately retreated 94 cannons.

"On the 8th Prince Rossenberg attacked the enemy near Alberfried, and took it.

"The enemy having been reinforced after their defeat on the 20th ult. on Mount St. Gothard, near "the Devil's Bridge," dislodged Gen. St. Julien of some of his advantages, gained the 31st. — However, Prince Victor Rohan advancing to Briegen in the Walloon country, and Gen. Herbert from the Grisons, the enemy were forced to abandon the advantages, they had so recently gained.

FRONTIERS OF SWABIA, June 16.

The Archduke's head quarters were at Klotten the 13th. — He intends giving a few days rest to his brave army, which has been fighting with admirable perseverance for the ten days previous to the 4th inst.

On the 13th Massena's head quarters were at Waldenburg; on the road from Soleure to Basle.

VIENNA, June 12.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst. the Archduke attacked the French in front of their strong entrenched camp in the van of Zurich. The combat was long, obstinate and bloody; and the particulars are given at length by his Royal Highness. On the night of the 5th, the Archduke intended making an assault on all their lines: but the French retreated in such haste as to leave in their intrenchments 25 pieces cannon, three howitz and 18 waggons. In the morning the intrenchments, and Zurich were taken possession of. In the latter 94 cannon were found. In the attacks Generals Hotze, Wallis, and Hoddie, were wounded. Our loss is very considerable; and our troops combatted with such fury, that after storming the redoubts they seized the French that defended them by the hair, and dispatched them with the but end of their firelocks. — In the height of the battle, none of the enemy's officers obtained quarters.

STRASBURGH, [French Republic] June 12.

On the 7th inst. Gen. Massena's head quarters were at Aran, and the army returned behind the Rens. June 14.

General Xaintrilles, who commands in the Walloon country, has informed the Helvetic Directory, that he defeated the insurgents a third time, on the 1st inst. and drove them over the Lax, in consequence of a brisk engagement, in which 226 Austrians were taken prisoners and sent to Lausanne. The insurgents had lost upwards of 1200 men. The inhabitants of several valleys surrendered at discretion, and Gen. Xaintrilles was in hopes of being soon able to inform Gen. Massena, that the chief end of his mission was accomplished.

Suwarrow's and Moreau's Armies,

MILAN.

(Capital of the Cisalpine Ex-Republic.) June 10
General Bellegarde is gone to Piedmont, from whence he will march against Acqui, with 12,000, and penetrate the Genoese country on that side.

We have just now learned, that the van of General Macdonald's army has been defeated near Lucca, by Gen. Ott, who has made many prisoners.

The fortrefs of Unbain has capitulated on the 7th. 800 French prisoners arrived from Lugano.

Gen. Moreau, has stretched his right wing towards Genoa, to sustain Gen. Victor, who covers the Ligar territory on the side of the Imperial siefs.

June 11.

Gen. Macdonald's army is stationed part on the mountains of Tuscany, and part towards Lucca. — A good position.

June 12.

After Moreau had detached Generals Victor and Grenier to Genoa; Gen. V. marched to the valley of Taro, to co-operate with Macdonald. They then dislodged gen. Ott, near Pontremoli, and beat him back as far as Parma.

VERONA, June 14.

In order to cover M'Donald's march by Sarzana to Genoa, gen. Montrichard was obliged to make a movement with 8000 men against Modena; but gen. Hohenzollern has repulsed gen. Ott, who is now collect-

ing his whole force to encounter the enemy; and general Suwarrow, is hastening with the main army towards Genoa, to support him.

The city of Ferrara is raising a corps of 4000 guards to co-operate with the Imperial army.

We expect here an army of 12,000 Russians in all June.

The French troops in Tuscany are joining Moreau. Every where they impose contributions. Even at Bologna they demanded two millions, but were offered only 130,000.

June 15.

The 11th general Hohenzollern succeeded in repulsing a French corps of 8000 French, who approached Modena, and took 800 prisoners. — But general Macdonald's army, of 30,000, appearing, the Austrian general retired to the Po. The French extend towards Ferrara and Parma. General Ott, is near Piacanza, receiving reinforcements. General Kray is gone in haste to gen. Suwarrow's head-quarters, to concert the plan of operations against Macdonald. — The Duke of Parma, and family, have fled across the Po: where they are in safety.

ROVEREDO, [in the Tyrol country] June 14.

Gen. Macdonald has marched from Pontremoli and Sanzano towards Genoa, to join Moreau.

General Suwarrow will break out in forced marches from Savaja to Alessandria, and another battle will be decisive of the fate of Italy. His army will consist of 50,000 men.

The siege of Mantua is suspended for a short time. June 19.

Count Melas writes, that Gen. Moreau had retreated, and taken a position near Savona, in the Gul of Genoa, which enabled him to wait his reinforcement from Gen. Macdonald's army, and Generals Montrichard and Grenier's divisions, from Naples, Tuscany and Bologna.

"In order to oppose this junction, and to prosecute the sieges of the citadels of Turin, Tortona and Alessandria, the troops under Generals Belegarde and Ott, the divisions of Generals Frochlich and Hohenzollern, and the brigades of Generals Seckendorf and Alcamini are to form an army of observation, to act as exigencies may require. Besides those, 11,000 Russians, who have marched through Kaschau and Pest, will join Suwarrow, which will make his reinforcements 25,000. The proportion will therefore be kept up.

TURIN, (Piedmont) June 2.

Gen. Suwarrow, and army, have marched from hence, leaving a strong force to besiege the citadel. — The commander Gen. Fiorella, it is expected to make a vigorous defence, to escape the fate of the commanders of Peschiera, Pizzighetone, Milan, Ceva, and Ferrara.

After the battle of Ceva, Gen. Moreau left the environs of Alessandria, and retreated towards Asti; on the 19th he continued his retreat to Carmagnole and Coni; and on the 26th fell back towards Coni, Tencia, and Nice.

The insurrection in Piedmont have greatly contributed to its evacuation by the French. — They have had several bloody battles with the French, and frequently have been obliged to yield to the tactics and efforts of the French. All is quiet now; as the French retire, the insurrection ceases, and the peasants return to their work. All the King's Officers are reinstated.

June 19.

JUNCTION OF MACDONALD WITH MOREAU.

Gen. Macdonald having entered the defiles of the mountains on the sea coast, his march through upper Italy the accounts of his junction with Moreau are no longer doubted; but the junction of the corps of Generals Gauthier and Montrichard will be vigorously impeded.

"Gen. Macdonald has effected a junction with Moreau's army."

Gen. Moreau left a considerable garrison at Coni.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 12.

In the Councils of 500 and ancients, Briot and Savery expressed their astonishment at the neglect of the Directory to reply to the Message of the Legislative assemblies of the 5th, on the interior and exterior state of the Republic. A new request was made, with the addition, that the Councils would remain permanent until an answer should be received. Three hours after the Directory promised an answer next day. The Council of 500 nevertheless continued permanent: After a violent discussion the Council suspended the

dictatorial power of the Directory over the Journals and Pamphlets, and provisionally decreed six articles on the liberty of the Press.

The Council was informed that the Directory had declared itself permanent.

The Councils decreed, at 11 o'clock at night, the election of Treillard to be unconstitutional. Treillard immediately ceased his functions as Director.

Yesterday the ex-minister Gohier was elected, and proclaimed the new Director.

The Revolution of the Executive Power is complete, and of all the Directors from whom Sieves so lately received the fraternal embrace, on his installation, there is none now remaining but Barras.

Boulay de la Meurthe, in pursuance of his plan to annihilate the Dictatorial power of the Directory to a special commission. He expressed himself very strong on this occasion on the Dictatorship which a triumvirate wished to assume. I revealed to you, he said, three days ago, the secret of the circumstances in which we are now involved. Since the 13th of Fructidor, the Executive power has assumed the dictatorship, and neglected nothing to vilify the national representation. You have remained silent; you thought they would use this immense power for the salvation of the Republic, but they have only employed it to bring on its ruin. They have rendered us the objects of the detestation of all nations. We will resume our place in Europe, and we shall be beloved and respected. I accuse, above all, Merlin and La Reveiller as the authors of these evils. These men can never remain in the Executive power.

Arena informed the Council of several facts, tending to inculpate the Directors and the Minister of the Police, in whose office he said they had been continually employed during four and twenty hours, in burning papers; these papers, he added, would without doubt have discovered the arbitrary and illegal measures of the Directory and have thrown a new light on the conspiracy.

Francois of Nantes, caused a decree to be passed in the name of the commission of eleven members, to whom the message of the Directors had been referred, importing that every authority or individual who should make any attempt against the liberty and security of the Legislative Assembly, either in giving orders or in executing them, should be outlawed. This decree was sanctioned on the same day by the Council of Elders. — At five in the afternoon the Council of 500 received a letter from each of the Directors, La Reveillere and Merlin, by which they gave in their resignation in order to avoid all diffention.

A list of ten candidates was immediately drawn up, out of which the Council of Elders elected Roger Ducas and Gen. Moulin, Directors.

The Council then suspended the sitting till eight.

Very heavy accusations are brought-forward against Ramel, Minister of the Finances, and Francois Neufchateau. General Joubert is appointed to the command of the military force of the capital, in the place of Gillot. — The three cashiered Directors had attempted to cause 70 members of the Council of Five Hundred, to be arrested, which Barras opposed. — They afterwards ordered General Femeres the Commandant of Paris, to arrest twenty Deputies, but he refused to obey the orders. Merlin, who has been called in the Council of Five Hundred; a second Duke of Alba, is said to have committed the greatest enormities. — The numerous arbitrary arrests are now to cease, in consequence of a decree of the Council of Five Hundred. Paris has remained perfectly quiet amidst all these events. The play houses, coffee houses, public gardens and walks are crowded with company.

The new Director Gohier has accepted, and has already been installed.

NAPLES RETAKEN.

Fiume, (at the head of the Adriatic) June 5.

An advice boat has arrived here from Naples, with the intelligence, that the Russians, Turks and English had landing near the city, into which Cardinal Ruffo had penetrated, at the same time, with an army of 40,000 men. A bloody action is said to have ensued, in which several thousand patriots and Frenchmen were either killed or taken prisoners.

HAMBURGH SUMMARIES.

Lower Elbe. June 22.

The Vienna Court Gazettes of the 11th and 12th of June, received on the 20th confirm the chief events detailed of late.

General Melas, under the 3d of June, advises no material occurrence in the army at and around Turin. Field Marshal Frolich pushed on beyond Pignerol, Banculiere and Carignano, occupied Fossano, with a division, took P. A. near Savignano, and his patrols