

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

RALEIGH: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. IV.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1799.

NUMB. 179.

## RATISBON, June 13.

On the 11th inst. the diet of the empire, assembled here, received the following:—  
*Imperial Aulic Decree to the German Diet respecting the late catastrophe near Rastadt.*

His Imperial Majesty received on the 3d ult. the melancholy intelligence, in a report signed by the Margrave of Baden himself, that the French Ministers Plenipotentiaries, sent to the Congress of peace with the empire, were stopped late in the evening of the 28th of April, on their departure, in the night from Rastadt, (against which they had been advised by several persons) at a small distance from the said city, by a troop of people dressed in the Imperial military uniform, and that the Ministers Bonnier and Robert, were murdered by many cuts of sabres, but that the minister Jean de Brey, who escaped from death only by a happy accident, had been much wounded, and all of them were robbed of a great part of their effects.

His Majesty is scarcely able to express by words the great shock his sentiments of justice and morality have received, and the whole force of the impression of abhorrence, which has been excited in him on the first account of this act of barbarity committed on the territory of the German Empire, upon persons, whose inviolability, was under the special guarantee of the right of nations; nor can his Majesty express the indelible impression which this disastrous catastrophe has left in his revolted mind which always entertains the most awful recollection for the dignity of man, for morality and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

It is not by liberal suspicion and rash conjectures not by calumnious imputations and partial reports of audacious sycophants, nor by the passionate sallies of a depraved heart and the licentious fabrications of foreign and domestic editors of public journals; it is not by insinuating representations, calculated for an increase of power, for exactions of money or for other secret designs, nor by furious speeches in conventions, and insinuating professions to the French nation, and other deceptions, that the Emperor has been induced to this enquiry into the late catastrophe, and the violation of the law, and concluded with every just and legal view, that the horrid deed may be traced in all its circumstances, its authors and accessories be fully discovered, and the imposition of the sentence be properly fixed both in a subjective and objective view.

To this end the most eligible directions and orders have accordingly been given, and his Imperial Majesty doth at the same time most solemnly declare before the general Diet of the Empire, of the whole public of Germany and all Europe together, that nothing short of the most perfect satisfaction, regardless of all other considerations, shall satisfy the just feelings of the chief of the Empire, respecting him whom the universal sentence of avenging justice, may pronounce guilty.

But it is also the will of his Majesty the Emperor, that the manner in which this melancholy event happened, an event which his Majesty considers in various respects as a national concern of Germany, be not only examined with the most conscientious impartiality, and that the most perfect satisfaction be given;—but his Imperial Majesty further directs the most lively wish, and that himself partly and most necessarily induced to it by the domestic and foreign opinions encroaching upon the legal enquiry, whose decision is thereby prejudiced; that even the possibility of a suspicion of any connivance be removed, so that in this respect no sort of blame owing to a want of the most liberal attention shall be attributed either to the chief of the empire himself, or to the empire collectively taken.

In order to accomplish this design most effectually, the general Diet is hereby charged upon mature deliberation, to appoint deputies of their own, who are to be present at the enquiry which has been opened, and to attend every thing with a patriotic and noble ardour as to the steps which are to be taken as soon as possible, with regard to whatever the importance of the incident of and desirable an event may in its wisdom and prudence seem to require; and thus further to consider the whole in a partial world by giving its conjoint advice; that both the emperor and empire are animated with the same uniform sentiments for the execution of the most rigorous justice, and the granting of the most perfect satisfaction; and by an equal and just abhorrence, of formidable and infamous an act; as well as by an equal and durable respect of morality and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

His Roman and Imperial Majesty expects therefore the advice of the empire with all possible speed and with all the fervency of his wishes as Chief of the Empire. His Majesty remains in other respects, &c.  
(Signed) FRANCIS, *mp.*

Paris: Vienna, June 6th, 1799.

Yesterday the members of the Germanic Diet held a conference, in which the following resolutions were agreed upon, respecting the new imperial Aulic Decree:—

I. The deliberation upon the Decree of his Imperial Majesty shall commence on the 12th of July.

II. The Imperial Co-commissioner shall be asked, whether the Decree implies in its meaning, a deputation of the States or in effect of the Empire.

III. That, in the late case Ratisbon shall be proposed to the emperor as the place of discussion; but in the former case a safe place which shall not be too distant from that where the deed was perpetrated, shall be proposed to his Imperial Majesty.

IV. Only a deputation of four States of the Empire shall be desired, which excluding the Imperial cities, shall consist of two Electoral and two Princely deputies.

V. That the French government shall afterwards be invited to delegate some person to assist in the enquiry, and to communicate the legal deputations of the injured parties.

VI. That the Emperor shall be entreated, to give directions to the military commission which is already subsisting, to communicate all its deputation and to make the said commission conform itself to propositions of the latter.

VII. The deputation shall be provided with unlimited powers.

VIII. Both the deputation and military commission shall be instructed either to agree together upon a sentence or to send the acts of their deliberation to the Imperial quarters.

The above Resolutions have been sent by the Envoys of the different States with the Diet of Ratisbon, to their respective Courts, expecting such instructions as shall enable them to form a decision by the majority of the Diet, as required by its Chief.

## Roveredo, June 7.

Yesterday and the day before we had a violent cannonade here, from the French camp, which is however, supposed to proceed from the French garrison, in order to annoy our workmen. The many effects, which passed through this place yesterday, make us surmise that something important has happened with our army in Italy, but we have no account of it. General Macdonald is said to maintain himself in great force in Roveredo.

June 8.—General Moreau is stationed near Coni, and endeavouring to keep the Piedmontese insurgents in check. The French have burnt many villages.

## Ypsice, June 5.

Gen. Kray is now advancing with 40,000 men, by forced marches against gen. McDonald, who is said to have no more than 25,000 men, in order to defeat him entirely.

June 6.—The President of our arsenal and marine, Casabero Querini, has published the intelligence, that the Austrians have entered Cervia, the Pope's native place, on the 31st ult. and found there four pieces of cannon. They took possession of Rimini, on the same day, where they made prisoners 60 Frenchmen, one Adjutant, and the French Consul of Senigaglia; they also found there six pieces of cannon.

Lieutenant Col. Grill has sent intelligence that the French have made a most precipitate retreat from Ferli and Cervia. On the 27th ult. Fort Lago between Ravenna and Bologna was surprised, and 65 Frenchmen taken prisoners. In an engagement which took place immediately after, the French General Hulin was taken prisoner.

June 7.—The combined Russian and Turkish fleet according to the same accounts, have landed near Ancona, captured that city, and imposed a contribution of 25,000 scudi, to punish it for its obstinacy. Fano is also slated to have been taken by the same forces.

## Milan, June 1.

A detached corps of the army under gen. Melas has overtaken and defeated the French, under gen. Moreau, near Montenotte, and taken from them a great deal of artillery. The French retreat by Tenda, where they have a strong garrison towards Nice.

## Zurich, June 7.

It was on the 6th inst. the French evacuated this city which they had entered on the 26th of April, 1798. At one o'clock in the morning the retreat of men, effect, and beasts commenced. At day break all the cannon on the ramparts were nailed; the cartridges emptied and thrown away. The French then slowly moved from their camps and redoubts into this city, and passed through the very middle of it, partly towards Baden, partly towards Bremgarten. All the

inhabitants were on their guard, and every shop, gate and door shut up.

Gen. Massena has ordered his thanks to be given verbally, and in the most grateful terms to our municipality, for the kindness and friendship he had experienced here, adding, that his retreat ought to be considered as a proof of his invariable affection. Massena dined to dinner, and did not quit us until 3 o'clock in the morning. His baggage, followed him, and only a piquet of 2000 men remained stationed at each gate. These retreated likewise at half past 3 o'clock.

As fast as the French were quitting their entrenchments in the morning the Austrians entered them, without firing a single shot upon their retreating enemies.—The retreat of the French was peaceable and quiet, and the entry of the Austrians was orderly and still. At 4 o'clock in the evening of the 6th, the municipality opened the gates, and the imperial troops occupied all the posts, while some of their detachments of heavy horse, infantry and artillery passed through this city and marched towards Wiedikon.—The Imperial army is uncommonly strong, and both men and horses afford a beautiful sight of martial grandeur.

Thus ended the 6th of June, a day forever memorable to this city, after a night passed in terror by the inhabitants that had a general assault to dread on the part of the Austrians who would certainly have stormed it, if the French had staid but a few hours longer, orders having been given, and all being prepared for that purpose.

Yesterday morning the venerable Burgomaster Kitchspurger, the President, and some members of the municipality, waited on that humane hero, the Archduke Charles at his headquarters in Klotten, and recommended to him our city in the most pressing manner. The reception which his royal highness gave them, moved every eye-stander to tears; he expressed his joy on finding that the French had done no injury to this place, and assured the deputation, that he had given orders to his troops not to fire a single shot upon the town, where nobody would be molested and where his troops would observe the strictest discipline. When the venerable old Kitchspurger presented the city keys to the young hero, he refused accepting them, saying: "The keys of your city are in very good hands."—Gen. Hotze is now among us.

The taking of Turin and the occupation of Mount St. Gerhard has been announced in the patrie of the Archduke's army, which has now established a communication in both those points, with that of Field Marshal Suvarrow.

## Zurich, (Canton of Zurich) June 9.

The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are still at Klotten. The Prince of Lorraine and General Hotze are here, and the inhabitants praise very much the good conduct and discipline of the imperial troops.

The position of the French, at the distance of one league from hence, is almost impregnable; they occupy the chain of high mountains which run parallel with the lake, from south-west to north-east. Batteries defend its approach. On the 8th the Austrians made a slight attack upon the front of that position on the Zurich road to Bremgarten.

The battle on the 13th ult. was a most murderous one. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the French attacked the Austrian out posts in front of this place, profiting of the disadvantage of the position of the latter, which is parted by the Limat, and of the circumstance, that that part of their army, which was to assist the other, was obliged to march through this city. They succeeded in repulsing the Imperial outposts to the camp, which consists chiefly of straw huts, and took some prisoners. But the alarm being given, reinforcements having arrived and the Austrian cavalry pursued and advancing from Sittenfeld, the latter bravely held out in the plain the shock which the enemy gave. At 4 o'clock the engagement became brisker, and the cannonade and discharge of musquetry was spread all along the line; some shells fell into this city and set a house on fire. At last, a part of the imperial army, which is still posted on the right bank of the Limat, having passed that river to reinforce their advanced guard, the French were smartly attacked and soon repulsed.

June 19.—Should all Switzerland be conquered, they talk of convoking a Congress at Bern, to give Switzerland a federal constitution, similar to the United States of North America.

## OF BUONAPARTE.

Constantinople, June 3.

Four tartars have arrived here from Asia. Two of