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NORFOLK, September 12.

Late foreign news, received by the ship Hope, arrived on Monday from Liverpool.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, July 9, 1799.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Lord Henry and Lieut. Col. Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of State for the Foreign Departments.

Zurich, June 24.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that a courier arrived this afternoon from Turin with official dispatches from Gen. Kray to the Archduke Charles, informing his Royal Highness, that Marshal Suwarrow had marched a part of his army against Gen. Macdonald, who was attempting to effect a junction with Moreau, and had defeated him in an action which took place at Gioani, near Bobbio.

Gen. Haddick has received orders from Marshal Suwarrow to return by the Simplon into the Valais, which will, no doubt, occasion a material alteration in the position of the armies.

Vienna, June 23.

I think it right to lose no time in informing your Lordship, that, by accounts just arrived from Marshal Suwarrow, dated the 13th, from Asti, the intelligence of the enemy's fleet having effected a disembarkation at Genoa, appears to have been unfounded, as well as that of the exaggerated amount of the force of Gen. Moreau's army.

Letters were at the same time received from Gen. Kray of the 15th, which agree with those of the Marshal in stating that the enemy were moving with a force, which the most authentic accounts made to amount to above 25,000 men, through the Modonese, in the direction of Mantua, probably with the view of raising the siege of that fortress. Gen. Kray, who had already marched with a few of his cavalry, in obedience to Marshal Suwarrow's orders, had in consequence determined to return to his station before Mantua: the Marshal had detached to him reinforcements, and intended immediately to march himself to Valentia; and the Austrian troops which occupied Reggio, Parma, Modena, &c. had retired, and were concentrating themselves towards Mantua.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, July 10, 1799.

Dispatches of, which the following are copies have been this day received from the Right Honorable Lord Wm. Bentinck, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Placenza, June 22, 1799.

My Lord,

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to say have terminated in the most complete success, it will be necessary previously to state to your Lordship the situation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to understand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extensive plan of operations undertaken by Field Marshal Suwarrow have necessarily much divided his force. Besides the siege of Furin; Mantua, Alexandria and Tortona were blockaded. The passes of Susa, Pignerol, and the Col d'Assiette, have been occupied. Major Gen. Hohenzollern was posted at Modena with a considerable corps: Lieut. Gen. Ott, with 10,000 men at Reggio, observed the movements of the enemy on that side, while Field Marshal Suwarrow remained at Turin with the rest of the army. This divided state of the army appears to have presented to Gen. Moreau the most favorable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by strongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that Gen. Macdonald would be able to defeat the separate corps of generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field Marshal was too distant to afford assistance. With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the North of Italy, was joined by the division of Victor, and, from the report of the French officers taken, must have amounted to near 30,000 men, composed entirely of French, with the exception of one Polish legion. Field Marshal Suwarrow having received information of the intentions of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th, with 17 battalions of Russians, 12 battalions of Austrian dragoons, and three regiments of Cossacks. In the mean time Gen. Macdonald had fallen upon Major gen. Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Po with considerable loss. Lieut. Gen. Ott had also been obliged to retire from

Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked gen. Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Caille S. Gioani, when the arrival of the army, under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow, enabled gen. Ott to repulse the French behind the Idone River, with the loss of one piece of cannon and several prisoners. On the 18th, the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy. Gen. Rosenberg commanded the right column, the Russian gen. Foerster the centre, and gen. Melas the left. The Russian gen. Prince Prockration commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lichtenstein the reserve. The country is perfectly flat, and very much intersected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular position. An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns at Cassalegio was attacked by the Russian grenadiers, and the whole made prisoners. The French line retired behind the Tribbia. It was too late and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Tribbia is the most rapid torrent in Italy. The distance from one bank to the other is near a mile. The intermediate space is an open sand, divided by several streams, which at this season are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the allies the left. On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians at Cassalegio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant, Prince Prockration, who had been detached with the same intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon and many prisoners. The French did not however give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Cassalegio, but were always defeated by the obstinate valor of the Russians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For some time the success was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulsed behind the Tribbia. It was the intention of the Field Marshal Suwarrow to have followed up the success the next morning, but the French retired in the night. On the 20th in the morning, the army pursued the enemy in 2 columns. The Russians on that night marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obstinate resistance laid down their arms. The left column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st, the army moved on to Fiorenzola. Lieut. Gen. Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the enemy. Several prisoners have already been sent in. Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo. Prince Hohenzollern has advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French generals, and above 10,000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the allies. Gen. Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight advantage over the advanced posts of gen. Bellegarde. Gen. Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vast number of Genoese. Not having seen any return of the killed and wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their loss has been—it must have been very considerable.

(Signed) WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Placenza, June 23, 1799.

My Lord,

Since I had the honor of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the very important news of the surrender of the citadel of Turin has arrived. The garrison is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. Gen. Fiorella, the commandant of the citadel, and all the French officers taken with him, are detained as hostages till the articles of capitulation are executed. Field Marshal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main army; he will march to morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the sieges of that town, and of Tortona. Gen. Ott has formed a junction with major generals Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma—Gen. Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Novo, towards Genoa.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

LONDON, July 13.

Friday both Houses of Parliament having met, the Royal Assent was given by commission to 52 public and 12 private bills. A little after three o'clock, his Majesty came down to the House of Lords; and being seated on the throne, gave his assent to twelve other public bills, and one private bill. After which his Majesty made the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The favorable appearances which I announced to you at the commencement of the present session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations. By the progress of the Imperial arms, under the command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow, have, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

The decision and energy which distinguish the councils of my ally the Emperor of Russia, and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ, to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have entrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the security and honor of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe. I have the satisfaction of seeing, that internal tranquillity is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland. The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance.

But our great reliance for the immediate safety of the country must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms. Its ultimate security can alone be ensured by its intimate and entire Union with Great-Britain; and I am happy to observe, that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects justify the hope that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interest, of both my kingdoms. The provision which you have made for suppressing those dangerous and seditious societies, which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and have furnished additional security to the established Constitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment, on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this present crisis. They have at the same time given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance, beneficial alike to yourselves and to posterity; and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burthens are supported, evince at once the good sense, the loyalty, and the public spirit of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of a few months, without acknowledging, in humble thankfulness, the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which so long threatened the overthrow of the establishments of the civilized world. It may be permitted to us to hope that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful contest; and will conduct it finally to such an issue as shall transmit to future ages a memorable example of the instability of all power founded on injustice, usurpation and impiety; and shall prove the impossibility of ultimately dissolving the connection between public prosperity and public virtue.

The Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued till Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August next, to be then here holden and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of August next.

A copy of the capitulation of Turin is received.—The French say they have lost with it 500 cannon, 40,000 muskets, ammunition for a whole campaign, and the hope of maintaining themselves in Italy.

We are concerned to state, that the expedition under the command of Rear Adm. Pole, against the Spanish Squadron at Rochefort, had failed.

STATE PAPER.

The Protest of the King of Sardinia against the conduct of the French in driving him from his dominions, has been published in all the foreign journals; it is dated from the Road of Cagliari, 3d of March.