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CHARLESTON, September 27.  
Late European Accounts,  
Received by Yesterday's Arrivals.

LONDON, August 3.

Paris papers to the 29th of July inclusive were received yesterday. They bring the confirmation of the capture of all Tuscany, with the exception of Leghorn, where they left a small garrison, probably to protect the last embarkation and flight of their officers. Macdonald had escaped to Genoa in a felucca, but his whole baggage and artillery were taken by an English brig and two privateers from Minorca.

The recapture of Naples is acknowledged: and the French, who remained there at the time, are kept as hostages for the Neapolitans who have been sent into France.

General Massena is stated to be in greater force than the Archduke, and some murmurs escape at the inactivity of the French.

In the interior of France, troops are continually recalled from the extremities of the Republic to Paris—amongst others the garrison of Corfu.

We hear no more of Prussian mediation and the constitutional king, except in the *Club du Manège*.—On the contrary the French papers assure, on the authority of the Journals of Courland, that the young Duke of Orleans has recanted the errors of the revolution, and is received into the mercy and favor of Louis XVIII. The assassinations in the South are asserted to be publicly committed in the streets of the great cities at noon day, and amidst the applauses of the passers. The Chouans and robbers of the department are a chief care of the public mind, and the arrests of emigrants and conspirators form its principal amusement.

The discovery of a plot for the insurrection of Alsace, in which Austrian emissaries, deserters, and priests are stated to follow the Irish practice of secret oaths and enrolments, is the most worthy of notice.

The generals who were so lately in a state of accusation, are promoted to commands, while the arrival of Gen. Victor at Paris is to be added to the dismissal of so many of his unfortunate colleagues. Great hopes are entertained that the forced loan will be thrown out in the Council of Elders.

The resignation of Talleyrand is at length accepted; both he and Ramel are thanked for their past services. Reinhard, the directorial commissary in Tuscany, is appointed his successor. But there is reason to believe he was taken prisoner with the fetinue of Macdonald, which have been captured near Leghorn. Robert Lindet succeeds Ramel, as minister of finance; Cambaceres is new minister of justice, and Bourdon minister of marine.

The *Club du Cabinet* of the 22d July asserts that the combined fleets have failed from Cadiz. The Dutch have erected telegraphs all along their coast.

In addition to the intelligence brought by the Paris papers, a letter has been this day received by a merchant house in town from Venice, stating that the King of Naples made his re-entrance into his capital on the 20th June; and that the citadels of Alessandria and Plagi, had surrendered to the Austro-Russian. Mantua, it is said, must soon also surrender, having but little provision, and no hopes of relief.

The Vienna newspapers say, that two Spanish messengers have arrived from Paris, with propositions of peace. It is certain that the Spanish legation at Vienna has laboured for a long time to detract the Imperial court by negotiations. The Emperor Paul long since solicited his ally to disincumber himself of these diplomatic spies, who are under the direction of the Chevalier D'Azara, a man notorious for revolutionary principles.

A Paris paper says, "only three or four of our generals remain with the army of Naples, the rest being either killed or wounded."

From the uniform and authentic advices received, as well from France as from other parts of the continent, we can no longer doubt of the immediate and total deliverance of Italy. The French affairs were entirely and irrecoverably ruined on the 19th of June, upon the banks of the Trebbia. From that day, the enemy have thought only of securing a retreat: that of Macdonald appears incomprehensible; for it is impossible to divine why he sought refuge among the irritated insurgents of Tuscany, while the territory of Genoa was open to his army. We have no authentic accounts of his present situation: he is, indeed, said to have embarked, with his Staff, at Leghorn, and that the remains of his army have got themselves into that place, which is incapable of holding out for a fortnight. Moreau has abandoned Genoa to gain the only road which was open to him; and retreats upon Nice, by Savona, Loano, the principality of Onelle, and the river Pontent. Victor's division, left by Macdonald

in the valley of Tano, has returned to Genoa in sufficient time to rejoin Moreau.

Thus, on the 10th of July, the latter had about 20,000 men, some thousands of whom he posted in the Bochetta; not surely, as we are told, in the frivolous hope of covering Genoa by defending this celebrated passage, but to retard the march of the allies, and afford his army time to accomplish its retreat.—Genoa, left in possession of its inhabitants, famished, and in the greatest confusion, has doubtless, at this moment of our writing, opened its gates to the conquerors.

All the enlightened military men in this country acknowledge the superior merit of Suwarrow, in the late decisive actions, and confess he has demonstrated a capacity and energy beyond their expectations; they greatly admire the happy boldness, (which some cavillers have ignorantly censured) with which he weakened his rear, abandoned several positions and collected with his peculiar promptness a body of 18,000 men; with which marching himself to reinforce the insufficient corps opposed to the enemy, by a decisive and irresistible blow, made himself, once for all, the undisputed master of Italy.

According to the last accounts, the allied army, 60,000 strong, had its right upon the Imperial Fiefs, its left upon Coni, its centre at Alessandria, its advanced posts at Novi, and its head-quarters at Voghera.

A reinforcement of 5000 men has arrived at Nice, to join Moreau, who is retreating towards them.

Since some degree of liberty has been restored in France to the public writers, to the denounciators, and to the alarmists, we are told the most frightful truths of the atrocious conduct of the armies and commissaries in Italy. For example.—At the evacuation of the Neapolitan state, the most barbarous and shameless cruelties were exercised upon the women; and old men were, in various places, cast into the flames or massacred, to the number of between three and four hundred. The verified excesses upon this occasion, surpassed all those with which some other divisions of the Italian army had before polluted themselves. The savage and atrocious banditti even murdered some of their own officers who attempted to restrain them. Such was the reward which the inhabitants have received for their assistance or neutrality which enabled these brigands to take possession of the country, who have proved themselves as merciless after defeats as after their victories.—They have left behind them, however, a detestation of the republic and French connexion, which not the lapse of ages will wear away.—Their dishonor is published throughout France, and contributes to the debasement and contempt, into which every thing belonging to the republic is progressively and rapidly falling.

The month of July has passed as peaceably in Switzerland as June: whilst on one side, people are astonished at the cautious inactivity of the Archduke Chs. Massena is reproached in France for not acting on the offensive. It is not till after the arrival of the 35,000 Russians, who are approaching from Swabia, that the campaign will resume its activity. Massena boasts of an advantage he obtained in the Valais on the 24th July, it was only a trifling affair of posts; but serves to show that the French are prepared to defend this frontier against the progress of the Imperial gen. Hadfield. The levies go on very slowly in that part of Switzerland hitherto delivered.

Government are not without considerable anxiety respecting the final destination of the combined fleets, which it is feared, may yet attempt the favorite object of the enemy, in a descent upon Ireland, if they have been enabled to elude the vigilant pursuit of Lord Keith.

Orders, it is said, went down yesterday, to countermand the immediate embarkation of the troops on the grand expedition, that this force may be directed, if necessary, for the protection of the sister kingdom.

From the last Paris papers down to the 30th of July inclusively, we can perceive that it may very soon be said, "Chaos is come again."—On one hand, the Anarchical Jacobins, emboldened by their first success, and too impetuous to moderate their pace, have converted their club in the Thuilleries into a real deliberative body; they make no secret of their intention to re-establish a Convention, a Committee of Public Safety, and to revive the ridiculous system of 1793. On the other hand the constitutional Jacobins and the Directory, justly frightened at the boldness of the Terrorists; attempt to maintain subordination, to preserve the constitution, and to save France from a new reign of terror, which they apprehend would create an almost universal desire for the re-establishment of the monarchy.

The majority of the Council of Five Hundred is in favor of the anarchists, that of the ancients of the present government. Thus we see that the existence of

the two parties is compatible, and that one of them must fall.

These divisions cannot fail to end in violence and proscription; and to complete the horrible picture of France, we shall, perhaps, see a civil war rage between the different parties of the republicans.

May we not ask, is it possible for any government to afflict humanity with so many evils, as this horrible association of philosophers, villains and fools? Let us hope that this will be the last struggle for their cruel domination, and that the returning sense of the people of that unhappy land, will peace and security to Europe, and save their country from the interposition of strangers.

Reinhard, who is to replace Talleyrand as Minister for Foreign Affairs, has more capacity and morality than his predecessor; he is mild in his manners and moderate in his principles; he has filled, with some degree of praise, the different situations to which he has been placed; among others, That of Commissary in Tuscany, where he conducted himself with integrity and moderation; but it is doubtful whether he will be able to exercise his new employment, for it is said he has been taken prisoner in a ship, on board of which he embarked at Leghorn.

Robert Lindet, who is made Minister of the Finances, was a member of the famous Committee of Public Safety under Robespierre: he is a man of ability, but entirely devoted to the Jacobins.

It was not certain on the 28th of July whether the French General Joubert would accept the command about to be resigned by Moreau. Joubert has had a serious dispute with the Directory. He has made a formal declaration, that he will not set out to command the remnant of the dispirited troops, which have been beaten under Scherer, and almost annihilated under Moreau, but on condition of not being perplexed with any Commissaries of the government, and of being himself invested with the supreme command both civil and military.

The force used in France to compel the wretched Conscripts to march, has already caused many troubles, and will occasion many serious infractions. The desertion among them is immense; no sooner are they arrived at the places of rendezvous, or at the army assigned to them, and they are unbound, than they seize the first opportunity to escape and return to their habitations.

August 3.—2 o'clock.

Lieutenant Trefcott, of the Louisa gun brig, has arrived at the admiralty this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from Earl St. Vincent, announcing that the combined fleets had entered Cadiz, from whence they had not failed on the 20th.—On that day Lord Keith was expected to pass the Gut with 33 sail of the line, and would immediately proceed to the blockade of Cadiz.

The dispatches giving an account of the defeat of Tippoo Sultan, sent by Mr. Fawcett from Bombay, were yesterday read in the court of directors of the East India company.

The action took place at the entrance of the Ghauts, on the 6th of March, and the victory was brilliant and complete.—It was attended with great loss in the field to the perfidious Prince who provoked our arms, and in its consequences may involve his fall from a throne which he has held, since the peace of Seringapatam, by the forbearance and generosity of Great-Britain.

A letter from general Stuart's camp at Seemapore, dated the 10th of March, states, that Tippoo's army was then moving from Periapputtum, apparently to the eastward, and that the Koorgs were in possession of the Hill of Seedefer.

The following is an extract from the general orders, issued by the commander in chief, gen. Stuart after the battle:—

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

"Camp near Seemapore, March 7, 1799.

"The commander in chief is happy to have so early an opportunity of congratulating the army on the brilliant success obtained in the conflict of yesterday, in which they were opposed by the largest body of Tippoo's principal troops, commanded by himself in person. He has on this occasion particularly to return his thanks to major-general Hartley, who exerted himself with his usual judgment; to lieutenant-colonel Montefor, and the right Native brigade, who sustained for the greatest part of the day the repeated and warlike attacks of the enemy's army after they had surrounded him on all sides; to lieutenant colonel Dunlop, and that part of the European brigade for their spirited charge, which finally defeated the enemy, his thanks are also due."

Ali-Buonaparte has perhaps steered his course to Suez, in order to escape into the provinces of the defeated