

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

RALEIGH:—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. IV.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1799.

NUMB. 183

**LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,**  
By the Amsterdam Packet, arrived at New-York in 49 days from Glasgow.

**LONDON, August 3.  
EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**

To Rear Admiral Blanket, commanding his Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, and to J. Wilson, Esq. agent to the Honorable East-India company, appointed by the governor and Council of Bombay.

"Tigre, St. Jean, D'Acree Bay, May 16, '99.

"Your letter of the 27th of February, from Judah, announcing your mission from the Honorable Governor in Council of Bombay, has reached me here.

"Buonaparte, finding his popularity and his resources to diminish in Egypt, made an incursion into Syria, in hopes to make himself master of the treasure amassed by Gezar Pacha, and having taken Gaza and Jaffa, after a feeble resistance, advanced to this town, which he laid siege to on the 18th of March last. The Pacha having sent me timely information of his approach, I hastened to this anchorage, and arrived before the French army, time enough to put the place in some state of defence to resist Europeans. I was enabled to furnish Gezar Pacha, with heavy guns and ammunition, without dismantling the ships, having the good fortune to intercept Buonaparte's battering train of artillery on board the flotilla, from Alexandria and Damietta, the whole of which, to the number of eight sail, while they were a great loss to the enemy, afforded us the most effectual means of annoying them to their approachers. The town standing on a rectangular point of land, in the form of a square, of which two sides are washed by the sea, his Majesty's ships could likewise afford the protection of their guns to the garrison, and to the working parties detached from them, to throw up two ravines, which taking the enemy's nearest approach in flank, have considerably impeded his operations. It would be endless to enter into the detail of the events of this most singular siege; suffice it to say, we have been within a stone's throw of each other for near two months. The French very early made a lodgment on the crown of the glacis, and mined the tower, forming the inland angle of the town wall, (which is composed of curtains and square towers after the manner of the 12th century.) Buonaparte having transported cannon from Jaffa, and effected a breach the 14th day of the siege, attempted to storm, and was repulsed; since which, he has made no less than eleven desperate attempts to carry the place by assault, in which he had been unsuccessful, and obliged to retire, with the loss of the flower of his army, and 8 general officers killed and wounded.

"The army, totally dispirited and worn down with fatigue and disease, refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their companions; they were consequently paraded yesterday, and furnished with shoes and water gourd to enable them to cross the desert again. My emissaries in the French camp, inform me that Suez is mentioned there as the object of Buonaparte's speculation, though without any hopes of a dispirited, diminished and exhausted army ever reaching it, at least in a state to act offensively. It is, however, my duty to notify this possible intention to you for your government. I am taking measures to cause an active and harassing pursuit.

"I trust to hearing from you by all possible opportunities through Egypt, as well as by way of Aleppo. I shall of course endeavour to keep you informed of what passes on this side of the Isthmus.

"I have the honor to be, &c.  
W. SIDNEY SMITH.

"P. S. Jaffa, May 30, 1799. I wrote to you via Aleppo, on the 16th and 17th inst. I am enabled to send this duplicate of my letter by the good offices of Ismael, Bashaw of Jerusalem, whom I have the satisfaction of joining here, in the pursuit of Buonaparte's beaten and retreating army. He was obliged to raise the siege of Acree on the 20th. Knowing his intentions as above mentioned, I preceded his van column as far as Gaza, in his march along the beach, and harassed it where it turned inland, but not unmolested by the Arabs. The pride of the vanquished and conquering not allowing him to make the natural overture in favor of his wounded, after having closed all intercourse by an insolent letter to me, for fear of the consequences of the general defection of his army, he carried these poor wretches to this place by land, where it being found impracticable to carry the worst of them farther, they were embarked on board all the vessels to be found here, together with his twelve and eight pounders cannon and howitzers, which were found too heavy for land carriage in the sand. These vessels were sent to sea, to proceed to Damietta, without water, provisions, or seamen to navigate them, which I must attribute to precipitation and want of arrangement, rather than any thing else. Be this as it may, those

poor wretches who could move, decided to steer straight for us in perfect confidence of our affording them the good offices of humanity: in which they were not disappointed. We are thus put in possession of the 12 pounders, by which the first breach was made; as to the 24s, 18s, and mortars which made the last, they lay scattered along the road with the dead and dying, the whole way between Acree and this place. The remnant of this mighty host is creeping towards the confines of Egypt, in such a state, that if the Grand Army could but come up with them, they would fall an easy prey. Buonaparte trusts to meeting reinforcements from Grand Cairo; but I have, I hope, found occupation for the portion of his army left there; so that whatever part of his force reaches Suez, it cannot be formidable to India. Be pleased to forward a duplicate of this letter to capt. Wilson, at Judah, for the information of the Government in India.

"I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) W. S. SMITH."

**VIENNA, July 13.**

This day's Court Gazette contains the following account of the

*Occurrences of the War.*

"Agreeable to reports received from the Armies in Italy, most of the troops under general Moreau are between Ultri, Savano, Vado, and Loano. They only keep posts on the mountains, and between the Bochetta and Saravalle; the hostile Gen. Colli was stationed, with several thousand men, in an entrenched position. In the city of Genoa the French had no garrison; the armed citizens mounted guard themselves, and carefully refused them entrance.

"According to authentic advices received by the General of Cavalry Melas, a considerable number of English ships of war cruise off Genoa and Savano. On the 28th ult. the French made a sortie from Coni with 600 men and took a few heads of cattle from the neighbouring villages; but the armed Peasants kept their farther progress, and drove them back again. It is making to besiege the citadel of Alessandria, and the towers of Mantua.

"General Macdonald had left Pistoja and Florence and advanced entirely to the sea coast, it seems with a view to embark; all the country people are in insurrection against the French. In order to prevent excesses in the city of Florence, General Count Klenau, at the request of a deputation from Tuscany, ordered Col. D'Aspre, commander of the Rangers, instantly to march to Florence; he ordered, at the same time, a squadron of the Hussars of Neuendorff, under Lieut. Col. Kerekes to follow him.

"According to a report from the Archduke Charles respecting the expedition made lately by the Corps of Field Marshal Lieut. Col. Sztarray, under Gen. Meervelot and Goerger, against the enemy near Offenbourg, their loss in killed and wounded certainly exceeds 1000 men and 350 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded is only 150 men."

A counter revolution has now broken out in Tuscany. Many inhabitants of Florence, encouraged by the victories of the Allies over Macdonald, the capture of Bologna, and the farther progress of the Imperial arms, as well as by the advancing of the insurgents of Arezzo, assembled on the 14th inst. on the place of Pitti, and cut down the Tree of Liberty. A division of French Dragoons hastened to the spot, and dispersed the people. Meanwhile the tumult increased; the people destroyed every where the symbols of Liberty and Equality, hoisted some old standards of Medicis, decorated the portraits of Francis II. and Paul I, with laurels, placed them by the side of the Grand Duke and the Pope, and illuminated the city at night, amidst such loud rejoicing, that the French garrison thought proper to retreat by the gate called del Soccorfo. On the next day the Senate of Florence took upon them the old government, in the name of the Grand Duke, sent couriers to the chief of the Insurgents at Arezzo, and to several cities in Tuscany, to apprize them of the Counter revolution which had taken place at Florence, and actually spread thro the greatest part of Tuscany. Four deputies were sent to Gen. Klenau, at Bologna, from whence Signor Precessi went on the 6th instant with dispatches and letters for this Court, for the Grand Duke and several private persons at Vienna. The French Patriots had fled from Florence and only a few of them were arrested.—The insurgents of Arezzo had made themselves masters of the City of Sienna, and Gen. Klenau was going to advance farther from Bologna. The surrender of St. Urbano, was daily expected.

Cardinal Albin, resident here, has also received a courier with the news of this counter-revolution.—

More couriers are hourly expected with news of what has happened at Leghorn. The spirit of insurrection prevailed likewise in the Roman and Neapolitan territories. Macdonald's situation becomes very critical. Should he attempt to embark there, the English ships cruising between Leghorn and Genoa will oppose his passage.

Another Courier, who is just arrived here from Florence, brings intelligence that a considerable corps of Insurgents has effected a junction with the Imperial troops in Tuscany, and drove the French from Pistoja and Florence, which they occupied. By the same conveyance we learn that the Royal army under Cardinal Ruffo has defeated the Republican army under the Archbishop Cardinal, and taken the latter prisoner.

This day a deputation arrived here to invite the Grand Duke to return to his dominions. When Macdonald lately advanced, he only left small garrisons in several places in the Roman, Neapolitan and Toscan territories; but every where the inhabitants rose upon them, took them prisoners, or forced them to fly, and occupied those places themselves. Cardinal Ruffo is said to be advancing with his army from Naples to the Roman territory, and the insurgents of Tuscany have offered to march themselves against Macdonald, who was retiring towards Leghorn, pursued by the Austrians.

According to other accounts, Macdonald has offered to capitulate to Gen. Klenau. It is reported that the Allies have taken and occupied the Bochetta; their having occupied Genoa likewise, is no longer doubted.

Gen. Duval, who arrived here express did not bring the confirmation of Moreau's defeat; all was quiet in Italy, and the imperial army was absolutely in want of rest, so that no farther operations were to be undertaken for a fortnight.—The object of General Duval's mission related to a Mail bag with letters, taken from the French army in Italy, containing also some letters respecting the King of Spain; and owing to the importance of all these letters, it is expected that Mantua will soon surrender, Cornubian disorders being very prevalent among the Garrison, of which several men die every day. It also wants both salt and wood.

A courier from Italy, who arrived here to day, is said to bring advice that Malta has surrendered.

**LONDON, July 31.**

The Gazette of Saturday last is the richest in naval captures that we have seen for a long time, and is another proud trophy of the triumphant superiority of the British navy, and of the unequalled skill, gallantry and vigilance of our sailors. It contains official accounts of the capture or destruction of forty four vessels and sixteen carriage guns, nor so few as one thousand seven hundred men.

At the moment our paper was about to be put to press, the Hamburg mail of this morning reached us. The following is a short abstract of its principal contents:

A supplement to the latest Vienna Court Gazette, contains an account of the surrender of the strong fort of Urbano, after a heavy bombardment of three hours. Seven hundred men, thirty pieces of cannon, and large magazines of ammunition and provision, were taken there. The garrison was dismissed, on its engaging not to serve against the allies for six months.

The strong tower, called Ceresa, before Mantua, was taken on the 9th inst. by storm, together with the Bridge over the Bajola, and its sluice. The guns of the second redoubt were dismounted by the heavy cannonade, and several batteries were erecting to secure the front of this capital post.

Before Alexandria the third battery with all its gun was completed, and the trenches were almost ready.

Turin had furnished 2000 waggons, 1500 carts, and 900 horses, for the transporting of besieging implements.

Macdonald's army, about 15,000 men, is stated to have directed its march in two columns, one for Lucca and the Genoese, the other for Leghorn, after having been hard pressed by the insurgents of Arezzo.—Macdonald himself is detained at Pistoja by his wounds.

The territory of Rome is almost entirely evacuated by the French, and that of Naples mostly in possession of Cardinal Ruffo.

Two Spanish messengers, last from Paris, had arrived at Vienna, and it was conjectured with propositions of peace.

*August 2.*

Wednesday morning arrived a Lisbon mail, brought to Falmouth by the King George Packet, capt. Yelcombe, in seven days.

This packet brings an account that immediately pre-