

A. Pennington Esq
Cameron Collection

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

RALEIGH.—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. IV.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1799.

NUMB. 186

LONDON, September 4. THE NEW PLAN OF THE CAMPAGN,

Adopted by the Three Allied Courts, which we announced on Saturday last, appears to us equally simple in its elements, as wisely organized in the distribution of its different parts, and as fitted for quickly effectuating the object proposed at the end of the present campaign. We can only at present give a general idea of it.

The 45,000 Russians who are coming through Germany, will as soon as they arrive in Switzerland, relieve all the Austrian posts, which will desile successively along the right bank of the Rhine, on their rout towards Mayence, where the grand army of the Archduke, increased by the Contingents of the Empire, will be collected. In the mean time, the Russian army of Italy, after having expelled the rest of the French from that country, will march to Switzerland, to unite itself under the command of Marshal Suwarrow, with that which replaces the Austrians. This army will be augmented by the Swiss and Wittemburgian troops in the pay of England.

On this plan, each army is commanded by a general of its own nation. The inconveniences arising from rivalry between the leaders, by the mixture of troops who have not all the same method of fighting, are avoided, and the greatest energy is giving to that emulation which will subsist between them, without creating a dangerous jealousy. The left wing of the army of Switzerland touches upon that of Italy, from which, when needful, it will receive assistance. The right wing will join the army of the Rhine, with which its movements will be concerted. The object of Marshal Suwarrow will be to reach the frontiers of France. Then Monsieur (Count D'Artois) at the head of the corps of Conde, and of the Swiss troops, of which he is Colonel General, and who have always been considered in France as national troops, will make a proclamation in the name of Louis XVIII. concerted with the Allied Powers; and this Proclamation will be immediately followed by the entrance of the army which will endeavour to penetrate towards Paris thro Burgundy. In the mean time the Russians, after having relieved the French to evacuate the right bank of the Rhine, will blockade Mayence, or even besiege that key of the empire, and excite an insurrection in the Electorates on the left bank, and form a junction with the Anglo-Russian army of Holland. We know well that the execution of this plan will be favored by the revolt of Belgium and of the people between the Meuse and the Rhine.

This plan, it is evident reconciles the interests of every party. England delivers Holland, and recovers her direct communication with the continent. The emperor recovers Belgium and the separate members of the empire are reunited to their body. The Russians alone entering France cannot be supposed to wish to dismember it. The Count d'Artois, raising the Royal Standard in the cities which submit to him, will not detach them from the Republic, but re-unite them to the kingdom of France.—Thus the fears of dismemberment, of which the revolutionary government has made such a powerful instrument for stirring up the mass of the French nation against the allies, must disappear. The terrors which they have endeavoured to excite for the barbarity and pretended cruelty of the Russians, which are well calculated for terrifying children alone, will also be dissipated. They will see only in the soldiers of Paul I. the restorers of French monarchy: in those of the Count d'Artois and the Prince of Conde, brethren, who are returning after long differences to re-unite themselves with their brethren. It is known how dear the names of these Princes still are both to the people and the French army; how much the dispositions of a monarch explained and guaranteed by them will excite confidence.

The Republic will thus be pressed on its whole circumference, from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, by victorious armies, which will increase as they advance, by the Insurrection of the people, distracted in its Centre by the Anti-Republicans in every quarter; menaced in the North, and in the West, by the royalist troops, whose insurrections will assume a more formidable aspect as soon as they can establish a direct communication with the foreign armies.—France, we say, from this point of view, presents the most interesting spectacle that has yet been displayed to the eyes of Europe, in the course of this long and terrible contest; but it gives to the friends of order, a well founded hope of seeing it restored in that state of regular organization, under the forms adapted to the National Genius, which is alone consistent with it. And there is no sincere friend of peace who does not see in this restora-

tion, the establishment of the general peace and tranquility of Europe.

It is not the question in the new plan to attempt the conquest, by force, of a nation of 30 millions of men, combating for their liberty, and for preserving the integrity of their country, as is continually mentioned in the papers that with the triumph of a disastrous revolution. The authors of these papers, perpetually in contradiction with themselves agree, that there never existed in France the least liberty since the overthrow of what they are pleased to call the Throne of the pretended Despot. The nation then cannot combat for liberty. All fears of dismemberment are equally dissipated by the choice of the means destined to overthrow the Pentarchical Government. The majority of the 30 millions of inhabitants, which France contains, have even declared against the Pentarchs, and have turned against themselves the famous revolutionary principle, which pronounces, that when a nation is oppressed, insurrection is the most sacred of duties. We know positively that even in Paris, the centre of republicanism, they have the charts of the march of Suwarrow, that they offer up prayers for his success; and that any inquietude which exists arises from impatience at his delays.

Thus even in France more auxiliaries than enemies are to be found. The greater and the most loyal part of these 30 millions will have to combat with the less numerous, and the most depraved, the preservation of the integrity of the French territory against the distractions of anarchy. The Re-union of all the subjects of the empire under their awful sovereign, is the object for which they will wrest the Sceptre of Iron from the Despots of the Luxemburg. This is the only kind of conquest which the allied powers have in view, and which is consistent with the present situation of Europe.

In this state, either the Ruling Party, convinced of the insufficiency of their means of defence, will treat with Louis the XVIIIth under the guarantee of the allied powers, or it will be entirely destroyed by the foreign armies united with the internal negotiations. Both of these two changes have their probability; and each must though in different ways, terminate in the same result. Upon this subject we shall take great care to particularize the events. The Republican army can, without doubt oppose many obstacles to the execution of this plan. But can any one believe, that when firmly convinced of the purity of the intentions of the allies, that when the white flag is seen flying in the camp of d'Artois and of Conde—of that Conde whose name has always sounded so agreeably in the ears of a French Soldier—that when the Generals and the officers are assured of retaining their rank by an honorable capitulation—can any one believe, we say, that it will not be disposed to countenance its execution? Does not the recall of Massena, proceed from a motive of this kind? Do not the perpetual changes of Generals and Staff Officers evince a similar apprehension? And can they count well upon the fidelity to the Republic of these conscripts, whom they are dragging, bound with cords, to fill up the immense blank produced by so many bloody defeats? In short, supposing that the army does not disband, is it in a state or in sufficient number to make head against the external enemies upon the immense extent of the frontiers, and against the internal enemies in insurrection throughout all the departments?

The difficulties attending the re-establishment of Monarchy, arising from the opposition of the Purchasers of the national property, are more apparent than real. Many of these estates are secured to their ancient proprietors by fictitious sales; others, as before the revolution, of Fructidor, are already the object of different friendly transactions. The argument brought forward, with exaggeration, by some of our writers, is taken from a book published at London, upon the plans of the emigrants hostile to their return; and it only rests upon the spirit displayed by some female associations at Coblenz, disavowed by the mass of the emigrants, and contrary to the known dispositions of the monarch, called to ascend the throne of his fathers, and of the enlightened men who compose his councils.

We will not advance these reflections further; but our readers may be assured, that the plan which we have sketched, is not one of those illusory ejaculation which a Journalist creates in his own imagination. It really exists in the plans agreed upon between the three courts. Its execution is independent of the part which Prussia may take. It explains the contradictory marches of the Russians, the division of whom, destined at first for the Lower Rhine, has received subsequent orders to march back toward Bavaria. It explains the inactivity of the army of the Archduke in Switzerland. The delay of the departure of Monsieur Count D'Artois, to go take the command of the army of Conde,

who cannot arrive at the point of his destination till the end of September, &c. &c.

We know that, some days ago rumours were in circulation of an alarming negotiation between the cabinet of Vienna and that of Luxemburg; the mediation of the Spanish Legation at Vienna; but no particular cause was assigned. We are accustomed to find such rumours often renewed when public curiosity is not fed by some extraordinary event. Besides in certifying the truth of the plan which we have laid open, we do not warrant that it may not be changed either by some unforeseen event, or by some variation in the Politics of the cabinet of Vienna, the course of which is viewed with anxiety. We forgot to mention, that this plan was conceived and digested by the Archduke, and by the brave Spitzwich. We ought to recollect that all the newspapers inform us that the system of this prince had finally prevailed at his court.

FRANCE. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

25 Thermidor, August 12.

A member called the attention of the assembly to the state of France. The most horrible plots were forming against public liberty. The conscripts were seduced to return and join the insurgents.—Men were openly recruited for Louis XVIII. The country was covered with brigands, and the republicans were every where murdered under the pretence of preventing the reign of terror. He proposed that a committee of seven should be appointed to suggest measures calculated to restore calm to the country. It was moved to print the speech and refer it to a committee.

Chollet opposed it, because for the public safety the law only ought to act. A great agitation took place in the council.

Destrem gave an account of a dreadful commotion at Thoulouse. On the 19th Thermidor, a revolt broke out in the canton of Seves. A republican was taken out of his house and shot. The republican troops were assembled, and the rebels were beaten, but they soon rallied to the number of 5000, and the republicans were forced to give way. On the 22d the rebels amounted to 10,000, and were regularly embodied in companies, with a white flag flying, and under experienced leaders. The department of the Hut-Garonne had taken every precaution. Lancy, who, on his examination, avowed the design of a counter revolution, and implicated the commandants of Bayonne and of Jean-Pie de Port. He moved, that these accounts should be sent to the Directory.—Agreed to.

Eschafferiaux, the elder.—The republic is ruined, unless you speedily wrest from the bloody hands of the royalists the daggers which they hold. The eternal enemies of the revolution think the moment is come of proclaiming and reviving the ancient government.—Each day brings some additional news of violent outrages against the nation. The wound is deep and must be effectually probed. The order of the day is terror, but terror is unfortunately in the hearts of republicans, and joy and hope irradiate the countenances of the friends and supporters of kings. We have assumed all the indolence and apathy of kings; we are, representatives of the people, in a lethargy, on the brink of an abyss. Let us awake, and secure ourselves from the fatal blow which is aimed at the root of our national energy! We are divided and alarmed. Away with party, and let us unite to save the country! I demand that a special commission be directed to enquire into and to make an immediate report of such constitutional, strong, and decisive measures as are calculated to save the republic from ruin, and that the organization of a man of general defence in all the departments be agreed to. His speech was ordered to be printed, and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Lamarque, the papers read by Destrem were also referred to this committee.

Accounts were also given of an insurrection in the department of Tarne; 2000 royalists had fired on the republicans.

This was the day for the Appel Nominal on the act of accusation on the four ex-directors, but several motions of order were made. It was moved that they should resolve into a permanent sitting until the committee of seven should make their report, and that it should be made in three days. The motion was received with murmurs.

At four o'clock they went into a secret committee on a message from the Directory; and on resuming the house, it was resolved that the Directory should be authorized, for two months, to make domiciliary visits in the Commune of Paris, where strangers and counter revolutionists chiefly abounded; and the resolution was immediately sent to the elders.

26 Thermidor, August 13.

The result of the ballot for the committee of se