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## FRONTIERS OF HOLLAND.

September 5.

The hereditary prince of Orange has published the following proclamation (in Dutch) to the people of the United Netherlands:

"We Wilhelm Frederic, hereditary prince of Orange, Nassau, &c.

Providence having crowned with the happiest success, the endeavors of the allied powers, who have taken up arms in defence of their religion and independence—the moment being at last arrived, when, with the powerful assistance of his Britannic majesty, and of his allies, our country will at length be liberated from the yoke under which it has groaned for four years; and his highness the prince of Nassau, Orange, hereditary stadtholder, governor, captain, general and admiral of the United Netherlands, as well as hereditary captain and admiral general of the Union, &c. our father, having in a proclamation, dated, at Hampton court, the 28th July, '99, already declared his sentiments and intentions with which he is animated towards the good inhabitants of the States we invite you, empowered and ordered by our father, by a decree dated December 19, '98, and agreeably to his intentions, to assist us in gaining the object by which we are animated, namely, the re-establishment of religion and liberty, according to the principles of our legal constitution. Instead of the long slavery which has hitherto oppressed you, that true liberty is again offered to you which alone is able to promote your happiness. You may rest assured that you have to expect the protection of the laws, and freedom of persons and property, if you offer no assistance to your deliverers, but assist them as much as lies in your power. Be therefore united, lay aside all discord and party spirit—abstain from revenge, endeavor to maintain tranquility and order, and be persuaded that on our part we are animated by the same sentiments, and that it is the most ardent desire to awaken peace and harmony among the inhabitants, to establish which we shall do every thing in our power. We promise to all those who shall return to their duty, and assist in liberating our dear country, that their sentiments and actions during the revolution shall be forgotten, and that they shall receive protection—those in particular, who have been in any official capacity have nothing to fear on that head, excepting that they have neglected their duty, or been guilty of crimes which are considered as such in every country, and are punishable before every impartial judge. All inhabitants may therefore rely upon perfect security, and we expect that no opposition will be made to our endeavours. Should, unexpectedly, the contrary be the case, every one will have to ascribe the disagreeable consequence, to his own conduct, as such persons will experience the rigor of the laws. We caution likewise all present rulers and public functionaries, not to offend any one belonging to the antient legal government, or who shall be known as partizans of the house of Orange, as they will have to answer for their safety, with their persons and property.

It being also necessary, to prevent anarchy, immediately to establish a government, we invite and request all those who, before the invasion of the seven Provinces, and of the country of Drenthe by the French, have been employed in the departments of police, finance and justice, immediately to take upon themselves the provisional administration of those departments, till a government shall be properly re-established; and also to put again into activity the administration of government of towns and villages, with exception of those who have had a share in the revolution, or who have made any declaration for supporting that illegal form of government, or given evident proofs of their attachment to it.

We likewise order all public functionaries of the present illegal government, to continue in the exercise of their duties, till the provisional government shall be established: enjoining them however, not to embezzle any money, or secret documents or papers.—We particularly forbid all receivers, to make any payments to them whatever, and they shall be answerable with their property.

Concerning the United States in general, we have thought proper, till the proper government shall be re-established, to appoint a provisional government, consisting of able persons from the respective provinces, which we shall appoint by letters, to represent the States of the United Netherlands.

Lastly, we order the army and navy to contribute to the re-establishment of the legal government, to maintain order and tranquility, and to obey the commands of the officers nominated by his Highness. The officers in the service of the legal government, who shall assist in effecting this, shall be particularly remembered.

WILHELM FREDERIC,

## LONDON, September 11.

Nothing farther has transpired on the subject of the expedition to Holland, except that his royal highness the duke of York sailed from the Downs, as we expected he would, on Monday, and lord Chatham yesterday.

The embarkation of troops, we believe, is now complete. The whole number of British and Russian forces intended to act in concert on the present important occasion, is estimated at not much short of seventy thousand men.

## GLASGOW, September 14.

This day's Irish mail.

We stop the press to insert the following intelligence received by this day's Irish mail.

Dublin Journal office, 12 o'clock.

We hasten to lay before our readers, in addition to the other glorious intelligence of this day, the following letters received by this morning's post from Galway and Limerick. The captain of the Carysfort passed through Dublin early this morning, and was, with his dispatches, forwarded to Holyhead in the Frolick cutter.

Extract of a letter from Galway, dated September 8.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that an East-India packet arrived this day in our port, and brings the glorious intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam by our troops. Tippoo himself killed in the action, and every way the most complete success."

FROM LIMERICK.

Sunday night, September 8.

The Carysfort frigate from the East-Indies is arrived in our river—the captain acting, is going off for London: It is understood he brings very important and pleasing intelligence, which he declines to mention here."

## ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NOVI.

Downing street Sept. 9.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received this day from the right hon. lord W. Bentinck, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department.

Novi, August 16, 1799.

MY LORD,

The column under the command of general Kray, arrived at Alexandria from Mantua on the 12th, and on the day following was to have proceeded to the place of its destination on the left of the whole, according to the plan of operations which I sent your lordship some time ago. On the 12th the enemy was in motion in different points and it appeared as if he meditated some attack. Gen. Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alexandria till further orders. Gen. Bellegarde, with 8000 men, was at Serzo, and the field-marshal, with 6000 Russians, was at Poggio Fomigolo; his advanced posts in front of Scravelle. The remainder of the troops were at Rivalta.

On the 13th, the enemy continued to advance in great numbers. The marshal had given orders that no partial action should be engaged in with the French, in consequence of which, General Bellegarde was directed upon the approach of the enemy to march to Ritorta upon the Orba. The advanced posts before Scravelle to Novi. On the 14th, General Kray advanced to Tressonara. It was hoped that Gen. Kray might have been able to have cut off a small French column which had followed Gen. Bellegarde as far as Castelfero, but had early on the morning of the 14th, turned to the right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French force was concentrated. The great and extensive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills which rise so suddenly, and are so steep that the ascent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Basaluzzo on one side, and towards Scravella on the other and upon these heights the enemy was encamped on the 15th, their right towards Basaluzzo overlooking the whole plain.

The army was commanded by general Joubert, and consisted of six divisions, amounting to about 30,000 men: their object was to raise the siege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the allied army on the 16th; the marshal however, determined to anticipate them in their intentions, and orders were given to gen. Kray to take under his command the corps of general Bellegarde, and to fall upon the left of the enemy, and the Russians were to attack the front of their position. As it was reported that the enemy had detached considerable corps in the mountain towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army in order to cover the siege of Tortona, or to

March to the support of the marshal, if necessary.

The attack was made by general Kray at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 15th; it continued with great violence for several hours, but the difficulty of the ground and the numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Russians also engaged the front of the enemy, but they were repulsed with very great loss. About two o'clock gen. Kray made a second attempt upon the enemy's left, while the Russians at the same time again endeavoured to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line. Notwithstanding the utmost bravery of the allied troops, the French maintained their position. Most fortunately, at this moment, general Melas arrived with 16 battalions of Austrian infantry, attacked the enemy's right, which he beat back without difficulty. Having turned the flank of the enemy, he pursued his advantage and got possession of Novi, supporting the attack of Gen. Kray with great vigor, and the whole French line was thrown into confusion, and retreated in the greatest disorder. The whole line pursued. General Grouchi, commanding a division, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken prisoner. Three other generals Colli, Bordonau, and Perignon, four thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and 57 tumbrils, are the result of this victory. I fear the loss of the allies must have amounted to near five thousand men.

I forgot to mention that gen. Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was present as a volunteer, has again taken the command of the army.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. BENTICK.

## From J. Russell's Commercial and Political Gazette. COMMUNICATIONS.

THERE was a time when good men had such lively fears of the prevalence of Jacobinism, that their union was secured by the sense of common danger. The principles and designs of the Jacobins are as bad as ever. But the dread of them is rather less, and the contempt of them rather more. A despised foe is however always a dangerous one. Federalists, no longer held closely together by a sense of danger, are more likely than formerly to split; and if two parties should be thus made out of one, the weakest and meanest of the two, would be respectable in comparison with the Jacobins. They would possess some character of which the Jacobins are as destitute as the ex-patriots at Port Jackson and Botany Bay. They would also start with a flock of popular favor and confidence, which would render them formidable till they had lost it; and when they had they would of course join the Jacobins.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

There is one political sect which a man may join, who never had a character, or after he has thrown it away; he is received like stolen goods and no questions asked.

In the administration of government, the expediency of measures, will appear clear to some federal eyes, doubtful to others—and when the point comes to be too hotly contested, there is reason to apprehend one party of the disputants will fly off from the other. As soon as men begin to think they ought to separate as widely as possible from new adversaries, they approach before they are aware of it, the line of their old ones. They find that the Jacobins are irritated against the same men that they are, and pretendedly for the same reasons. But this, like all other pretences of that party, is false. Good men cannot endure the stubbornness in error of other good men, their federal associates; and therefore, they dislike and leave them. The Jacobins on the contrary, cannot endure their virtues nor their principles. However, as there is a fellowship in their resentments which is understood, and is ready to shake hands, and as the difference is overlooked in the moment of rage and blindness, the Jacobins never fail to get recruits on every controversy that agitates the federal counsels.

Besides, as the federalists have principles and adhere to them, they are peculiarly exposed to the risk of losing numbers by difference of opinion. The Jacobins united in their passions and ultimate objects, are in no such danger. With Gallatin they can applaud the president when the dispatches were read, and then the next day oppose measures of defence. They can assume just as much nationality as will answer for a mask, they will curse French and English, and swear that they are only Americans, when by that kind of cant they can the better foment hatred against Great Britain. In that way they can the sooner make us approach the French and throw us into their arms. Innumerable examples of the artifice, inconsistency and profligacy of these jockies could be exhibited. They are too well known however, and the party already too deeply in disgrace to need it.

Bale and despicable as they are, they rise notwith-