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LONDON, October 12.

Yesterday morning we received by express, the Paris Journals from the 22d ult. to the 6th inst. inclusive.

The allied armies have sustained a great reverse in Switzerland. Exaggerated as we trust in the account of an exciting enemy, we cannot dispute the very heavy and serious calamity that has befallen the Austro-Russian army in that quarter. Great as have long been our apprehensions, the disaster surpasses. It must now be acknowledged by those who have taken upon themselves to blame our anxiety, that it has been but too well justified, and that if the blow could have been softened at all, it would have been from a just preparation.

If the French accounts are entitled to credit, there have fallen of the allied armies in the field, and are lost prisoners, little less than 20,000 men, 150 pieces of cannon, the military chest, several standards, and three general officers, amongst whom we lament to number the brave field-marshal Hotze, whose loss, from his great qualities as his social knowledge and influence in Switzerland, it will be extremely difficult to repair. This great commander has been buried by the enemy with all those marks of veneration and esteem, which he had extorted by his great military talents, his gallantry and his virtues.—Zurich, with the Canton of Appenzel, the territory of St. Gall, and Lichtensteig, are the fruits of these fatal battles, which took place on the 24th and 25th of September. The consequences, however, and ulterior result, are still more to be dreaded. By a telegraphic dispatch of Massena, it appears that Marshal Suwarrow had attacked the right wing of the victorious Republicans. Ignorant of the misfortune which had taken place, and expecting to be supported upon his right by the defeated army, the Russian general appears to be in the most dangerous predicament, and the French commander anticipates his defeat with the natural confidence of his late good fortune and of his country. In this anxious crisis does our intelligence desert us; but not without confidence in the resources of Suwarrow, whose genius and comprehensive mind have so often deserved our gratitude and admiration.

The Russians and Germans, after the battle of the 25th, appear to have retired towards the Rhine, and Schaffhausen, where they would quickly be supported by the Austrian army in Suabia. The Archduke as soon as he was informed of the calamity at Zurich, appears to have relinquished all his objects on the Rhine, to have advanced with celerity towards Switzerland, pressing horses and carriages in march, and endeavoring to expiate or repair that fatal error or necessity, which first induced him to abandon this unhappy country.

It is impossible for us to penetrate, or appreciate the causes of his departure, or the justice of his views in other quarters of the war; but we are not surprised to find it imputed very openly to treachery, by the Swiss, particularly in Bern. It is difficult, at present, to justify too great a part of the conduct of the court of Vienna. Upon the other hand, the army forming in the province of Galicia, under the command of General Lascy, (which is stated to amount to 60,000 men) is ordered to advance with expedition towards the Tyrol and the Grisons; a circumstance which, among many titles to be considered as fortunate, has a great tendency to destroy the many subjects of jealousy and ill-will which are stated to exist between the Russian and Austrian commanders; jealousies which are asserted to have extended even to the combined armies in Italy. We trust the ready dereliction of his conquests (amongst which Mannheim and the Tete-du-Pont, and Kehl are extremely important) will restore the Archduke to the confidence of the Swiss under the Russians.

The present calamity seems to have been occasioned by the retreat of the Archduke before the arrival of Suwarrow. Lecourbe was advancing into the Milanese with an army of 20,000 men. The Russian general, who marched by the Mount St. Gothard, defeated and repulsed him to Atzдор, but the loss of time appears to have been fatal. Massena urged by the directory to give battle, and aware of the march of Suwarrow, seized the moment with address and alacrity. The first success have been we fear complete; but when we recollect how dearly they must have cost him, and the little profit that Suwarrow himself was able to derive from the bloody victory at Novi, we feel strong grounds to hope that the same causes will arrest the progress of the enemy. If time can be gained for the arrival of the forces from the Brisgaw and Galicia, it is Massena whose position will be critical in his turn.

October 15.

The Inspector-General of war, commanded by Capt. Locky arrived yesterday afternoon in Yarmouth Roads

from the Texel, whence he sailed on Saturday afternoon. This vessel brings accounts that there had been skirmishes every day between our troops and the enemy, and that a kind of general action took place on Thursday last, all along the line, in which the enemy were repulsed.

Some cannon balls, we understand, were thrown up at Ryckdaven, to cover it was supposed, the embarkation of our forces, whenever such a measure should be resolved on.

When the Inspector left the Helder, it was currently reported there, that 25,000 Prussians had entered Holland, but the immediate object of this movement had not been ascertained. [Sun.]

A cabinet council was held yesterday for the purpose of coming to a determination on the question of evacuating Holland. Col. Brownrigg attended to make known to them all the particulars of the situation of the allied armies, and the result was an order for their re-embarkation.

The Col. and Sir Charles Hamilton, set out for Holland with the order and instructions; the guards and other troops under orders for that country were counter-manded, and measures are immediately to be taken to procure more vessels for the return of the army. Hopes are entertained, that as the Helder is capable of being strongly fortified, and as we have a number of gun boats to flank the embarkation, it will be effected with little loss. It is the only thing for which we have now to be anxious.

It is rumoured that the French, on re-entering Alkmaar, after the retreat of our troops, burned it to the ground, probably for having opened its gates to the allies.

October 23.

The tenor of the dispatches brought by the messenger which arrived on Monday from the Texel, transpired yesterday.—A convention took place on the 16th inst. between his Royal Highness Prince of Orange, and general Brune, by which an armistice for fourteen days was agreed on, upon terms which have been differently stated.—By one account it is said to have been the Duke of York, that in order to save the effusion of human blood, 8800 of the French prisoners now in this country, together with all the prisoners which were made by the allied armies in Holland, shall be delivered up to the French and Dutch, provided that no opposition shall be given to the evacuation of Helder Point.—Another account states the price to be only 5000 men; and another says that the French demand the restoration of the Dutch ships.—We do not give either of these reports as genuine—they are probably no more than the conjectures of the public on the nature and extent of the terms; but as to the fact itself, of a compromise having taken place, it is acknowledged by ministers.

PARIS, October 13.

The telegraphic news of the defeat of 10,000 Russians by Massena, is not confirmed. It was brought up in the Spy, edited by Baillet.

We wait with most lively impatience the result and details of the affair between Suwarrow and Massena. Prince Charles in spite of all his diligence, will hardly have been able to arrive before the decision; and every thing makes us presume that the Russians have been beaten, as the telegraphic dispatch yesterday announced.

It is said that Paul I. has ordained a levy of 85,000 men in that part of Poland, which fell to Catharine his mother. Every proprietor is held to furnish a certain number of men, in proportion to the extent of his domains.

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From the Commercial Advertiser.

BARRUEL AMENDED.

No. IX.

IN the story of the molten calf we have a fine display of the devotion of a Jacobin.

When Aaron had finished the Calf, he made proclamation and directed a feast to be celebrated on the occasion. The next day the people rose up early, and offered burnt offerings and brought peace offerings—sat down to eat and drink, and then had a frolic.

"Pleased with a rattle; tickled with a straw."

Who can read this account of Israelitish Jacobinism, without calling to mind the French republicans, murdering their king and banishing religion, and then erecting a temple to reason, dressing out a strumpet as the representative of their divinity, feasting her on a throne, and worshipping and chanting hymns in presence of their molten Calf? Who can forget the ceremony of fixing a liberty cap in the coffee-room of the Tontine at New-York, when the more zealous Jacobins danced, bowed and kneeled to the molten Calf?

Who does not remember the mobs of Jacobins that collected around Genet, when he first arrived, and rent the air with huzzes, in honour of the golden Calf?

Especially readers, wilt thou call to mind the more recent burnt offerings of the Jacobins in one of the states, who have roared an an in honour of their golden Calf?

But what is their fate? Read the denunciation of heaven, on the occasion, "And the Lord said unto Moses, I have seen this people, and behold it is a stiff-necked people—let me alone that my wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them."

An admirable character is here given of all Jacobins—"a stiff-necked people"—a multitude made up of four, obstinate, discontented, desperate men, never satisfied with their condition.—But it is the decree of heaven, as fixed as the order of nature, that if such men succeed in erecting their molten Calf, their false Gods, their infamous leaders and detestable principles of government, must ultimately bring vengeance on their own heads, and destruction on their projects.—It is not in nature, that fools and knaves should be permanent directors of human affairs, or that crimes and vice should be permitted to sway the sceptre. Jacobins must and will be compelled to see their molten image ground to powder, and to drink a portion of it; that is, they must suffer the consequences of those wild, false and criminal theories which have in every age, disturbed the peace of society: or if they are saved from ruin, it must be by the intercession of Moses, by the wise, prudent councils of old men, and by ancient maxims of government.

* This is no fiction—but a fact.

No. X.

IN the 16th chapter of Numbers, we have the story of those leading Jacobins, Korah, Dathan and Abiram, and their company, consisting of a number of princes of the assembly, who formed themselves into a democratic society, and conspired against Moses and Aaron. Never was the Jacobin doctrine of liberty and equality, and the rights of man, more perfectly displayed.

The men assembled and presented themselves before Moses and Aaron, and told them, "Ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregations are holy, every one of them, and the Lord is among them. Wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the congregation of the Lord?"—Ah! there is the source of all the revolts, jealousies and intrigues that have cursed governments of the best kind, from the beginning of time.

The Jacobins say to men in power, "You are no better than we—you have no better right to the government, to wealth, to notice and distinction, than all the rest of us—Men are all equal.—The congregation are all holy"—every one of them—"The Lord is among them"—that is, nature made men all alike—and what right have you to set yourselves up as governors and rulers? "Ye take too much upon you"—and we are determined to reduce you to a level with ourselves.

Let it be observed, that Korah, the ringleader of this revolt, was of the family of Levi—a family of distinction, and others were of Reuben, the eldest son of Jacob—"What," says Moses to those Jacobins, "is it not enough that you are selected by the Lord as his peculiar family, to attend and do the service of the tabernacle—Does not this honour satisfy you? Must you be gratified with the priesthood also? And what has Aaron done, that you complain of him?"

Just so in modern days. It is not enough that a Jacobin spirit is gratified with one honour or one office—it is restless, uneasy, and never satisfied, while any thing is left to be bestowed.—Make concession after concession—nothing will silence their clamours, till they enjoy supreme power.

Let it be observed that the Israelitish democrats were of reputable families, "princes of the assembly"—famous in the congregation—men of renown." It is so in modern days—men in the lumber walks of life are less apt to complain than others who have some distinction by family or fortune. The ringleading Jacobins are men of some talents or birth, or estate—and who think better of themselves than others think of them. They boast of their birth, their wealth or their principles and talents; and wonder all the world will not do them homage. They expect the people will single them out for rulers, and so certain do they feel of their qualifications for offices and honours that they are angry, if every body does not see their accomplishments and comply with their desires.

But Korah's revolt, like all opposition to good government, ended in defeat and ruin. The proud demagogue and all his club was swallowed up alive and perished. Such have been the fate of two or three insurrections in this country, and such must ever be the fate of an opposition to good government.