

Cameron Collection

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NEW-YORK, January 8.

Yesterday morning arrived the ship *Liverpool Packet*, Capt. Beebe, in 47 days from Liverpool. By her London and Liverpool papers to an early day in November are received. She sailed in company with a number of vessels for different parts of Europe, on the 24th November. In the afternoon of the same day, they experienced a most tremendous gale from the N. W. and was obliged to put back to repair. In this gale 24 vessels were wrecked, some of them full of passengers for Ireland and Scotland; and several hundred dead bodies were taken up that and the next day, having floated on shore. The ship *Friendship*, from Norfolk, for Liverpool, cut away her masts and drove ashore; some of her hands perished.—The following are the principal extracts:

LONDON, October 26.

From the London Gazette.

Downing Street, October 26.

Lieutenant Col. Clinton, aid-de-camp to his royal highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of the right honorable Henry Dundas, with dispatches of which the following are copies.

Head Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 20.

Sir,

In my last communications, I have represented to you the circumstances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its forward position in front of Alkmaar, within that which it at present occupies, and which I trust will have appeared to his majesty sufficient to warrant the measure. The season of the year, which has already assumed here the aspect of winter, gave me from day to day, additional reason to apprehend that any attempt towards a prosecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with decisive advantages; whilst the impossibility of covering the troops in the narrow district of the country in our possession during the winter, and the precarious state of supplies to be expected in that season, added to the conviction I felt; that the most advisable measure to be pursued, was to remove the army to England; an operation which, although it might have exposed the army to some loss in its execution, I judged in my mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impression, and considering the serious loss which might ensue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armistice, in conjunction with vice admiral Mitchell, with Gen. Brune, commanding the French and Batavian armies, of which the conditions are enclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large number of prisoners of war, now in our hands, yet I trust will not be thought by his majesty an inadequate compensation for many valuable lives which must have been lost, after the object which has hitherto directed them, no longer promised success; and when the only means which presented themselves of ensuring a secure retreat, were those of resorting to the destroying measure of inundation from the sea, which, as it would have involved the inhabitants of the northern part of this province in ruin for a series of years, must have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice of the British nation. I rest confident that the motives which I have here detailed, will excuse me to his majesty for having acted without writing for previous instructions from home, and that I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that my conduct, in this respect, has met with his majesty's gracious approbation.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

[Translation]
ARTICLES

Agreed upon between major-general Knox, duly authorized by his royal highness the Duke of York, commander in chief of the English and Russian army, and citizen Rostollant, general of brigade, and adjutant general, duly authorized by citizen Brune, general and commander in chief of the French and Batavian army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention, all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

Art. II. The line of demarkation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out posts, as they now exist.

Art. III. The continuation of all works, offensive and defensive, shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

Art. IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken,

or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

Art. V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or other ways injuring the sources of navigation.

Art. VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

Art. VII. General Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp, and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries, and the progress of the embarkation. His royal highness the duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively to guarantee the execution of this convention.

Art. VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavian, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored, without conditions, to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners, for each, to be determined between the two republics. Major Gen. Knox shall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.

Art. IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into execution; and it is further agreed that the Dutch admiral De Winter, shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaar, the 18th of October, 1799, by the undersigned General officers, furnished with full powers to this effect.

(Signed) J. KNOX, Major-General.
(Signed) ROSTOLLANT.

October 28.

On board the *Santa Brigada* Spanish frigate, just taken, there were besides the two millions of dollars, 500 bags of cochineal, worth about 150,000.

October 30.

The accounts from Italy state, that Suza has been retaken, and that Championnet has gained an advantage near Coni. The victories in Switzerland have produced the effect of preventing the retreat of the French in Italy, and Genoa remains in the possession of the French. Rome has presented an unexpected scene. The French, few in number, and incapable of refilling the Neapolitans who were advancing, began to retreat to Civita Vecchia. The people immediately requested not to be abandoned, and to be armed. A strong force was soon collected, the Neapolitan entrenched camp of 12000 men at Frecati was stormed, 900 killed and 1200 made prisoners, with the commander in chief, and the military chest.

November 7.

Genoa remains in the possession of the French, and Championnet, whose force is stated at 40,000 men, has his head quarters still at Finale.

November 10.

Preparations are in considerable forwardness for an expedition, whose success will be a deadly stroke to the powerful, though at present inactive, marine of the enemy. The French government, we are informed, have caused it to be intimated to the Senate of Hamburg, that on receiving a contribution of 11 millions of livres, they will forgive the insult done them in the surrender of Napper Tandy and his associates.

The late accounts from Switzerland represent the army of Massena to have been for upwards of four months without pay, and nearly destitute of both clothes and provisions.

Government on Thursday received dispatches from the theatre of war, on the continent. Their silence on the subject has induced a report that their contents were unfavourable, and some of our journals have insinuated, some disasters to the allies in Italy. We most sincerely hope the inference will prove unwarranted by fact.

Napper Tandy and his associates, were yesterday removed from Newgate to be conveyed to Ireland.

The total amount of failures which have taken place in Hamburg, from the 6th of September to the 25th of October, is 26,753,753 banco marks.

The hereditary Prince of Orange, it is said, is to have the command of the 6000 Dutch troops at the Isle of Wight.

The wounded troops at Colchester, amount to nine

hundred; accommodation has been provided for 1200 more.

The guards have arrived in town from Holland; from whence seven thousand Russians put into Yarmouth on the 7th, in their way to Guernsey.

From Alexandria October 7, it is stated, that on the preceding day, the Austrians obtained an important victory over the French, and opened the communication between Ceva and the camp before Coni, which place they had surrounded, and which they were immediately to besiege.

From Milan of the 10th, it is said, General Melas had defeated General Championnet with the loss of 4000 men.—The head quarters of the latter were at Finale, and his army consisted of 40 thousand strong.

Accounts from Vienna, Oct. 19, mention a number of recruits having been sent from thence by wagons to upper Italy, whither Gen. Frolich with his troops and 4000 Russians had been ordered to proceed from Rome, which city, it is said, under the date of October 5, that the tree of liberty and tri-coloured cockade had been burned when the Neapolitan flag was hoisted at St. Angelo.

From Genoa, under date October 3, it is said Gen. Klenau had repulsed the French from the walls of the city, and possessed himself of the heights upon which he was erecting batteries. General Championnet had sent his sick and wounded to Nice.

From Switzerland, October 17, it is said that Gen. Massena had threatened to enforce the demand of contributions from Basle.

Accounts from Darmstadt, of the 22d and 23d Oct. relate that the French on entering Mannheim and Heidelberg, declared that they would treat the Palatinates as a hostile country, and ordered in each considerable contributions. In Franconia the peasants were rising in a mass. It was reported that General Sztary had driven the French from Heidelberg.

From Frankfurt, Oct. 22, it is said the French had attacked the peasants and troops of Mentz, by whom, however, they had been defeated.

From the Mayn, Oct. 22, it is related, that 18000 French purposed to attack, and winter in the Duchy of Wirtemberg; to prevent which the peasants were arming, whilst the Austrians joined in preparations to repel the enemy. Gen. Hohenzollern was on the 18th, within six miles of Heilbron, with 6000 men; and general Sztary was advancing from Carlfröhe.

A treaty of peace, commerce, fishery and navigation, has been concluded between his Catholic majesty and the Emperor of Morocco at Mequing.

Arrived at Torbay on the 2d Nov. Lord Bridport, with 27 fall of the line.

The cause of the fall in the price of stocks is variously accounted for.—Some reports state that ministers intend to call parliament to sanction a new continental expedition; whilst others say it is for the purpose of enabling government to fulfil a secret agreement entered into with the Dutch, by which we are to pay two million pounds, as a compensation for the Texel fleet. Other rumours ascribe the fall of the funds to the demand said to have been made on the bank for the renewal of their charter, 2,500,000*l.* of which to be applied for the above purpose. We cannot vouch absolutely for the truth of any of these reports. It is not understood in the political circles at the west end of the town, that ministers have any intention of calling for an immediate attendance of Parliament. As to the bank charter, the last renewal was in the year 1781, although seven years of the former grant were at that time expired; the present charter will not terminate till the year 1812; but in consequence of the exigencies of the public service, Mr. Pitt has judged it expedient to raise part of the supplies of the ensuing year by this mode. When the charter was last renewed by parliament, it was obtained not by a grant, but a loan to the public.

The company advanced two millions to government for three years, at the rate of three per cent, interest. The sum for the present renewal we understand, will be three millions, and probably at the same rate of interest. This we are inclined to consider as the principal immediate cause of the depreciation of the funds—Bank stocks have fallen within these few days from 158 down to 150 per cent.

A petition was sent to the bank directors, from the holders of Omnium, praying the bank to make the last payment which falls due next month, and to postpone the redemption of it till after January dividends are paid. The bank has consented to the application, and the redemption of the Omnium is postponed to the 19th of January. The funds rose a little in consequence.

From the Observer, dated Sunday, November 10.

Distinguished merit, in whomever it may be found, always meets our ready commendation. The following detail affords us particular pleasure, as in doing