

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

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NUMB. 201

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE following is a list of LANDS in New-Hanover county, the taxes of which remain unpaid: The same will be sold on the 13th of May next, being the first day of the Superior Court, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes and expences:

100 acres given in by Francis Henry, and due for 1797.	
150 ditto by John Marshall, ditto.	
250 ditto by Benjamin Alexander, ditto.	
100 ditto by John Costen, sen. ditto.	
190 ditto by John Morris, ditto.	
612 ditto by John Simpson, ditto.	
360 ditto by John Wallis, ditto.	
200 ditto by John Burns, ditto.	
300 ditto by John Corbett, ditto.	
770 ditto by James Corbett, ditto.	
350 ditto by Edgerton Motte, ditto.	
165 ditto by Archibald M' Bride, ditto.	
200 ditto by Jacob Powell, ditto.	
244 ditto by James Thomas, ditto.	
317 ditto by Daniel Morgan, ditto.	
1334 ditto by John Miller, ditto.	
325 ditto by John Prescott, ditto.	
600 ditto by William Taylor, ditto.	
1076 ditto by Executors of D. James, ditto.	
300 ditto by Edmond Moore, ditto.	
150 ditto by Henry Holly, ditto.	
160 ditto by J. Walker (Moore's creek) do	
410 ditto by Joseph Brinson '97 & '98.	
125 ditto by Hardy Parker, ditto.	
275 ditto by James Parker, ditto.	
200 ditto by Frederick Rowe, ditto.	
108 ditto by White Barwick, ditto.	
400 ditto by Peter Barson, ditto.	
50 ditto by Jacob Eason, ditto.	
960 ditto by James Price, ditto.	
283 ditto by James Towning, ditto.	
320 ditto by William Devaun, ditto.	
375 ditto by George Devaun, ditto.	
160 ditto by Benjamin Gideon, ditto.	
200 ditto by Thomas Gideon, sen. ditto.	
100 ditto by Thomas Gideon, jun. ditto.	
188 ditto by Michael Lopor, ditto.	
100 ditto by John Malpus, ditto.	
650 ditto by James Rogers, ditto.	
400 ditto by John Swinson, sen. ditto.	
200 ditto by Frederick Buford, ditto.	
360 ditto by John Erwin, ditto.	
250 ditto by Arthur Stuckey, ditto.	
450 ditto by John Stokely, ditto.	
122 ditto by Jon. Williams, ditto.	
175 ditto by Plin Fuller, ditto.	
730 ditto by Arthur Savage, ditto.	
400 ditto by Henry Blake, ditto.	
100 ditto by Thomas Scarborough, ditto.	
800 ditto by James Kinnear, ditto.	
1175 ditto by Moses Writter, ditto.	
141 ditto by Alsalom Taylor, ditto.	
2607 ditto by William Walker, ditto.	
200 ditto by Wm. Anderson for '98 only.	
762 ditto by Thomas Busley, ditto.	
795 ditto by Daniel Bourdeaux, ditto.	
400 ditto by Thomas Ballow, ditto.	
120 ditto by William Buxton, ditto.	
410 ditto by Joseph Brinson, ditto.	
200 ditto by Nathan Cook, ditto.	
50 ditto by Jacob Costen, ditto.	
50 ditto by Peter Cafar, ditto.	
100 ditto by Isaac Costen, ditto.	
150 ditto by John Currie, ditto.	
1720 ditto by James Devaun, ditto.	
570 ditto by John Edens, ditto.	
50 ditto by Jacob Edens, ditto.	
50 ditto by Jacob Eason, ditto.	
1100 ditto by John Fellows, ditto.	
500 ditto by Nicholas Fenael, ditto.	
150 ditto by Samuel Gurganus, ditto.	
400 ditto by David Hall, ditto.	
100 ditto by John Hunt, ditto.	
340 ditto by James Howard, sen. ditto.	
351 ditto by William Henneffey, ditto.	
260 ditto by William Henff hams, ditto.	
100 ditto by Allan Henneffey, ditto.	
500 ditto by Thomas James, ditto.	
100 ditto by Joshua Knowlton, ditto.	
310 ditto by Daniel Kerr, ditto.	
466 ditto by James Lea, ditto.	
40 ditto by Thomas Leddon, ditto.	
195 ditto by Isaac Lamb, ditto.	
400 ditto by Woney M'Clamey, ditto.	
100 ditto by Henry Miller, ditto.	
200 ditto by Peter M' Bride, ditto.	
2360 ditto by Mark M'Clamy, ditto.	
100 ditto by Mary M'Clamy, ditto.	
135 ditto by Joshua M'Clammy, ditto.	
50 ditto by John Malpus, sen.	

300 acres given in by Benj. Motte, jun. & due for '98.	
450 ditto by Simon Malpus, ditto.	
200 ditto by Henry Malpus, ditto.	
500 ditto by George Newton, ditto.	
150 ditto by Joseph Newton, ditto.	
400 ditto by George Nixson, ditto.	
620 ditto by Hardy Powell, ditto.	
100 ditto by John Page, ditto.	
50 ditto by Francis Pridgin, ditto.	
365 ditto by Will: H. Ramsay, ditto.	
75 ditto by Charney Ruffel, ditto.	
325 ditto by James Standley, ditto.	
860 ditto by Edward Spearman, ditto.	
610 ditto by Thomas Simmons, ditto.	
700 ditto by James Smith, ditto.	
455 ditto by John Standley, ditto.	
111 ditto by Thomas Woodfides, ditto.	
350 ditto by James Wilton, ditto.	
200 ditto by George White, ditto.	
200 ditto by Luke White, ditto.	
310 ditto by John White, ditto.	

WILLIAM NUTT, Sheriff.

Wilmington, February 11, 1800.

### LONDON, November 16.

It is said our government has revoked the proclamation, declaring the ports of the United Provinces in a state of blockade.—The exportation of West India produce from hence to France it is thought will be allowed.—We learn that the Batavian Government, will permit the importation of West India produce from this country.

Several Journals announce the death of Louis xviii. November 28.—Admiral Lord Keith is appointed to command in the Mediterranean.

The Cebera, British frigate, lately engaged 5 Spanish frigates and two brigs, beat them off, and burnt a vessel under their convoy. Comparative force—British, 32 guns, 250 men—Spanish 240 guns, 1500 men.

It is reported at the Hague, that Holland is to be made neutral by the negotiations of Prussia; and that the French are to evacuate Holland, in six weeks after the English and Russians—Hamburg vessels are no longer embargoed in Russian ports.

The Chouans are raised to be 2000 strong in the department of Morbihan. They are masters of Quimper Cozenin. The French consuls have sent influential characters to negotiate with them.—Napper Tandy is to be sent to fort St. George in Scotland.—2 1/2 per cent, addition is to be laid on all taxes the ensuing year.

December 3.—A vessel in three days from L'Orient, informs, that the city is much alarmed from the increase of Chouans in that neighbourhood (reported 60,000 strong)—though the republicans have recently gained some advantages. Rear admiral Story, learning that the Dutch government intended to arrest him, has come to England as prisoner of war, French troops are ordered to the West Indies.

December 4.—Twelve thousand troops of the line, it is said, are to go to Ireland.

Government have received official accounts of the battles in Italy, on the 4th and 5th of November, By these it appears that the French lost in these two days, between 40 and 50 killed and wounded, 4000 taken prisoners, including an adjutant general and 70 staff and superior officers. The Austrians lost 1600. On the 10th, 11th and 13th, there were also battles. The French removed their head quarters from Coni to Pietra.

Ancona surrendered on the 13th of November. The garrison consisted of 6 generals of brigade, besides the commandant, 23 staff officers, 202 commissioned officers, 2599 non commissioned officers and privates. They became prisoners of war to the Austrians. There were found in the place 585 cannon. 32,294 pounds gun-powder, 4,400 small arms, in the harbour a ship of 70 guns, and one of 64, besides small privateers.

December 6. Lord Nelson has determined on a vigorous attack on Malta. Several thousand British troops at Messina and Minorca will be employed.

The Boadicea frigate is to take on board a load of dollars for a secret expedition.

The Dutch yet boast that they have five ships of 76 guns, and 10 of 68, and 6 or 7 frigates.

December 13.—The Austrians are successful. After the battle of November 4, at Genoa, the French column under Victor, was driven from Mendovi to Saffonna and Finale. Grenier's column was forced from Burgo St. Dalmazzo, to Robilante—and the Austrians still pursuing. The Austrians vigorously besiege Coni, and have taken Lemona an Orma; and it is also said, they have taken Col di Tenda. It is added, that the French have been routed in the valleys of Maira, and that the Austrians have advanced beyond their frontiers. Reinforcements are marching to Gen. Melas.

In Switzerland, there has been no armistice, as reported. Massena is inclining towards Suabia. After possessing the Grison country, he evacuated it for want of provisions. The Austrian army opposed to him has been reinforced; and contemplated to relieve Phillippsburg again.

The Austrian gen. Kray is to have the chief command of the army designed to operate against Switzerland.

Prior to the 6th of November, the French army of the Rhine had advanced from Mannheim, defeating the Austrians, and taking possession of Carlsruhe, Durlach, Pforzheim, Heilbronn, Laffen, and Biesigheim, and Phillippsburg was besieged. On the 6th and 7th, the French were defeated, driven to Mannheim, and Phillippsburg relieved. The French lost 2000 killed, and 900 prisoners. Their general, Ney, was wounded.

December 14.—The private letters received by the last conveyance from Paris, and circulated among the French emigrant Nobility, report, that the unfortunate Louis XVII, supposed to have expired in the temple, June 9, 1795, is still alive. The Consul Siyees is assigned both as the author of the report, and the evidence of the fact. It was he who is said to have subtracted the devoted Prince from the prisons of the National Convention. He procured a child of corresponding age, from the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu, incurably affected with the scrofula, the pretended disease of the young King; and admitted this unfortunate child into the Temple, and exposed the body, disfigured with ulcerous operations, instead of the Royal Victim.

### PARIS, November 27.

Pacy sur Eure, a large town, 20 leagues from Paris, is taken by the Chouans. The Chouans entered Re-don, November 9, to the amount of 12 or 1500; after many excesses, they evacuated it.

The emperor of Russia has engaged by treaty, to put at the disposal of the king of Naples, 9 battalions of infantry, with the necessary artillery, and 200 Coffers, to be marched as soon and as fast as the roads will admit.

### The New Constitution.—December 1.

Several plans of a constitution are circulated. The following is the principal one, the details of which are assured will be immediately submitted to discussion: A Representative Government is preserved.

The number of active citizens is to be very much reduced. To entitle them to exercise their functions, they must immediately pay a contribution to the amount of twelve days pay.

The whole French Republic will be divided into twenty-five grand divisions, to be called prefectures; each of which will be sub-divided into a certain number of cantons or districts. All the citizens in employment, shall meet in the chief place of their canton, and there reduce themselves to 100. Each of these centimes is to reduce itself to 10.

The total amount of these tenths, by a late estimate will be 5000 citizens, who shall alone be eligible to the places to which the people have hitherto appointed.

But who will make these elections? There will be a constitutional jury, composed of 80 places, of which 20 will remain vacant, for the purpose hereafter mentioned. It is this jury that will make all popular elections, and have power to depose for misconduct. It will have another function. Should one of the citizens elected by it, or any other person filling an employment of influence, become dangerous to liberty, whether from his great talents or his great successes, the jury is to pronounce against him a species of ostracism, and, according to an expression which is going to be consecrated to use, absorb him in deposing him, and calling him to one of the 20 places, which we said were to remain vacant in the jury itself; and each of the citizens thus absorbed shall rise by seniority as one of the 60 places becomes vacant. Besides this, the constitutional jury has no influence in the government thus composed.

At its head shall be placed one citizen, to be called Grand Elector. Immediately under him will be two Consuls, one for the interior, the other for the exterior. They are to be Governors in fact, but deposable at the will of the Grand Elector. Under the Grand Elector and the two Consuls will be a Council of State, composed of six members and seven ministers. Such is the Government.

The following is the composition and organization of the legislative body:

There will be two chambers, one of 220 members, to be called the Senate; the other of 80, to be called the Tribunal.

The Tribunal shall alone possess initiative of the laws. It will discuss them in presence of the Senate, who shall judge when the discussion ought to be closed,