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221.

**BALTIMORE, June 23.**

Arrived this day, brig Ranger, capt. Gardner, 49 days from Bristol.

London papers by the Ranger, have been received at the office of the Federal Gazette, to Saturday, 3d May, inclusive. The following are the most material articles they afford. Further extracts will be given to-morrow.

A Paris paper, a day later than those which arrived yesterday, has been received. It adds nothing to the military details which were contained in the papers of the 27th, and contains only a few paragraphs, which serve to convince us that the campaign has been opened upon the Rhine.

The official details from general Suchet and Oudinot require some comment and explanation to disentangle them from the confusion which pervades their accounts and which perhaps is, in some degree, to be accounted for by the continued movements, and rapid succession of operations, which left those generals little leisure to give a full, clear and distinct narrative.

It appears that the Austrians and French were engaged almost without intermission for ten days, from the 6th to the 15th ult. inclusive; that during that time the success was various, though ultimately the Austrians were defeated in their main design, and that of course the French were victorious.

The attack made by general Melas, on the 6th of April, was a general one, extending from the positions of the French on the eastern side of Genoa, to the posts and entrenchments on the west, as far as Savona. His object seems to have been to divide the force and attention of general Massena, hoping that if that general should direct his main force to the west, he would leave Genoa uncovered, and enable general Ott, who commands the Austrians in the River di Levante, that is, on the eastern side of Genoa, to succeed in his attack upon that city. If, however, on the contrary, the French general should bear to the east, or keep his main body stationed at Genoa, the Austrians would then be enabled to fix themselves along a line extending from the Apennines to the sea at Savona, and thus interpose an obstacle which would cut off Massena's retreat towards Nice. In the attack made upon the east and western side of Genoa, upon the 26th, the Austrians were successful. General Miollis was forced to fall back on the eastern side, and general Soult, who occupied Monte notte and the heights of Savona, was forced to evacuate them, and retreat to Albizora, which is a little to the eastward of Savona. On the next day, however, general Massena proceeded in person against general Ott, defeated him, and took 2,500 prisoners, including a major general. Gen. Melas in the mean time seems to have continued his successes on the western side of Genoa. Lieutenant general Suchet was driven on the 7th from his positions on the mountains at St. James's and Melegno, and forced to fall back behind the river which descends to the sea at Finale. Whilst a part of the Austrian army was thus driving gen. Suchet before it, another division had advanced as far as Pieva. From that position, however, it was quickly driven by the Polish general, Sablowsky.

It was in this situation, cut off from the main body of the army, and ignorant of the operations of Massena, that general Suchet, by a telegraphic dispatch, ordered all the troops on their way from France, to accelerate their march to Albenga, to which place he had retreated.

Meanwhile general Massena having cleared the eastern side of Genoa, appears to have been collecting his force to proceed to the Western. He sent a dispatch to general Suchet to advance from Albenga, and attack the Austrians on one side, whilst he directed his operations upon Albizora, and attacked the Austrians on the other side. On the 10th general Suchet retook Melegno. Massena, however, does not appear to have gained any ground on that day, but to have been frustrated in his attack upon the Austrian line.—On the next day, however, according to general Oudinot's dispatch, he drew the Austrians by a manœuvre into the valley of Albizola, probably from the heights of Savona, and defeated them. Of the actions on the 12th, 13th 14th and 15th, the official dispatches give no details. They state merely that there was very warm fighting on each of those days, and that the French had the advantage. Suchet was at La Pietra, and it appears that the communication between him and the general in chief was open, for we find that Oudinot had arrived with orders from Massena. Where the latter was on the 19th is not said. It appears that he was preparing to make a general attack in concert with Suchet on the 21st. Upon the whole we con-

clude that the Austrians have not succeeded in their design of cutting off Massena's retreat, and that they have not been able to establish themselves in very strong force on a line from the Apennines to the sea. It is difficult, however, from the confusion which pervades the French accounts, to obtain any very accurate information, or to form any very decisive opinion. The object of the general attack which the French were to make on the 21st was probably to endeavour to drive the Austrians entirely out of the western part of the

MAY 1.

In consequence of the fierceness of the weather, and a seasonable supply of foreign grain, every article has experienced a reduction in price; and the most sanguine expectation of a still further decrease may with confidence be looked for.—Boiling pease were the only article that stood its ground at Monday's prices.

Price of Flour.

Fine flour, 97s. to 105s. per sack.  
Seconds, 90s. to 97s.  
Thirds, 70s. to 93s.  
Midl. 30s. to 126s per quarter.

MAY 3.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 29th of April, one day later than those which arrived the day before yesterday. It appears by a letter from Strasburg, dated the 25th, that the French have crossed the Rhine, and that a battle has taken place. "The armies," says that letter, "have been engaged ever since six in the morning. It is now nine o'clock, and the advantage begins to be on our side. It was our centre that made the attack." It seems rather extraordinary, that as there is a telegraphic line from Strasburg to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than those of the 25th.

One of the Paris papers asserts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that general Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after storming six lines of entrenchments with dreadful slaughter. Should this prove true, Genoa must fall instantly.

The army of reserve is rapidly increasing in strength. It was on the 24th of last month about 7,000 strong, and fresh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion. Two divisions have filed off towards Geneva.

The chief consul was expected at Dijon about the 30th of last month. His guard was to be at Dijon on the 27th, and preparations were making to get his palace in readiness by that day.

### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Battle on the Rhine.

Extract of a letter from Strasburg, dated 5th Floreal, April 25.

"The armies have been engaged since six in the morning. It is now nine, and the advantage begins to be on our side. It was our centre which attacked."

ARMY OF RESERVE.

DIJON, APRIL 24.

General Carnot, brother to the minister of war, sets out to-morrow for Paris with important communications to the government. The general in chief, Berthier, requested him to defer his departure for one day, on account of dispatches, not less important, perhaps, which he might have to send the first consul.

We expect every moment at head quarters, news from the Rhine, where hostilities must have already begun. General Berthier has left one of his aid de camps with the army, who is to bring him an account of events, which cannot but be fortunate, when we consider the number, valor, disposition, and situation of the army of the Rhine.

The army of reserve was on the 29th Germinal, April 19, composed already of 54,000 men; it has since been increased by the 59th of the line, two battalions of the 9th light, the 22d cavalry, the 58th of the line, the 44th, and very numerous detachments of conscripts, so that it is now not less than from 70 to 72,000 men. Conscripts are sent in great numbers to Chalons on the Saone, to which the right wing extends, and to Mentz.

This army begins to move. The division of general Wartin is filing off towards Geneva; several corps are already on their march. The division of general Loison has orders to follow the same route immediately. A part of the administration of subsistence, butchers and bakers, are going to the Leman.

All the troops that have arrived within these few days have come—by forced marches. They marched twelve and thirteen post leagues in a day.

Although two divisions of the army are on their march, the arrival of the chief consul is not less certain; the internal decorations of his palace are carried on; and some alterations indeed have been made to

increase the embellishment. Can it be supposed that these preparations are for nothing, for only a single moment? the arrival of the chief consul is announced for this decade.

To the troops who are now filing off towards Geneva, articles for the field, with which the magazines are abundantly supplied, are delivered. A great quantity of clothing is also delivered.

The consular guard is to arrive on the 27th—it consists of 13 officers and 207 non commissioned officers, artillery and 352 horses of equipage.

The chief consuls horses will arrive on the same day.

It is announced, that from the present period to the 4th of May, fresh troops will arrive, among whom are the second division of the 13th demi-brigade; the 20th cavalry, 200 men of the 30th of the line; two battalions of the 30th, and detachments of the third cavalry, the 19th dragoons, the 24th light demi-brigade, the 96th and the 43d. The latter detachments arrive on the 4th.

Forty generals are in this town. Couriers set off every instant from head-quarters, and others arrive from different points, from Geneva, the Rhine and Paris. Nothing transpires relative to their contents.

A considerable convoy of firelocks was sent yesterday evening to Befancon. All the generals here have given at the consular palace a brilliant fete to the general in chief, Berthier. Several ladies in the town were invited, as well as the wives of the superior officers. The entertainment was extremely magnificent.

PARIS, April 27.

The minister of general police has addressed a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, exhorting them to superintend the emigrants who may make attempts to return to France. They are desired to enforce the execution of the laws against emigration in the strictest manner; and he concludes with observing, that the most inflexible justice with respect to the emigrants can alone consolidate the republic.

Two vessels laden with provisions have entered the port of Malta. The French have abandoned the environs, and withdrawn into the forts. It is in a condition to hold out for some months longer.

Letters from Berlin say, that the king of Prussia is ill of a scarlet fever, but which announces no immediate danger. It is also said that the Prussian administration is shortly to replace that of the French, in the provinces of Westphalia, now occupied by the troops of the republic. This arrangement proves the good understanding that exists between Prussia, and France.

Letters from Lisbon, later by three weeks than those which announced the march of a Spanish army towards Portugal, make no mention of any such circumstance.

Two English commissaries, from the interior of Germany, passed Brussels on the 21st, on their way to Paris. The object of their mission is not known.

They write from Dijon, that the army of reserve is in the most brilliant state. The troops are paid, the corps complete, and all the young men well exercised.

The preparations for defence are more active than ever throughout the whole of the Batavian republic. At Amsterdam, the young men of fortune are forming a corps of volunteer cavalry.

Letters from Basle of the 17th of April announce that a revolution has taken place at Bern, and that it has put a period to the quarrels which divided the two first authorities. The two councils were dissolved, and a new election was to be proceeded upon. There was on the 13th of April at Mulins an insurrection of the prisoners at war. The general was beat, the armed force assembled and invited the barracks; several of the insurgents armed themselves with stones, and wounded several veterans and gens d'armes. It was not till ten at night, that order was re established, and fourteen of the seditious taken up.

General Dumas set out this day for Paris.

Delecroches, the diplomatic agent, is arrived at Paris. The ex ambassador to Spain, Cibilemardet, is also arrived.

General Mack has just quitted Paris to return to Austria.

A friend of madame d'Orleans, who saw her at Barcelona, asserts that she had no part in the reconciliation of her children with the court of Mittau; that it is against her advice they are at London; that she invited them to retire to Hultstein, and that all her wishes are confined to returning to breathe the air of her own country and embrace her children.—*Journal de Paris.*

A letter from Cleves of the 18th of April, states—The persons employed in the Prussian regency, who were in this city, have just been informed by their government that within a short time that country will be again governed as formerly; but that the French troops would remain till the general peace.