

sider it in substance as true, because we think it extremely probable. If our readers recollect the view we have given of the campaign, founded upon accurate enquiry and mature reflection, they will be at no loss to perceive the grounds on which the opinion is founded.

It will be seen from the official bulletins of the army of reserve, previous to this decisive action, that the French had gained considerable advantages. From the position of the Stradella, where their principal force was to be concentrated, the army moved forward as we predicted, in the determination to leave gen. Melas as little time as possible to concentrate his forces. Upon the 9th June, before the army was assembled, Buonaparte and Berthier sent gen. Lannes with a strong corps by the great road leading from Stradella to Piedmont by Brouni, to attack gen. Ott, who, after having left a garrison in Genoa, had proceeded by forced marches to Voghera, in order to attempt to re-establish the communication with Placentia.

After a severe engagement, the Austrians were beaten with very great loss, no less, it is stated, than 6000 prisoners, and above 3000 killed and wounded. After this important success, the French having still farther concentrated their forces, particularly those from Switzerland, which had not previously been in action, were in a situation to advance in great strength. — Indeed the battle of the 9th was maintained by only three divisions of the French army, those of Lannes, Victor, and Chamberlaine—at least no more are mentioned.

After the 9th, the situation of the Imperialists was this; gen. Melas had evacuated Turin, leaving 8000 men in the citadel, proceeding towards Alexandria. Turin was immediately occupied by part of the army of reserve that had been left in the valley of Aoste, and by the corps of gen. Turreau, who had advanced on the side of Susi. These corps united would form a considerable force. Gen. Suchet, or rather the indefatigable Massena, having taken the command of the army, formed by the garrison of Genoa, though certainly not very fit for service, and the centre of that army, advanced towards Saffello and Acqui. There are accounts that this part of the army had reached Milisno and St. Jacques. They would then advance in the direction we have mentioned, and according to the orders of Buonaparte, towards Piedmont, harassing the Austrians, and in fact cutting off their retreat by the Genoeze. The army of reserve advancing by Voghera, then towards Tortona, the Austrians were completely hemmed in by these three corps. If they were defeated at Maringo, which is between Alessandria and Tortona, and within a few miles of the former, they are absolutely in the power of the enemy. We can scarcely be surprised if the consequences of this victory were as decisive as the French represent. It is little to say that in about a month Buonaparte has reconquered all Italy, and annihilated the proudest of the Austrian armies. He has in fact decided the fate of the war. There is nothing in history superior, if at all comparable to this extraordinary campaign.

— \* \* \* \* \*

SALEM, August 8.

From LEGHORN.

The brig Sukey, Captain Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th of June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Captain Stewart says, that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm subsided in Florence and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progress towards Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were received from Florence announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with considerable loss, and that every thing was then safe. Till Captain Stewart failed, there was no new alarm, from any recent success of the French, and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the success of the Austrians. They must therefore have been in the highest degree surprised to have received, in the midst of their security, the account of Buonaparte's victory of the 18th, if true. But if Melas was ignorant of the force and movement of the French, no wonder that the people should be so.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated Leghorn, June 13.

“ Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy, which so much increased the fears of the people of this country, that an entire stop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this day brings us the intelligence of his army being defeated; two Generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners; many killed, and the rest fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuscany and the north of Italy have risen en masse, that now we have nothing to fear from that quarter..

“ No less than 1800 inhabitants died in Genoa during the siege, for want of provisions.

“ I have just seen a letter from Bordeaux of May 4, which says the commissioners were settling every thing to their entire satisfaction, and were to return to America the first of this month, and that a ship had failed from thence to the Isle of France.”

BALTIMORE, August 14.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

Report of general Dessalines, commander in chief of the army of the West, against the rebels in the department of the South, to the General in Chief of the army of St. Domingo.

16th Melidor, (July 4) 8th year.

My General,

I marched this morning with the remainder of the right column, and that of the left, to occupy the heights of the plantation Dufrete, where the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th demi-brigades were encamped. Being arrived there, I saw the enemy in great numbers, encamped on the plantation Dufrete, and in the plains of Acquin. I formed the right column into three divisions; the right commanded by the chief of brigade Laurent Desir; the centre by the chief of brigade Paul Louverture, and the left by the chief of brigade Damage. These three divisions began their march for the plantation. The first division had scarcely arrived at its destination, (the two others being still on their march,) when the enemy seeing this manoeuvre, made a sally from the plantation and took to flight. The division commanded by Damage, fell in with and engaged them, but the affair was not serious until their arrival at Acquin. There the enemy then rallied and gave battle: The 4th and 8th demi-brigades which were in advance, sustained the fire of the enemy for two hours, when the other two divisions having come up with the enemy, he was beaten and put to route. — I ordered the Cavalry to advance, who made a great slaughter, and the enemy were pursued to the sea shore, where a number of them who attempted to embark, were destroyed in the water or among the reeds. I returned and ordered the column under gen. Laplume which had not been engaged, to march ahead on the great road to Cayes, in order again to pursue the enemy to a certain distance; but at the instant I arrived at that town, another column of the enemy, which had sallied out from l'Ansea-veau, attempted to take us by surprise, and I had scarcely time to draw up the third battalion of the 4th demi-brigade, when he made his attack; he was however, quickly repulsed.

I made in this last affair many prisoners, whom I send to you, among others, the chief of brigade Piverger, two pair of colours and one brass four pounder, Piverger has been wounded, and I have given him all the assistance in my power. Many of the white and coloured inhabitants of the parish of Acquin have flock'd to us, and I have treated them with all the compassion and humanity which you have prescribed in your instructions.

We have taken the port folio of Rigaud, and the copies of his letters; and he narrowly escaped being taken himself.

We have also found in one of the forts on the sea-shore, two 24 pounders, and one magazine filled with ammunition. I cannot inform you of the quantity, as I have now a fever at the moment of writing.

Health and respect,

(Signed) DESSALINES.

Another dispatch from general Dessalines to general Toussaint, dated l'Ansea-veau, July 7th, mentions that place and the neighbourhood having been cleared of the troops under Rigaud, and that Petit Trou was on the point of being evacuated by them; that the inhabitants and cultivators of Acquin and l'Ansea-veau, who had fled, had mostly returned to their homes, and received, the victorious troops of Toussaint with open arms.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 26, 1800.

Further Returns from the Elections, for Members of the next General Assembly.

For Robeson county, Col. Elias Barnes, Senator; Robert Hails and Hugh Brown, Commoners.

Moore, Malcolm M'Neill, Senator; Jacob Gaster and Murdoch Martin, Commoners.

Richmond, D. M'Farland, Senator; John Speed and Stephen Cole, Commoners.

Anson, James Marshall, Senator; Isaac Lanier and Donald Rofs, Commoners.

Granville, Thomas Taylor, Senator; Benjamin E. Persons and Sterling Yancey, Commoners.

Franklin, Jordan Hill, Senator; Brittain Harris and Thomas Lanier, Commoners.

Warren, James Callier, Senator; James Turner and Thomas E. Sumner, Commoners.

Randolph, Henry Branson, Senator; Mr. Bailey and Michael Harvey, Commoners.

Duplin, L. Watkins, Senator; Daniel Gliffon & Charles Hooks, Commoners.

Sampson, Josiah Blackman, Senator; Jas. Thompson and William Clinton, Commoners.

Halifax county—Major General Catney, Senator; Stirling Harwell and M. C. Whitaker, Commoners.

Northampton, John M. Binsford, Senator; Mr. Cotton and Mr. Pebles, Commoners.

Nash, John Drake, Senator; George Boddie and Redmun Bunn, Commoners.

Rockingham, Henry Scales, Senator; Drury Smith and Joshua Smith, Commoners.

Guilford, Hance Hamilton, Senator; Samuel Lindsey and Jonathan Parker, Commoners.

Stokes, Peter Hairton, Senator; Charles Banner and Henry Dobson, Commoners.

Brunswick, General Smith, Senator; Benjamin Mills and Abraham Bessent, Commoners.

New-Hanover, John Hill, Senator; Major A. D. Moore and Colonel Samuel Ashe, Commoners.

Wayne, Richard Croom, Senator; Joseph Everit and Barny M'Kinnie, Commoners.

Lenoir, Simon Bruton, Senator; Hardy Croom and Mr. Easterling, Commoners.

Jones, Durant Hatch, Senator; Amos Johnston and John T. Bryan, Commoners.

Craven, William Galton, Senator; Levi Dawson and James Gatling, Commoners.

Town of Newbern, George Ellis.

Town of Wilmington, Joshua G. Wright.

Town of Halifax, Richard H. Long.

Statements of votes for Members of Congress.

HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

	Stanford.	Stradwick.
Orange,	644	917
Chatham,	649	249
Randolph,	562	135
Person,	482	154

Majority for Stanford 832

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

	Grove.	Purviance.
Cumberland,	677	388
Moore,	516	119
Robeson,	512	190
Richmond,	595	77
Anson,	726	120

Majority for Grove 2192

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

	Hill.	Gillepie.
Brunswick,	286	27
New Hanover,	346	245
Onslow,	332	87
Duplin,	201	431
Sampson,	406	53
Bladen,	321	165

Majority for Hill 884

Mr. John Stanley, is elected by a majority of 856 votes a Representative in Congress for Newbern District, in the place of Mr. Spaight.

Mr. Robert Williams is re-elected by a great majority, a Representative to Congress for the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Guilford, and Caswell. General John Hamilton opposed him.

By a gentleman direct from Halifax, we learn that Mr. Allson was considered to have a majority in that district—a letter from a county in the district confirms the same. Mr. T. Blount is the other candidate.

Mr. Archibald Henderson it is expected will be re-elected for Salisbury district—the county of Rowan gave him nearly 1000 votes, Major Matthews 250 & Mr. Locke 241.

On the 2d of June, a dispatch from Buonaparte was received in the Sitting of the Council of State, in which he still affects the brief style of Cæsar—“ Veni! vide vici! That of the Chief Consul, however, is neither so explicit nor expressive—“ Tout va un mieux! ” —“ All goes on for the best!”

F O R S A L E,

BETWEEN now and December next, the subscriber's well known valuable plantation, including upwards of 2000 acres of land; on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill Seat, within 3 miles of Cape Fear river, attended with the most and best timber of any other situation in the parts, accompanied with many fine never failing springs of cool water, and good range for horses, hogs and cattle.

The order, conveniency, and situation of the plantation being equal to any other in the parts. The cultivated field being at least 50 acres, under good enclosure, upon which is a large two story house, with a piazza and balcony, sixteen glass windows, a large under cellar, two large brick chimneys, with six fire places, most commodiously adapted for pleasure and satisfaction, and a number of other out houses, adjacent to an excellent spring, a beautiful choice apple and peach orchard of more than six hundred bearing trees, many other fruit trees, and a vineyard that will yield at least a hogshead of wine yearly, &c. Also the plantation and household utensils, a quantity of beehives, cattle, hogs, sheep, geese and goats, and many other things too tedious to enumerate; all which, if not privately disposed of before the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale on that day.

JOHN POWERS.

Robeson county, August 15, 1800.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, { In Equity; }  
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT. { Ap. Term; }  
1800.

Martha Hicks; vs. Charles Medlock.  
The Defendant's death suggested leave for the Complainant to revive by bill, with notice by publication in the Minerva.

NOTICE is therefore given, that at April Term, 1800, the bill of revivor of Martha Hicks aforesaid, against Agatha Medlock, George Medlock, and Wm. Jordan, as the Executors and Representatives of the said Charles Medlock, was filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity, for the District aforesaid, in the town of Fayetteville, aforesaid, to which all persons concerned are bound to attend.

GEORGE MUMFORD; c. M. S. J. S.