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PARIS, April 16.

The negotiations for peace are not yet broken off—the factious know this, and it is to prevent their happy effects that they act with increased audacity. The writings of their libellists, the harangues of their orators, every thing announces that they meditate the darkest plots, and which they will execute, if the government and the sincere republicans do not watch in concert.—The constitution is attacked on all sides; and what is to surprise, some of the legislators meet in secret at the tomb of their enemies. Among them as among us, are two parties, who struggle with heat against their duty and the national will. These believe in the advantage of political unity; and their discourse follows their thoughts—in the circles which they are used to frequent, they explain the same without reserve, and declare with Mirabeau, “that the Monarchy is the best inheritance of the people.” This guilty assertion, or some one like it, is listened to, applied, repeated. The lurking royalist seizes upon it; he persuades himself he has for his chiefs, the depositaries of the Supreme Power: Hope nourishes in him the spirit of revolt, and hence the complaints, the clamours, and the eternal agitations which torment the country.

The groups assembled yesterday on the terrace of the Feuillans, were more numerous, more lofty than usual. Their complaints seemed to resemble menaces. The patrols dispersed them without resistance, and the cry was, upon their retiring “Down with the Chouans who govern us.”

Several merchants talk of augmenting the price of their merchandize.

The mandat lost yesterday from 80 to 81 per cent. The louis was at 280 and 260.

April 20. This city is once more surrounded by all the pomp of war. The government has assembled the troops, and established camps around the walls. Yet not a single ground of alarm can be discovered: every thing is perfectly calm at present; the Jacobins have returned to their duty. Of those who form conjectures and seek to divine the secrets of government, some are of opinion that these measures have been adopted to restrain the audacity of the Jacobins, previous to the trial of the assassins of the second of September: for whose release it is pretended they have laid some plans:—Others believe that it is for the purpose of ensuring a freedom of opinion to the legislative body, in the approaching debates on the suppression of popular societies: but those who pretend to be more profound in their political speculations, say that the government have been led to it by a dread of revolt, on the part of the workmen and labourers, who are to receive their wages in mandats.

The most trifling circumstances may, in fact, enable the government to form a just idea of the public opinion, or rather of the opinion of the multitude. Now it was lately remarked, on the Proclamation of the mandats, that the exclamation of Vive la Republique! thundered forth by the officer was not repeated by a single person.—A cold and gloomy silence prevailed; or rather instead of the demonstration of joy formerly evinced, every symptom of discontent was now visible. There is a class of men who are always displeas'd with the measures of government; a class, born for riot, pillage, and blood, whom factions denominate the people, but who are really the enemies of the public interest, and can alone be kept within the bounds of duty by the sight of cannon and bayonets.

A message was sent from the executive directory, stating the amount of the levies of the forced loan; 47 Departments produced 311,369,917 livres, assignats to the amount of 3,157,652,100 livres have been burnt. There remain yet assignats in circulation to the amount of 25,000,000,000. The council ordered the contents of this message to be printed.

April 21. Golluin—“The army of Italy has begun the new campaign with success; I move that you shall declare, that the army has well deserved of the country.” Adopted.

Jean de Brie—“I move that the accounts of the victories gained by the armies of the Republic, be passed up in this council in the manner they are in that of the Elders.” Adopted.

Fermont, in the name of the commission of expences, declared, that the calumniators in vain endeavoured to make the public believe that the mandats will share the same fate as assignats.—“No, said he, the Legislative body will sooner dissolve themselves, than not keep their promises.” Fermont finished, by a very long resolution, in order to accelerate the fabrication of mandats, and which was adopted.

The following are the objects to which it relates: Seven hundred millions of mandats, of the value

of 500 livres each; 500 millions of 100 livres each; 400 millions of 50 livres each; 300 millions of 20 livres each; and 200 millions of mandats of one livre each: making a total of 1,400,000,000 mandats which are to be fabricated.

The paper shall be of an extraordinary texture, so as to be easily distinguished from other paper, and made only in one manufactory; the workmen shall engage themselves formally not to quit the manufactory before their operations are finished.

Immediately after the emission of the 2400 million of mandats, the instrumens and plates for their fabrication shall be deposited in the National Archives.

Letters from Marzeilles, Bourdeaux, and most of the principal commercial towns, state, that all commerce is suspended, and that nothing is sold except articles of the first necessity.

The factious are alarmed at the vigorous measures which have been taken to suppress them; they are gone to hide their fury in their subterraneous caverns. Their groups are dispersed. Paris wears an appearance of tranquillity. But government must not relax its vigilance; it must not be forgotten that though dispersed, on the 12th Germinal, last year, the Terrorists again attacked the National Convention on the 1st of Prairial, and dipped their hands in the blood of Ferrand.

During the whole of yesterday, patrols of horse constantly paraded the bridges, and dispersed the groups wherever they assembled.

General Duthill has forcibly dissolved an association which had been formed at Nantz, under the appellation of The Literary Chamber. He ordered all the doors to be locked, and the registers and papers to be seized. The motive he assigned for this conduct was, that the object of the association was to annihilate the existing government, and to restore the constitution of 1793.

The armed force is augmented; troops are encamped in the plains of Grenelle and Sablons; one column is in constant motion, and passed last night in the suburbs of St. Antoine.

At Marzeilles, in obedience to a proclamation of Gen. Serviez, all the arms in the town have been carried to the places, appointed to receive them.—Thus the whole of this great Commune is disarmed! The citizens upon guard find their muskets every night at their post, so that they go to the parade as to the public walks, with their hands in their pockets.

The inhabitants of Orleans complain loudly of the military despotism exercised by the battalion of Gers. Every citizen who has the misfortune to wear powder, or a decent coat, is insulted.

The “Observer of the South” states, that the master of a vessel, which left Genoa on the 14th, and arrived at Marzeilles on the 17th, reports, that at his departure, the people of Genoa, in a state of insurrection, had taken up arms, and that the French Emigrants had received orders to quit the town.

The ship which carried out the Agents of Government to St. Domingo, sailed from Rochefort with a most favourable wind. The ship which accompanied them beyond Cape Finisterre, has returned, and brought word that they had escaped all the English cruizers.

Part of the artillery has already been placed in the camp formed under the walls of Paris, in the plain of Grenville. This camp, it is said, is to consist of 20,000 men. Its object is not known.

The day before yesterday, domiciliary visits were made at Ivry, a village in the neighbourhood of Paris; when citizen Maulevrier was arrested on a charge of having commanded a part of the armed force of the section of the Luxembourg, in the month of Vendemaire, and of carrying on a correspondence with the emigrants.

Extract of a letter from the consul general of the French republic at Tunis, to the minister of marine.

20th Ventose. “The dastardly English have just proved that there is nothing sacred in their eyes.—Yesterday a division of their ships of war carried off under the Fort of Goulette, in the most open contempt of the rights of nations and neutrality, two small vessels of the Republic, together with the frigate the Nemesis, which had been before taken from these Pirates. To complete their wickedness, when at the proposal of their Admiral, I sent for the crews of the ships they had taken, the Brigands would not give up the sailors. Vengeance, Frenchmen! Vengeance!”

April 23. We are assured that the salary of each member of the two councils now amounts to one hundred livres a day.

It is said, that the 21st inst. is the day fixed for the trial of the assassins of September.

The General in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

“Head quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal, April 25. “The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

“After three days movement to deceive us, General Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

“The General Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterizes the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intention of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered Gen. Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back by a forced march, and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madona de Savona.

“On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported; at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte Lezino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterize a soul, great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt. The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

“During the night, Gen. Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the generals Berthier and Messena, the commissioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare, upon the flank and rear of the enemy.

“On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when general Messena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded: the route of the enemy was complete; two of their generals, Rocavini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three and four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

“When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgment.

“Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name. (Signed) “BUONAPARTE.”

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the sitting of the council of Five Hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the president from the Executive Directory.

“Citizen Representatives, the fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only, for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant.—We have to day to announce to you a victory, decisive and most memorable, gained by that army at Monte Lezino over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

“The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise 40 pieces of cannon, which horses, mules, and ammunition waggons, 15 stand of colours, all their equipage and several magazines.

“Our troops, generals, officers, soldiers, all are covered with glory, and have shewn themselves worthy to defend the name of liberty.

“The General in chief, Buonaparte, again directed this attack. The other generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Messena, Cervoni, Coffe, Menarde, & Gouhart. This last was wounded in leaping into the entrenchments of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

“The Gen. Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having evidenced the most gallant resistance, with some regiments which were taken with him.

“You will declare without doubt, that the army of Italy has deserved well of its country.”

This declaration was made upon the instant by acclamation, and the council resolved, that in two