

John Fenno

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1796.

NUMB. 18.

HAGUE, April 30.

## HOSTILITIES ON THE RHINE.

WE are assured that the French have actually given notice that the armistice is terminated.

BRUSSELS, April 28.

A courier from Paris has passed through this city, who, it is said, carries orders from the Directory to general Jourdan, to discontinue the armistice, and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

PARIS, May 4.

The suspension of arms is broken in the North. The campaign was to be opened on the second of May.

May 7. We are assured that a battle has already taken place in the North, in which we have been successful.

May 9. The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Austrians in the North, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the councils.

## PEACE IN LA VENDEE.

A letter from the directory to the minister of the interior, confirms the report of the re-establishment of peace in La Vendee.

ANGERS, April 24.

At length La Vendee, so long delatated by civil war, is restored to peace and tranquility. This peaceful change is attributed in a great measure to the proclamation circulated by gen. Hoche, granting an amnesty to the deserters who were in La Vendee, and of which almost every one has profited. They have presented themselves at the different cantonments, and taken charts of the rout for joining armies on the frontiers.

The emigrants, thus abandoned, have passed the Loire, and united themselves to the Chouans.

The Chouans of La Vendee, in despair, have submitted to the laws of the Republic. Meleux de Jalais, Cheyoux, and many others, have just laid down their arms.

The farmers and peasantry are very desirous of peace.

## COMMOTIONS IN CORSICA.

May 12. We have received Paris papers up to the 9th inst. inclusive. They confirm the statement we gave yesterday of an insurrection having taken place in Corsica, which threatens very serious consequences to the interests of Britain in that island.

May 6. The news that we have from Corsica, by the way of Leghorn and Genoa, agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri-colored flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Burgoyne not wishing to pay taxes, the government sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived, about 2000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants, who have at their head a deputy of the parliament, named TAVIERA, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their Cantons. We are assured that many other cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corsica has risen. It is said that the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship *Ca Ira* has also perished by the flames.

LEGHORN, April 15.

From Corsica we learn, that on the evening of the 11th instant, the *Ca Ira*, of 84 guns, took fire in the harbour of St. Florenzo, and was entirely consumed. Fortunately, admiral Jarvis found means to cut the ship while burning, out of the harbour, and thus preserved the rest of the fleet from the imminent danger with which it was threatened.

## BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### SARDINIAN SUBSIDY.

Mr. Jekyll rose for the purpose of asking a question respecting the Sardinian subsidy. He thought himself reminded in point of duty, as a member of that house, not to get some information from the minister relative to the circumstances of his Sardinian majesty. There were reports afloat of the gigantic successes of the enemy in Sardinia;—it was confi-

dently said, that his Sardinian majesty was suing for peace, and had lost two fortresses to the enemy. If such was the unhappy condition of that monarch, who, he observed, was the victim of an alliance with the British government, he wished then to know whether the right honourable gentleman meant to remit the 200,000*l.* (voted by the house) in the form of subsidy to that unfortunate prince. If reports were true, he was incapable of military operations, and hence he took it, the sum voted could not be lent in that way. If Parliament gave it an eleemosynary form, it would be better.

Mr. Pitt said, that it was impossible for him to go into the details necessary for answering the hon. gentleman: he had reason to think that the fortune of war had reduced his Sardinian majesty to disagreeable circumstances. This matter, however, was not sufficiently authenticated; and hence he could give no answer as to the real condition of that monarch; but he was aware, at the same time, that there was no difficulty in satisfying the honourable gentleman. If he was incapable of military exertions, he could not expect or get the subsidy, which was voted for the purpose of making him a party in the operations of the war. If such were his circumstances, the treaty must evidently cease.

LONDON, April 25.

The cause of an embargo on the Hamburg vessels we understand to be a quarrel between the French and that city. In consequence of the refusal on the part of the magistrates of Hamburg to acknowledge the minister of France, after a solemn treaty to that effect, a dispute arose, and deputies were sent to Paris, when an agreement was made that Hamburg should pay to the French a considerable sum of money as a compensation for the breach of the treaty they had entered into, to acknowledge the Republic, soon after the conquest of Holland. This agreement the magistrates of Hamburg refused to ratify, and the French have therefore stopped the ships in their ports.

April 26. The campaign is on the point of being opened; on this day, it may be, that it has commenced, and thousands, ere now, may be stretched bloodstained and breathless on the field of battle!—surely, surely, if there is any man who merits the punishment of eternal torment, it is he whose councils needlessly provoke a war, or whose advice prevents the termination of it.

We must again implore the country to take into its most serious consideration the objects for which the war is to be continued. It is not to reconquer any dominions wrested from us, but to reconquer the Netherlands for Austria, and Savoy for Sardinia. Are these objects for which the blood and treasures of the nation ought to be wasted? What friend to his country and to humanity, will reply in the affirmative?

May 13. At Coblenz, the French have evinced a disposition to renew the Robespierrian system of tyranny—a system evidently most congenial with their minds—by issuing a peremptory mandate to the inhabitants, to deliver in an exact list of all the emigrants to whom they have afforded a refuge since the 1st of May, 1792. This mandate may be considered as a prelude to plunder, if not to murder.

Advices were yesterday received at the Transport Office, that seven vessels, laden with troops, ammunition, and provisions, bound to Gibraltar, had separated from their convoy near the mouth of the Channel, in consequence of the ships of war having gone too far to leeward of them; and much fear is entertained that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The convoy consisted of a frigate and a sloop of war.

The disturbances in Corsica, though extremely unpleasant, are very grossly exaggerated in the Paris gazettes. The immediate cause of them proceeds from a tax lately imposed by the Viceroy, which the Corsicans conceive to be unjust and oppressive. Only a very small part of the island is in a state of insurrection. We are given to believe that the disaffection of these islanders is more against the confidential minister of the Viceroy, who is a Corsican, than against the British government. It is thought the disturbances will soon be quelled.

On the Rhine there is circulating a printed copy in French, of Mr. Wickham's note, M. Barthelemi's answer, and the observations of the British Cabinet upon that answer. To these official papers, remarks are annexed, throwing the blame of the continuance of the war upon France; recounting the resources of England, and accusing the French government of entertaining no wish to put an end to the war.

The Empress of Russia has declared, in a note to the Swedish government, that the principal motive of her refusal to receive the communication of the Swedish ambassador, appointed to notify the mar-

riage of his monarch, was the unfriendly conduct of the regent, who had formed a close alliance with the French—with the very men who had raised a monument to the memory of the wretch who had assassinated the late king of Sweden. The empress observed, that the object of such an alliance was well known; that it was notorious that the regent had received from the French a sum of money, to be employed in fitting out armaments, and that a treaty was actually on foot for the express purpose of attacking Russia.

A letter from Laval, of the 26th ult. states the Chouans to be in force, and more daring than ever. A body of 4 or 5000 of them lately attacked and captured a convoy of provisions, &c. on the bridge of Le Corbinere; the next day they surrounded a body of republican troops, of whom they killed near 90 grenadiers, and took the rest. In the neighbourhood of Graves they also cut in pieces a foraging party of 80 men.

May 14. This day a mail arrived from Hamburg. The letters from Brussels and the Hague seem to confirm the fact announced in the French papers, that the armistice on the Rhine has terminated. Another circumstance which gives further corroboration to the statement, is the non-arrival of any of the Rhine newspapers. This looks as if public business had been by some means interrupted.

DUBLIN, May 4.

Our last letters from London advise, that an order had been issued by the Admiralty, for an immediate levy of 5000 seamen, by impress or otherwise. This peremptory order is said to be the consequence of communications made by the last Corunna mail, that determinations hostile to Britain, had taken place in the cabinet of his Catholic Majesty.

They write from Alicant, that if the threatened war, between Russia and the Porte actually takes place, a fleet of 20 ships of the line will sail from Carthagena, to second the operation of the Turkish squadrons in the Black Sea.

Should the above dreadful event come to pass, which from the present prospect of affairs is highly probable, we must, of course, take part with our ally the Empress of Russia, a circumstance that must render a rupture with Spain inevitable.

When the historian, in future ages, shall record the transactions of the present time, he must certainly be at a loss to account why the great and mighty empire of Britain was so eager to form alliances with nations that so far from being of advantage, constantly drained her of her blood, & the treasures which the industry of her people acquired.

There was a report circulated last night of the French having taken possession of Genoa. We do not believe that any intelligence, of such an event having occurred, has been received; but that the French can and that they will make themselves masters of Genoa, we have every reason to believe.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 4.

The ship *Penelope*, Spinks, a flag of truce, arrived here from Aux-Cayes on Saturday evening; she had a passage of thirty hours, and brought with her 201 prisoners, most of whom were put on board his majesty's ship *Intrepid*, Alexander Donaldson, Esq. four captains of ships, and three private gentlemen were landed here.

Three hundred of the people belonging to his majesty's ship *Salisbury*, wrecked on the isle of Vache, have, we understand, fallen into the hands of Republican cruisers, who have landed them at Aux-Cayes.

Capt. Richardson of the *Niger*, sailed from Spithead on the 14th April, in company with upwards of 200 vessels, composing three convoys, one for the Mediterranean, another for the East-Indies and a few ships and five or six transports for the Windwards Islands; those for that quarter were conveyed by admiral Pole, in the *Carnatic* of 64 guns, a frigate, two sloops, and a bomb-ketch, which after freeing the merchantmen, &c. safe to Barbadoes, are to proceed to this station. Capt. Richardson parted company with them, off the Western Islands, on the 24th of the same month, his vessel being the only one bound for this island.

A letter has been received by his honour the Custos from rear admiral Parker, dated off Cape Francois, 28th May, stating the force of the enemy arrived there, to consist of two sail of the line, five frigates, and two corvettes. He adds, that he will continue with his squadron off that port to prevent their getting out, until he shall think the convoy far enough advanced to the northward to be out of danger.

Off Cow-Bay, about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, the *Maroon* fell in with the schooner *Barbara*, capt. Gregg, when each mistaking the other