

John Fenno

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By Capt. Pratt, arrived at Charleston, papers have been received to the 10th of June;—the following extracts are the most interesting.

CORSICA, May 20.

Twenty-two districts are in a state of insurrection. Mr. North, the secretary of state, published a manifesto, threatening the insurgents with coercive measures. The latter frequently exclaim, "Long live the king and general Paoli; but down with the viceroy." When they appeared before Ajaccio, above eighty discharges of cannon were made upon them. As they destroyed the mills and the vineyards near the place, belonging to the enemies of Paoli, the town of Ajaccio has since been under the necessity of being supplied from the royal magazines.

PARIS, May 24.

Spain is fitting out 50 ships of the line, and Holland 25. The insurrection is complete in Corsica. Tavera, a member of parliament of that island, is at the head of the insurgents, whom our successes in Italy have inspired with greater boldness. They have rendered themselves masters of the height of Tichime, in which position they intercept all communication between St. Florenzo and Bastia. A report is also current, that several magazines have been fired, and that disturbances have broken out at Nebbio.

May 21. Pichegru continues in Paris. Sir Sidney Smith resides in Paris; a guard is stationed at his door; his secretary, Mr. Wright, and a servant, are with him.

Accounts were on Thursday morning received at Havre, that the Chouans about Alligny, and other places, who were supposed to have been entirely suppressed, have renewed their depredations.

June 4. The official and circumstantial detail of the number of prisoners made since the 23d of Germinal, (12th April) the day when the campaign was opened in Italy, to the 2d Floreal following, (12th May) has been published, amounting to eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty six men. It is attested by the general of division, Berthier, head of the staff under the orders of general Buonaparte.

Deputies from the city of Bologna are arrived at the head-quarters of the French army. This city is full of disaffected persons: and of all the Italian states, the ecclesiastical territory is the ripest for a revolution.

The Milanese have almost all of them mounted the tri-coloured cockade, and the tree of liberty has been solemnly planted in the square called after the immortal Boromeo.

The treasure of Milan is the greatest of any city in Italy, except that of our Lady of Loretto. It is certain that the detail of golden chalices, crosses, reliques, statues of gold, will not be objects of mere amusement—it is a dazzling mass.

This day the exchange of the assignats for mandats commences. Commerce is in a state of stagnation heretofore unexampled. All sale in detail is stopped. The necessary payments are exacted in specie. And if some merchants and traders accept assignats, their demands exceed the course of exchange.

Mandats are little talked of; there appears little avidity to seek after them. Those which have been exchanged are of 500 liv. which the workmen will not receive as wages, because the retail dealers have no money to give in change.

It is certain, however, that this dreadful state will be of short duration. One of two things must happen in four days time—Either the mandats substituted for assignats will circulate at a given rate like assignats—or they will endeavour to force a credit for them, and thus prevent their reception altogether. In the first event we shall be no forwarder than before—in the second, the little specie which is left us must appear and circulate.

In general we are persuaded there would be specie enough for business. Already many merchants and manufacturers pay in money. In several departments specie circulates, and paper is not seen.

New endeavours are made to corrupt the military. The soldiers fill the public houses, and after the retreat is beaten, they parade the streets, enter the shops, fix themselves the prices of the articles they want, and menace with their sabres the tradesmen who refuse to deliver them.

Thirty six offices are open in Paris for the exchange of mandats against assignats.

We have already received a list of the pictures and manuscripts sent to France by the army of Italy. The selection has been made with great care.—Those taken at Milan are now on their way to Paris.

Conditions of the Armistice concluded with M. Frederic, commandant d'Est, plenipotentiary of the duke of Modena.

The commander in chief of the army of Italy, grants the duke de Modena an armistice, to allow him time to send to Paris, so the end he may obtain from the executive directory a definitive peace—upon the following conditions, which the said plenipotentiary submits to and promises to fulfil—namely.

1. The duke de Modena will pay to the French republic, the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand livres French money; of which three millions shall be paid immediately into the hands of the paymaster of the army; two millions within fifteen days—and two millions and a half in the space of one month, into the hands of M. Balbi, banker to the republic of Genoa.

2. The duke de Modena shall moreover furnish the value of two millions and a half in provisions, powder, or other ammunition, as the general shall appoint, and at the times and places which he shall indicate.

3. The duke is also bound to deliver up—at the choice of the citizens deputed to that effect; twenty pictures from his gallery or his dominions.

Over and above these conditions, no requisition shall be made by the troops of the republic passing through the territories of the duke. The provisions they may need shall be furnished upon the terms of payment mutually agreed upon.

FREDERIC, commandant d'Est.
BUONAPARTE.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Milan, 1st Prairial.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to his brethren in arms.

"Soldiers, you are precipitated like a torrent from the heights of the Apennines; you have overthrown and dispersed all that dared to oppose your march.

"Piedmont, rescued from Austrian tyranny, is left to its natural sentiments of regard and friendship to the French.

"Milan is your's, and the republican standard is displayed throughout all Lombardy. The dukes of Parma and Modena are indebted for their political existence only to your generosity.

"The army which so proudly menaces you, has had no other barrier than its dissolution to oppose to your invincible courage. The Po, the Tessino, the Adda, could not retard you a single day. These vaunted bulwarks of Italy were insufficient. You swept them with the same rapidity that you did the Appennines.

"Those successes have carried joy into the bosom of your country: your representatives decreed a festival dedicated to your victories, to be celebrated throughout all the communes of the republic. Now your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your sweethearts, will rejoice in your success, and take pride in their relation to you.

"Yes, soldiers, you have done much, but more still remains for you to do. Shall it be said of us, that we know how to conquer, but not to profit by our victories? Shall posterity reproach us with having found a Capua in Lombardy? but already I see you fly to arms—you are fatigued with an inactive repose—you lament the days that are lost to your glory! Well, then, let us proceed: we have other forced marches to make, other enemies to subdue, more laurels to acquire, and more injuries to avenge.

"Let those who have unsheathed the daggers of civil war in France, who have basely assassinated our ministers, who have burnt our ships at Toulon—let them tremble! the knell of vengeance has already tolled!

"But to quiet the apprehensions of the people, we declare ourselves the friends of all, and particularly of those who are the descendants of Brutus, of Scipio, and those other great men whom we have taken for our models.

"To re-establish the capitol; to replace there the statues of those heroes who have rendered it immortal; to arouse the Roman people entranced in so many ages of slavery; this shall be the fruit of your victories. It will be an epoch for the admiration of posterity; you will enjoy the immortal glory of changing the aspect of affairs in the finest part of Europe!

"The free people of France, not regardless of moderation, shall accord to Europe a glorious peace; but it will indemnify itself for the sacrifices of every kind which it has been making for six years past. You shall be again restored to your fire-sides and homes; and your fellow-citizens, pointing you out, shall say, "There goes one who belonged to the army of Italy!"
BUONAPARTE."

LONDON, May 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

At a quarter past three o'clock, the king arrived in the usual state at the house of Peers. Being enrobed, and seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod (Mr Francis Molyneux) was dispatched to the house of commons, with a message, requiring the immediate attendance of the honourable house in the house of Peers. In a few minutes the speaker of the lower house, accompanied by above a hundred members, appeared below the bar. After paying the usual obeisance, the speaker addressed his majesty in a speech of considerable length. In the course of his address he enumerated the principal topics that had been discussed during the session, and expatiated on the munificence of the house of commons in furnishing his majesty with the most liberal supplies to defray the exigencies of the war in which this country was engaged. His majesty was then pleased to deliver the following gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The public business being now concluded, I think it proper to close this session, and, at the same time, to acquaint you with my intentions of giving immediate directions for calling a new parliament.

"The objects which have engaged your attention, during the present session, have been of peculiar importance; and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

"The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all government.

"The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of such general concern.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands; which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which this country is enabled to support them.

"These resources are particularly manifested in the state of different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our navigation and commerce in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I shall ever reflect with heart-felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper, and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

"You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

"The nature of the system introduced into France afforded to the country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings that you inherit. By your counsels and conduct the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

"You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honourable terms; but you have at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that, while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, or the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just