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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1796. NUMB. 22.

Further extracts from French papers, received by the Fair American, Capt. Glad, from Nantz.

OSSENBACH, May 16.

We wait an opening close to the country; it is said that the Count de Colloredo, on his return from Vienna on the 10th inst. has brought dispatches of an important nature, which may occasion a great alteration in the political system of affairs. After his arrival at Mayence, the Arch Duke Charles repaired to Mannheim, to hold a conference with the Marshal de Wurmsler. Besides which, orders were immediately given to form abatis's from Donnerberg, by Hochspeyer, as far as Edighoven. The chancery at war, the commissary department, the magazines and troops, which were found in the circle of Franconia, have all received orders to join the army.

On the 9th, near 200 troops from the frontiers passed to Alchallenbourg. These troops having been made prisoners of war by the French, remained in the district of Franconia, expecting they might serve again; the time fixed upon in the capitulation, being expired, they are now going to rejoin the army. Various ideas are conjectured—it is thought the Imperial troops will abandon the siege, and retire to the mountains near Neuwied.

P A R I S.

Sitting of the 10th of June.

Messages from the directory were read; the first announced that the king of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic; the second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, on the right banks of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were entrenched at Altenkirchen. Kleber attacked them, and gained a brilliant victory; 2000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards, and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy. The same message reports that Buonaparte, at the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 8th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the river Mincio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water. This action made the Austrians, who were his servants, the President, Vice President, Messrs. Jay, Hamilton, Knox, Wolcott and Pickering—thanks to the majority in both houses of Congress—and let all the people say

AMEN.

* Come now and let us reason together saith the Lord.-----Isaiah. (Gaz. U. S.)

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NOTICE.

THE lands advertised for sale by public auction, on the 21st of August, in Richmond county, for the taxes due thereon, for the year 1795, supposed to belong to John Fountain—is postponed until the 23d Sept. next.

JOHN COLE, Sheriff.

and a great number of prisoners, defeated is completely routed. (This news is official.)

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Sitting of the 21st Prairial.

The Council approves the resolution of the Council of Five Hundred: "That the army of the Sambre and Meuse has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

Detourcy assures the council that the marshalls who had fixed on this day to attempt again their destructive plan, have been discovered, and prevented from putting their infernal schemes into execution by government.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and the MEUSE.

Battle on the RHINE.

Extract of a letter from General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, RAUNEM, 29th Prairial, (June 7.)

"I have the honour of addressing a copy of General Kleber's report to you. You will learn with pleasure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely defeated at Altenkirchen, on the 16th inst. (June 4.) 3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores and equipages, are the fruits of this victory. "JOURDAN."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Crossing of the Mincio—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the fortress of Peschiera and of the magazines of Castelnuova.

Head quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, (June 1.)

Citizen Directors, After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglin and the Mincio: he inclined his right to the Lake of Garda; his left on Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the passage of the Mincio.

Head-quarters were established on the 9th at Brescia. I ordered the general of division, Kilmaine, to march with 1,500 cavalry, and 6 battalions of grenadiers to Desuzano, and General Ruffa with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was only one day and a half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenita, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst general Kilmaine advanced to the posts of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian general, Lieptay, was killed.

On the 10th the division of general Angereau relieved that of general Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Casigliona. General Massena was then at mount Cbearo, and general Serturier at Montz. At 2 o'clock, A. M. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto, where I had determined to cross the Mincio. The enemy's vanguard, consisting of 3 or 4,000 infantry, and of 1,500 horse, defended the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabiniers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light artillery immediately engaged. We were endeavouring with much difficulty to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with general Gardenne, a grenadier in height, as well as courage, at their head, threw themselves in the river (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, flew. The bridge was mended with ease; our grenadiers instantly passed the Mincio, and possessed themselves of Valeggio, the head-quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left it. However, the enemy staggered, and partly roamed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Valeggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally, and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished. I had much ado to contain the impatience, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time gen. Angereau crossed the Mincio: he had orders to move towards Peschiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy. Beaulieu and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from seeing the movement of general Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Valeggio; but being instructed by their paroles, of general Angereau's march, the enemy fled towards the road of Castelnuova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by general Murat, did wonders. This general himself disengaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners.—The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry, has equally distinguished himself. General Angereau arrived at Peschiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adige, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day is computed at 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is Prince de Coulo, lieutenant general of the army of the king of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken five pieces of cannon, two twelve and three six pounders, and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castelnuova, of which a part was already

consumed by fire. General of division, Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy.—Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabineer of the van guard—they all defy and laugh at death.—They are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise; nothing equals their courage unless it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches.—They sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose—but no, they amuse themselves by forming and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General we must do so and so."—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered,) but I sought in vain.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters Peschiera, 14th Prairial, (June 1st) Citizen Directors,

I send you inclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Peschiera, which is a strong place to be occupied by the Imperialists; but thanks to the victory of Borghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massena occupies with his division Verona a handsome and large city, where there are two bridges on the Adige.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Republic of Venice.

Brescia, 10th Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles—victory joined in hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army has retreated beyond the Mincio. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them—but it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two Republics—Religion, government, customs, and property, all shall be respected. Let the people not be uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained; and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie. The general in chief requests the officers of the republic, the magistrates, and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honour as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE. The general of the division, chief of the staff. (Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

The Commissary of the Executive Directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Directory.

Head-quarters, Raulem, 19th Prairial, June 7.

"To announce another battle is only relating another victory!—The brave Kleber has totally defeated near Altenkirchen, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 2000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which was thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pursues the course of his success, and is actually on the Labn. Gen. Grenier has passed the Rhine, at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours, which Prince Charles has sent to Wirtemberg. Gen. Jourdan assists this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Labn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the seat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affair of Altenkirchen, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy."