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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE.—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1796.

NUMB. 23.

LONDON, May 21.

We hear, that it is at length finally concluded that the Princess Royal is to give her hand to the Prince of Wirtemberg. Count Zeppelin, it is said has been the successful tutor for his prince on the occasion.

The Austrian general Argenteau, second in command, has been arrested on a charge of misconduct during the late campaign in Italy, and is to be brought to a court martial. He is a prisoner at Mantua.

The report of peace is again very prevalent in London, and the return of Mr. Netman from Paris is anxiously expected. This gentleman has been associated with M. Charretier, as agent for French prisoners in this country, and approved of as such by our ministry. He was formerly under M. Barthelimi, in the service of the French Ambassador in London; and was sent off on Monday le'night express to Paris, supposed to be charged with a mission of importance. An express was sent off to Dover 12 hours before Mr. Netman left London, with a letter from the Duke of Portland to the Mayor, to let this gentleman meet with no delay, and that a packet might be in readiness to receive him. He sailed from Dover to Calis under a flag of truce and was only two hours and a half on his passage. Mr. Charretier accompanied him to Dover, but not to France.

Scarce any thing of the events which have occurred in the progress of the French revolution are more extraordinary than those of the present day. Almost in the same sitting of their legislative bodies, they consult on the first movements towards peace, made by Mr. Wickham to M. Barthelimi, they receive news of victories decisive of the fate of Italy and the submissive proposals for peace from Sardinia and Naples, and in the same breath they announce to the people that a conspiracy has been just discovered in the perpetration, led by men of the first abilities, some of them of the legislative body, threatening the massacre of all the constituted authorities, and the re-establishment of the bloody system of 1793.

The conspirators accuse the present powers of intending to restore the monarchy: they retort the charge on the conspirators and urge the nation to oppose the restoration of the constitution of 1793 to the utmost, as the only means of establishing the Republic and the liberty of France.

DEATH OF LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

POLICE OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH STREET.

May 28. Last night, as Lord F. Townshend, and his brother Lord Charles, were returning in a post-chaise from Yarmouth, whether they had been on a selecting business, a dispute took place which terminated in the death of the latter, who was shot through the head by his brother in the carriage! At Mile-End the post-boy heard the report of a pistol, but imagined it was at some distance; and drove on till he entered town, when he stopped and asked Lord Frederick where he would be driven to, who wildly replied "to the devil if you will." The following are some further particulars of that unfortunate accident, which have come regularly before the public—Lord Charles Townshend, and his brother Lord Frederick Townshend, sons to the Marquis Townshend, had been at Great Yarmouth, for which place Lord Charles had been just chosen Representative: they arrived in town yesterday morning about six o'clock, and when they reached Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, the post-boys stopped to enquire where the Bishop of Norwich, to whose house they had been ordered to drive, lived; when Lord Frederick jumped out of the chaise, and struck one of the boys, which gave rise to an altercation, that drew together several persons who were passing by. He insisted upon it, that the boy knew where the Bishop lived; and on the man's protesting that he did not, his Lordship abused him with great violence, and with the most deplorable marks of insanity, he threw off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, challenging him to fight. Unable to provoke the man to a contest, he walked leisurely way towards Hanover square, when some person who had been attentive to the whole scene, looked into the carriage, and saw a lifeless body on the seat, which proved to be the corpse of Lord Charles. Lord Frederick was immediately pursued, and being taken near the end of St. Andrew-street, was conducted to a neighbouring watch-house.

As soon as the magistrates at the police office, in Marlborough-street, were apprized of the circumstance, they ordered Lord Frederick to be brought before them, together with the postillions who drove him to town. His Lordship when interrogated on the melancholy subject, betrayed the most unequivocal symptoms of a mental derangement, and it be-

came necessary for the magistrates to apply to the postillions for the information they wanted.

May 30. A letter from the Hague, of the 18th inst. says, that the committee of Union having communicated to the national assembly the contents of a note from gen Bournonville, in which he insists, that a commander in chief of the army of the State shall be appointed without delay, the assembly nominated gen. Bournonville to that office, and invested him with full power.

The Louis d'Or sold at Paris, on the 18th inst. for the enormous price of 8,000 livres in assignats, and receipts or promises of mandats, then bore a discount of 88 per cent.

At the close of the poll for Westminster, on Friday, Mr. Fox and Horne Tooke addressed the mob, in pretty long speeches;—that of the former gentleman was the most inflammatory we ever heard. He said (among other strong things) that he remembered but two wars in which this country has been engaged—the one directed against the liberty of America, the other against the liberty of France; both caused by the despotic principles of the existing governments—that the present war was nothing more nor less than a combination of despots to overturn the liberties of Europe. That a constitution was good, exactly in proportion to the share that the people had in the government of the country; that the sovereignty was in the people.

He cautioned the people against entertaining the fantastic notion—that an existing constitution might not be destroyed.

He spoke of Mr. H. Tooke as a gentleman whom he respected, and whom he considered as the most injured and persecuted man alive: this speech might be called a canvass for Mr. Tooke.

Mr. H. Tooke said, that he would not continue a candidate, if he conceived, that by so doing, he would endanger Mr. Fox's election. He agreed in every single sentiment that Mr. Fox had uttered.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, April 29, 1796, I give you an abstract of a letter, dated Alicante, April 30.

"On the 10th inst. an American brig came in three days from Algiers to this place: reports, that the Moors had just carried 9 Danish vessels into that port, they were all loaded, one had Sicilly ash for London, some others wine and brandy. The ground of this unexpected hostility seems to be this:—

Some time ago, a Dane, bringing 300 Moors from Constantinople going to Algiers, was stopped by a Tuscan man-of-war, and carried into Naples, where the Moors are detained. The Dey of Algiers makes Denmark answerable for them: and, we understand, that he has intimated to the Danish consul that they must be returned within a limited time; that if they were not, they would be sold and their crews made slaves; the Danish flag declared their enemy, and their consul turned out of Algiers.

"As it is some time since the consul has been writing for compromising the matter at Naples, it may be hoped he will be able to pacify the Dey, in which case the prizes would be restored.

"This intelligence may be depended upon; but however it is not improbable that you may, ere this reaches, be informed of this circumstance."

PARIS, May 20.

Dumas is the member who presented to the Council of Elders, the report in the name of the commission appointed to examine the treaty of peace concluded with Sardinia. His speech, though studied in a few hours, was a work of a considerable extent, and a well drawn picture of the present situation of Europe, and of the new relations of the republic with respect to the other powers. Of the war, Dumas spoke with professional knowledge. The plans of the campaign he praised in the highest terms, and was likewise liberal in his praise of those who concerted them, and of those also who put them in execution. He appreciated the merit due to the political dexterity of those who conducted our negotiations; and paid a tribute of applause to our generals, to the heroes of the North and of Italy: to Buonaparte, to Berthier, and those who emulate their glory. He expressed his wishes and his hopes for a speedy, wise, and honourable peace; a peace such as it becomes France to grant to Europe, that now loudly calls for a return of its blessings.

June 2. The proclamation of Buonaparte, written in the title of Hannibal, and in similar circumstances, announces to his soldiers his march to Rome; and we do not see at present any circumstances that can prevent his triumphant march. He is now in the dominions of the Pope, who can only oppose prayers to our triumphant armies.

It is still affirmed that we have entered Leghorn.

PORTSMOUTH, August 4.

Arrived here the ship Pomona, captain Merrill in 28 days from St. Ubes, who informs that our consul told him our affairs with the Algerines were so adjusted, that the commerce of the States was not in the least hazardous, and our vessels might, with the greatest safety, go to any port of the Straights without meeting any obstruction.

Capt. Merrill, the day previous to his leaving St. Ubes, read London papers to the 19th of June, in one of which he perfectly recollects to have read an account of a battle on the Rhine, in which the French, as usual, were victorious, having taken 14,000 prisoners, killed many thousands taken, vast quantities of ammunition, baggage, waggons, &c. &c.

Arrived here the brig Olive, capt. Palmer, in 50 days from Cadiz, who informs that Richery's Squadron was still at Cadiz the 18th June. The Governor of Cadiz sent off to the English admiral, to know if his port was in a state of blockade, the answer was not known when capt. Palmer left there; the admiral had, however, ordered the Squadron immediately off the coast, and it had actually sailed two days before capt. Palmer left there.

A master of a vessel reports, the middle of last month, that all kinds of provisions were scarce both at Port-de-Paix and Cape Francois; that the latter place, they had not had more than half allowance of bread and salt provisions for their troops for some time; that privateers were dispatched to bring in all American vessels loaded with provisions.

BOSTON, August 3.

West-India Intelligence.

By an arrival from the Mole, we learn, that the Quebec and another frigate arrived there on the 15th July. They sailed from Barbadoes with five large transport ships, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French, who took them all, and carried them into the Cape. The sickness at the Mole exceeds very greatly its usual mortality; from fifty to sixty dying daily. All expectation of the reduction of the island is despaired of, and even an attack from the Brigands (the title given to the French republicans by the English) is apprehended both at the Mole and at Port-au-Prince. The British troops had evacuated Bompard, and returned into the Mole. Both the taking and holding this place, even for the short time they held it, was attended with great loss to the English. There was no pressing of Americans while our informant was at the Mole; but he saw several instances of their treating them with much respect and civility. There is no sale for American produce.

Capt. Bennet, in 40 days from Martinique, says, the Charis at St. Lucia, with the French, &c. that retreated to the mountains on the capture of the island by the English, had grown to powerful by collecting together, that they had driven the English into the principal fort, and obliged them to send to Martinique for a reinforcement of troops, which actually sailed from Martinique the same day with capt. Bennet.

August 8. His Britannic majesty's frigate La Raison, capt. Beresford, of 28 guns, arrived in Nantasket road on Sunday le'night, (and not the Cleopatra, as mentioned in our last) and the day following, espying a vessel making for the road, the frigate weighed anchor, and within one league from the light-house bro't her to; she proved to be the snow Sally, capt. J. Lindsey, from Oporto bound, into this port. The frigate pressed the whole of capt. Lindsey's crew, and detained them and the vessel six hours; during which time capt. L. had endeavoured in vain to recover his men—one of whom was his mate, who had a protection, which being shewn to capt. Beresford, he said, "he did not care a d—n for any protection from any judge in America, as any of them would give a protection for a dollar, even to a real Englishman." However, after experiencing great insult, capt. L. recovered his mate, and the frigate detained two of his men. It is supposed there are nearly 20 Americans pressed on board the frigate. She was left steering E. by S. Capt. Beresford told capt. Lindsey, he was authorized by the Treaty to take his Majesty's subjects out of any American vessel, wherever he might find them.

Twenty thousand dollars has been collected for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Charleston.

The 28th ult. a small shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Windham, (Conn.)

From Cape Francois, July 13.

"Yesterday two French frigates sent in here five English transports taken of Porto-Rico, bound to the Mole;—also four other transports are sent into Port-de-Paix. It appears that the English are preparing to attack some part of this island, but it is