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# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

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Latest Foreign Intelligence, received by the Eliza, capt. Hunter, arrived at Charleston in 60 days from London.

### M A L A G A, May 16.

Forty-nine thousand men have arrived in the province of Andalusia, designed to occupy the three camps lately marked out in its environs. New reinforcements are still expected from the provinces of Navarre and Catalonia. It is believed that the object of the assembling of these troops is to undertake the siege of Gibraltar.

What confirms this opinion, is the arrival of one of our vessels from Mexico, which had anchored in the Straights of Gibraltar. It reports to have seen a number of troops, and a quantity of warlike stores landed; and that the English expect a siege, though no declaration of hostilities has taken place. It appears that the extraordinary armaments which have been preparing in the ports of Cadiz and Carthage-na are directed to this object.

### P A R I S, June 7.

The report is general that a courier arrived yesterday from the army of Italy, with the news of an insurrection having broken out against our troops, in a part of the country of Lombardy. The movements appeared to have been concerted, and took place in several towns at the same time, at Pavia, at Milan, and at Placentia. Those towns had shut their gates, and it is said disarmed the garrisons. — Buonaparte presented himself with his army at Pavia, which refused to surrender to him. But the general forced the town and imposed on it heavy contributions, as well as on the others that followed its example. He ordered a number of the seditious to be shot, and then every one returned to his duty, and order was restored. The military contribution required from the rebels, is said to amount to sixty millions.

Vadier condemned to transportation, as well as Barrere, has been arrested at Toulouse, and conducted to Paris.

### ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from general Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, Head-quarters, Peschiera, June 1.

"I have related the conspiracy of Pavia, the battle, and the taking of that town. "I let out for Lody from Milan on the 5th. I left there no more troops than were necessary for the blockade of the castle. I left the city as I entered it, in the midst of the joyful applause of an assembled people. I was far from thinking this a counterfeited joy, that the plot was already laid, and a perfidious treason on the point of bursting into light.

"I was scarce arrived at Lody, when general Despinoy, commander at Milan, informed me, that three hours after my departure the tocin had been sounded in a part of Lombardy. They had published the news, that Nice was taken by the English; that the army of Conde was arrived by Switzerland upon the territory of the Milanese; and that Beau-lieu, reinforced by 60,000 men, marched against Milan. The priests and the monks, armed with the poinard and the crucifix, excited revolt, and stimulated assassination. On all sides, and by all means, they urged the people to arm against the troops. — The nobles had discharged their domestics, saying, that equality did not permit them to be retained. All those affianced to the house of Austria, the Shires, tax gatherers, &c. displayed themselves in the foremost rank.

"The people of Pavia, reinforced by 5 or 6000 peasants, besieged the 300 men whom I had left in the castle. At Milan, they endeavoured to tear down the tree of liberty and to trample under foot the tri-coloured cockade. General Despinoy, commander of the place, mounted his horse. Some patroles put this people to flight, as cowardly as unruly. However, the gate which led to Pavia was occupied by rebels, who waited every moment the arrival of the peasants to introduce them. To subdue them it was necessary to sound the charge; at the sight of death obedience was restored.

"As soon as I was informed of this movement, I turned back with 200 horse and a battalion of grenadiers. I demanded at Milan a great number of hostages. I ordered those to be shot, taken with arms in their hands. I declared to the archbishop, the chapter, the monks, and the nobles, that they should be responsible to me for the public tranquility. "The Municipality allotted three livres a head for each domestic who was disarmed. — Tranquili-

ty being thus established at Milan, I continued my route to Pavia. The chief of brigade, Lafac, commanding the moving column, attacked Bignasco, where 7 or 800 armed peasants appeared inclined to defend themselves. He charged them; killed about a hundred, and dispersed the rest. I immediately ordered them to set fire to the village — this, though necessary, was not less horrible. I was grievously affected; but I foresaw still greater evils menacing the town of Pavia. I summoned the archbishop of Milan, and sent him to the distracted people of Pavia from me with the annexed proclamation.

"At day-break I arrived at Pavia. The outposts of the rebels were secured. The town appeared numerously filled, and in a state of defence. The castle had been taken and our troops prisoners. I ordered the artillery up, and after being some shot at them, I summoned the wretches to lay down their arms, and appeal to the generosity of the French. — They replied that "while Pavia had walls they would not surrender!"

"General Domartin ordered the 6th battalion of grenadiers to advance with battle-axes in their hands, and two eight pounders in front. The gates were forced. The immense crowd dispersed, took shelter in the cellars and upon the house-tops, striving in vain, by throwing down tiles, to prevent our passage through the streets.

"Three times the order to set fire to the city expired upon my lips, when I beheld the garrison of the castle arrive, who, breaking their fetters, came with cries of joy to embrace their deliverers. I ordered them to be called over — not one was wanting. If the blood of a single Frenchman had been shed, I would have erected on the ruins of Pavia a column, upon which I would have inscribed,

"Here the city of PAVIA was!" "I shot all the municipality — arrested 200 hostages, and sent them into France. Now every thing is perfectly tranquil, and I believe this lesson will be sufficient for the government of all the people of Italy.

"I demand the rank of commander of a squadron of light artillery for citizen Rosy, captain, who on that day particularly signalized himself.

BUONAPARTE.

### PROCLAMATION.

Buonaparte to the people of the Milanese.

Head-quarters, Brescia, May 28.

"The nobles, priests, and Austrian agents mislead the people of these charming countries. The French army, as generous as powerful, will treat with fraternity the peaceful and tranquil inhabitants. To the rebels they will be terrible as the fire from Heaven, and to the villages which protect them.

Art. I. In consequence the commander in chief declares rebellious all the villages which will not conform to his order of 6 Prairial (May 25.) The generals will march against such villages, forces necessary to subdue, and shoot all who are found with arms in their hands. The priests and nobles remaining in the rebel districts, shall be arrested as hostages, and sent into France.

II. All the villages, when the tocin is sounded, shall be burnt immediately. The commanders are responsible for the execution of this order.

III. The villages upon the territory where one Frenchman is assassinated shall be taxed, as a recompense, one third of the whole contribution paid to the Archduke in one year, unless they name the assassin, and deliver him up to the army.

IV. Every man armed with a musket and ammunition, shall be shot directly, by order of the general commanding that division.

V. Every spot where arms shall be found hidden, shall pay a third of its imposts as a recompense. Every house in which a fire-lock is found shall be burnt, unless the proprietor declares to whom it belongs.

VI. All the nobles, or wealthy, convicted of exciting the people to revolt, either by discharging their domestics, or by abuse of the French, shall be arrested as hostages, transferred into France, and the half of their revenues confiscated.

BUONAPARTE.

### LONDON, June 13.

Westminster Election.

At the close of the poll the numbers were,  
For Mr. Fox 5160  
For Sir A. Gardner 4810  
For Mr. Tooke 2810

The Deputy High Bailiff then proclaimed the return, whereby he stated that Mr. Fox and Sir Alan Gardner were duly elected.

The burst of applause from the multitude on hearing Mr. Fox declared to decidedly at the head of the

poll, filled the air, and communicated the tidings to every part of Westminster. The committee of Sir Alan Gardner had published a hand-bill, which stated that "willing to avoid any step that might tend to irritate the minds of the people, and endanger the tranquility of the city of Westminster, they requested their friends not to chair the Admiral — an acknowledgment on their part, that he was not the choice of the people, and that therefore a triumph would irritate their minds. Mr. Tooke was not present. As soon as the numbers were declared, Mr. Fox returned thanks in a few words for the kind partiality of the electors; their impatience for his triumph made it impossible to say much; he was hurried into the car, which was preceded by a band of music, and a number of flags, with appropriate inscriptions, the first of which was — "Fox and Peace!"

Among the captures from the enemy in Lloyd's list of Saturday, is entered a Dutch frigate of 36 guns, brought into Greenock, in consequence of a mutiny on board. We understand this frigate to have fallen into our possession from the following singular circumstance: after having done considerable damage on the coast of Scotland, it fell in with and took the Marianne, a merchant ship belonging to Glasgow. Not considering his prize as of sufficient consequence to send into port, the Dutch captain ordered her to be burnt. The crew on board the frigate had a dispute as to the value of the prize, and what might have been their proportion of prize money; and considering themselves as ill used by the captain, who had ordered her to be burnt without their concurrence, they confined him and the other officers below, took upon themselves the command of the frigate, and with the assistance of the crew of the Marianne carried her into Creepock.

June 14. It is now certain that there will be no Imperial loan. The Baron de Muller, who came to this country on that business, received this final answer from Mr. Pitt on Saturday, "That no loan could be guaranteed or made in England."

From the best authority we learn, that the Belligerent powers are all disposed for peace, and that whatever the result of a battle on the Rhine may be, it will only change the conditions of peace, but it will not do any thing more. The present campaign, we are assured, is the last.

It was extremely wise in the minister to delay all serious negotiations for peace till the new parliament was chosen, because, to make peace, and then elect a new parliament, would be bringing in a set of men to legislate who had no concern in the peace, and as Englishmen are generally as much displeas'd with peace as with war, this would be loading the executive power with a double degree of responsibility, and would be equally unfair and imprudent.

June 15: *Mantua*. — This much celebrated town has at last capitulated. It was blockaded by 12,000 men.

Beaulieu continues his precipitate retreat, his army suffering incredible losses.

Louis XVIII. It was gen. Wurmsfer, who notified to the pretender, the emperor's order to quit the army of Conde, and retire to Ruthenburgh, in Suabia.

June 16. A council was held yesterday on the subject of the unhappy difference which subsists between the Prince and Princess of Wales. Earl Cholmondeley and Earl Moira attended. We trust that the efforts of these two noble Lords, who have most zealously exerted themselves to restore harmony to the distracted household of the Prince, will be finally successful.

June 17. The royal reconciliation (with sorrow we mention it) is postponed to some future period. To the Privy Council, it seems, the final adjustment of this business will soon be committed. Our affection for the family is such, that we wish it were speedily and amicably terminated.

As we predicted in yesterday's Oracle, the funds continued to rise; and in the certain prospect of peace, we have no doubt that the consequences will be a confirmation of our opinion.

It is very singular that as yet not one miracle has occurred to suspend the progress of the French in Italy. Just before their entry into Milan, a grand religious procession had taken place, and catalogues of remarkable deliverances were circulated among the populace. The unseasonable appearance of the French on the back of such a ceremony, has so excessively scandalized the zeal of some great catholics, that they begin shrewdly to suspect either that these democrats are in league with the devil, or what is still worse, that the saints are turned Jacobins!

The following official notice has been sent by Nicholas Reinicke, the Swedish consul at Havre, to citizen Stanislaus Faure, editor of the Havre Bulletin: