

J. Tanno

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1796.

NUMB. 27.

The following is taken from a London paper of the 18th of July, received by the Iris arrived at City-Point, James River.

LONDON, July 18.

NO doubt seems to be entertained of the capture of Leghorn by a detachment of the army of Italy; and they are said to have made a very considerable booty of effects belonging to this country.

The surrender of Milan, which has hitherto been an obstacle to the progress of the French army of Italy, will now enable it to prosecute its operations. Mantua still holds out, and, it is thought, will cost the French a great many men.

By official communications from the army of the coasts of the ocean, it appears that peace is about to be restored to the distracted provinces of the Republic, so long the scene of devastation and bloodshed. The Chouans continue to surrender in bodies. Their arms are faithfully delivered up, and the peasants are returning in tranquillity to their homes and to the fields, so long manured only by their blood.

In the Moniteur of the 11th, it is stated, that another engagement had taken place between Moreau and the Austrians, in which the former took 500 prisoners; but that the battle was terminated by a very heavy fall of rain, which prevented both parties from continuing it. This is not mentioned as a vague report, but announced briefly to the manner practised by this Journal as the substance of authentic intelligence, before the official accounts had been made public. From the situation of the armies since the late engagement, indeed, it is very probable that new actions have taken place.

It was announced, some days ago, that the French intended to establish a direct communication between the army of the Upper Rhine and that of Italy. Kellerman's army appears to be destined to form this junction; and there are accounts which state, that in pursuance of that plan, he has marched from the Vale of Aosta, in order to penetrate thro' the Valteline and the country of the Grisons, to establish himself in the Lake of Constance, and take Tyrol in the rear, with a view of forcing the Imperial army to abandon that country. This end being attained, he will probably extend a chain of positions to the right, along the Lake of Garda, for the purpose of establishing a communication with Buonaparte; and to the left towards Swabia, to enable him to join the right wing of Moreau's army.

If we may credit a letter from St. Gall, of the 26th of last month, inserted in the Paris papers, he has already crossed the country of the Grisons, and made himself master of Brezgenz. It remains to be known, whether the detachments from the Upper Rhine, destined to reinforce the army in Tyrol, have reached the Lake of Constance early enough to check Kellerman's farther progress; and whether the arch-duce Charles, who by forced marches is advancing against Moreau, will be able to prevent that general from establishing himself in Swabia.

The French seem to have gained a great ascendancy at the court of Constantinople; and the Turks and they have lately mingled their joy in celebrating the victories of the French armies in Italy.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Porte is making exertions to augment his navy; that his Catholic Majesty has been applied to for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Turks and the Knights of Malta; and that the French ambassador, in expectation of the aid of the Ottoman power in the Mediterranean, has promised to employ his good offices, to accomplish its wishes.

The letters received from lord Bute by the last Corauna mails, contain the agreeable intelligence, that in consequence of the remonstrances made by his lordship, the Spanish government has countermanded the march of the troops who were ordered to proceed to the lines of St. Koch. This circumstance tends to prove, that the apprehensions of a misunderstanding between our court and that of Madrid, are without foundation.

Yesterday was received in town a Paris paper of the 11th inst. which contains an official account of the surrender of the citadel of Milan to the French, on the morning of the 29th of June (being twelve days after the trenches were opened) and of the entry of a division of the Republican army into Leghorn on the preceding day. The garrison of the citadel of Milan, which consisted of 2,800 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and all the magazines, provisions, &c. which the fortresses contained, fell, of course, into the hands of the French.

Our Squadron in the Mediterranean continues to block up the port of Toulon, where the enemy are so completely overawed, that they suffer their ships

to be taken under the protection of their heaviest batteries.

It was yesterday rumoured, but on what authority we do not pretend to say, that the French, after some partial but obstinate engagements, had penetrated as far as Weizlar, and that general Kleber's army was on its march to Frankfort.

It was also stated, that Moreau's troops had been driven back by gen. Stein, from their advantageous position on the Black Mountains to Openau.

The mountains of Knubis, where the French have established themselves, is the same height which, in the military annals of Gustavus Adolphus, is known by the name of the Swedish Lines, because his army was encamped there in the thirty years war. This position is highly advantageous, inasmuch as it affords Moreau easy means to spread his army all over Swabia. Kehl is four leagues distant from this mountain.

Further accounts in the above paper mention, that the French army is advancing rapidly on the Rhine, without encountering much difficulty—that an armistice has been concluded between the Pope and the French republic, in which the Pope agrees to pay the French 21 millions of French money, 15 millions and a half to be in specie or ingots, and the remainder in merchandise, horses, &c.—that the Chouans have given up, and are surrendering en masse—that the council of Elders had declared that there was ground of accusation against Drouit, by a majority of 82.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.

By capt. Little, from Petersburg, we learn, that a few days before he sailed, the galleys, belonging to the empress, in number about 140, which were hauled up and housed, at a small distance from Petersburg, were a few days before he sailed destroyed by lightning, together with a great number of stores, &c.

Capt. Young, from Malaga, informs, that the Spaniards have 17 sail of the line at Carthagea, and 30 sail at Cadiz, all in good order.

Seventeen sail of Danish merchantmen, are said to have been captured at Algiers the 1st of May.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Sept. 2. On Tuesday last arrived in Nantasket Roads, the British frigate La Raison, capt. Bessford, raring 24 and mounting 32 guns, nines and sixes, with two 24 pound cannonades. On the 24th ult. in the evening, George's Banks bearing W. by S. distant 20 leagues, was chased by a French frigate, which soon came up with, and engaged La Raison. Her force not precisely known; but supposed, by the English officers, to have been a 44 gun ship. The action continued that evening an hour and a quarter, when the vessels separated in a fog. Next morning the two ships again met, and fought three quarters of an hour; a fog again arising, the vessels parted, and did not fall in with each other afterwards. La Raison had two men killed and seven wounded, three dangerously; she was much damaged in hull and rigging, having to bend almost a complete new suit of sails. She is however, refitted, and will probably put to sea this week. It is not known what vessel she was engaged with; but it was probably the frigate that was seen off the Capes of the Delaware, about 3 weeks since; and said, by the pilots, to be "a fine French frigate." She is expected at this port.

Sept. 2. Reports were circulated in town yesterday, said to have been received by a gentleman from Bourdeaux, stating, that fresh tumults had broke out in Paris, and that the celebrated Talien had been sentenced to death. A recurrence to dates, and the passage of the vessel, renders the report highly improbable.

No one can with justice impute to us an intention to mislead the public, when, therefore, we declare the articles from St. Croix improbable, we had sufficient grounds therefore.—We can now say, that the account was wholly unfounded, maugre any remarks in the Chronicle to the contrary.

We are confirmed in the intelligence a few days since announced in the Centinel, that Lisbon has been declared a free port by her Most Faithful Majesty, after January next. We have seen the Decree, attested by our Consul at that port.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed, that 117 British officers died there from the 2d. to the 17th ult. and that the mortality among the troops has been proportionably great.

A letter from the British officer of the dragoons, at the Mole, mentions, that of the regiment to which he belongs, only three officers besides himself, survive.

ALBANY, August 19.

The following extraordinary narrative, is taken from the Danbury (Conn.) paper of Monday last.

Capt. Betts and crew of the Wilton, from the West-Indies, informs, that after a severe thunder storm at sea, they heard the cry of human voices, in the utmost distress; they took their boat, and soon found two men almost drowned; who informed, that there was three men more somewhere in the sea, under the same distressed situation, without a plank or board to help themselves with; they then continued their search until they found them all, and carried them safe on board. One of these five men was a captain who said his vessel was struck with lightning and sunk immediately. They all belonged to Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

War between England and Spain.

This morning arrived here, the ship Factor, capt. Kemp, in 43 days from Cadiz. By the arrival of the Factor, we learn that war has been declared between Spain and England; that the Spaniards were using the greatest exertions to man their navy; that from 40 to 50 Spanish vessels of war were lying at Cadiz; that admiral Richery's fleet was still in port; and that the English fleet, cruising off that harbour, under the command of admiral Mann, had quitted their station the day before the Factor sailed, with an intention of putting into Gibraltar.

The Factor left at Cadiz, the brig Mary, Neil, from Salem and Malaga, to sail in 8 days for this port. In lat. 30, 00, long 62, 00, spoke the ship Andromache, Kingston, from Philadelphia, bound to Cadiz, out 12 days, all well.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

The following report got into circulation after the arrival of the mail this afternoon, viz. That the Thetis, capt. Cochran, is arrived at Sandy-Hook—that a frigate of 32 guns, one of capt. Barney's squadron, was taken by Admiral Murray's squadron and set off for Halifax, and that the fleet was in pursuit of the others. The papers by this day's mail do not contain any similar account.

Since writing the above, we learn that there are letters in town from New-York which gave the same information.

A vessel arrived here last evening in three days from Richmond—the captain of which says the Thetis lay in Hampton Road last Friday.

The accounts by the arrival at New-York in 42 days from Cadiz, seem to contradict the news of Richery's having sailed for St. Domingo in company with Don Solana, the Spanish admiral, as published in the COURIER FRANCOIS—see yesterday's Gazette.

A Baltimore paper says—

Capt. Marshall who went out of this port in the ship Unicorn, was executed at Cape Francois the 16th of August.

Seven sailors and the mate of the brig Philadelphia, who had murdered their captain at sea, and who were afterwards captured by Commodore Barney, were executed with Marshall.

Extract of a letter from Fort-au-Prince, dated Aug. 12.

"The inhabitants here appear more lively and affairs wear a more favourable aspect since these few days past, in consequence of a complete victory by De Bruges and O'Gorman over Jean Touffiant and his army, about 1200 strong. The particulars are, that Touffiant attacked the camp at Mirebalais.—De Bruges and O'Gorman then commanding there, were apprized of his intentions and were prepared. The attacks was begun by Touffiant—the English troops made a false retreat, drew Touffiant's army into a plain, near which three columns of the British troops were laying in wait who all at once fell on the brigands and only about 100 of them escaped. The English forces have now advanced at least 40 miles further into the interior part of the country—taken several camps and large quantities of arms and ammunition. We soon shall feel the good effects of this defeat."

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated Aug. 11.

"The troops of Cayes marched against Irois, the principal post which defends Jeremie on the West side. The attack was vigorous, but the defence was still more so. The besieged after having made several successful sallies, routed at last the besiegers and pursued them to Fort Tiburon.

"At the same time the posts of Plymouth being informed by their spies, that the camp of Perin was left unprotected, the garrison having joined the troops from Cayes, they sent detachments to the Southern district, who took that post, made 12 white people prisoners, carried off the arms and ammuni-