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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA,

AND

FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1796:

NUMB. 28.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Translated from Paris papers to the 14th July, received by the brig Eliza, capt. Crozier, arrived in James river, in 39 days from Gharante.

HEIDELBURG, June 22.

THE days of the 17th and 18th June, have been terrible for the Austrians. The consternation in their armies has rose to the highest pitch; and also in Mannheim, the French have made themselves masters of the entrenchments before that place, defended by about 180 pieces of cannon of the largest size, 13 battalions of infantry, and 15 squadrons of horse, inundated for about one league and a half and five feet deep. This was the invention of the major of engineers, Traiteur, who has employed his talents for six months, in preparing for one day's resistance of the French, who threw themselves into the water, swimming by battalions, and carrying their muskets upon their heads. The danger increased their courage, and arriving within the entrenchments, all who fell into their hands were put to the sword.

In eight days, Mannheim and Philipbourg will be bombarded. The French have begun to establish the batteries, on which they work day and night. —Our situation is infinitely more critical than last year. Field Marshal Wurmsler, can attempt nothing from his weakness, but continually fall back —our place is filled with the prisoners and wounded.

FRIBOURG, July 2.

Yesterday a very severe action was fought between Capel and Edinger; after a very obstinate battle, the Austrians were obliged to give way, and Coude's corps of emigrants were completely routed. Since when the Austrian general has publicly declared to every body, that he finds himself forced to abandon the Brigaw; it is now save himself who can.

The emigrants are disbanded; they have robbed and plundered every where, and wanted to pass themselves for the French vanguard; but the peasants armed themselves with hoes and pitchforks, and were not their dupes: they killed a great number of them.

The Austrian and Emigrant equipages, are already behind the Black Forest; the moving hospital and part of the waggons take the road through the towns along the Forests and Constance by Rheinfelden.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

The French armies are again going to renew the strongest attempts to penetrate as far as Weitzlar and Frankfort. Gen. Jourdan, before passing over to the right bank of the Rhine, has addressed the inhabitants with a proclamation. He assures them that the most rigid discipline shall be observed by the armies of the Republic, and that their property shall be respected—but those who shall be taken in battle or even found with a musket, without permission from the general, shall be immediately shot; their houses delivered over to pillage and the flames. Already general Kleber's army has entirely passed the Sieg—from the environs of Cologne, besides the divisions under general's Grenier and Bonnard, a great number of other troops arrived recently from the interior of the Republic, have been sent to him. He immediately marched to attack the Austrians in all their positions where they were to be found, and drove them beyond the Lahn and even the Rhine. Already it is reported that several severe actions have taken place, but the result of which is not yet known; at the departure of the post they were still engaged.

Information from Bonn states, that the communication between that place and the right bank of the Rhine, has just been re-established, the French troops having already gained the heights, of which they have availed themselves, to send over to general Kleber new re-inforcements, and especially a great deal of artillery. There has also been brought to Bonn, about 50 Austrian prisoners, Hussars and Houlans, which were taken by the French light horse, in several private actions.

Although the theatre of the war seems to edge off from Dusseldorf, as the fortune of arms are momentary, the works began round that place continued, and the greatest part of the buildings in the environs are thrown down. Few troops remain—all those which were there received orders to follow gen. Kleber in his new expedition.

The victories obtained by the French armies on the Upper Rhine, has again changed the face of affairs on the Lower Rhine. Dusseldorf, which was already threatened with a siege, is actually delivered. The Austrian army commanded by the archduke Charles, after having divided its force, has suddenly retreated towards the Lahn; gen. Kleber

at the head of a corps of 24,000 men, has again taken the advance of the army, after having crossed the Wupper without opposition he crossed the Sieg also, without a single musket being fired; many bodies of troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, have likewise passed that river and joined the army under Kleber. At the departure of the last courier, the French army had pushed three leagues beyond the Sieg, the retreat of the Austrians was so precipitate that only about twenty prisoners were made. By letters also from Coblenz we understand that a part of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had passed the Rhine at Nieuwied to join the army of Kleber which had advanced to the Lahn.

PARIS, July 7.

The armistice granted to the Pope, has been officially announced, but the conditions are not known. Report states the following:

A contribution of 21 millions, 15 millions in money and plate, and 6 in provisions for the army.

One hundred manuscripts to be chosen by French commissioners.

To ports during the war, Bologna, Ferrara, d'Ancone, and Urbino, with the right of levying contributions, the civil administration to remain with the papal government. Admission of the vessels of France, and her allies, into the ports of the Pope, and the exclusion of the English and their allies.

Letters from the North, are filled with the extreme embarrassment of the archduke Charles, being obliged to abandon as part of his possessions near Dusseldorf, to return to the Upper Rhine, fearing to see Jourdan repass again that river, while he has been obliged to detach a part of his army to stop the progress of Moreau; all the plans of the Austrian generals are deranged.

July 9. It is assured that our troops now in Italy amount to 66 thousand men, and that Buonaparte has asked leave to march with that army to Vienna, not by the way of the Tyrol, but through the Venetian States, where the road is easier and shorter. — Buonaparte expects every kind of prodigies from the enthusiasm and intrepidity of an army so often victorious.

Those who are in the habit of denying the possibility of all that has happened these four years past, will laugh at this project, and will one day perhaps see it executed, if the Emperor does not soon determine to accept of peace. It would not be the first time that Vienna has been threatened, and at the eve of being taken.

It can now be published without danger or vanity, that when Buonaparte first entered Italy, he had only 7 or 800 bad horses for his cavalry, & 18 horses of artillery, which drew two pieces of cannon; the rest of the artillery was drawn by hands. He has now a brilliant cavalry, composed of at least 15 thousand horses of cavalry and artillery.

It is asserted for truth, that the French troops in Italy, under gen. Massena, have beaten the Austrians at Ala, five leagues from Roveredo, and have compelled them to retire behind the town of Trente.

Extract of a letter from Hildesheim, (Germany) dated 30th June.

"Fifteen thousand men of the combined army, for the defence of the line of neutrality, are arrived on the borders of the Weser, where they have already had an opportunity to prove their usefulness.

"A free corps of 500 men in British pay, and recruited at Pyemont, wanted to pass the Weser; but the President of the Congress of this place has given notice to the commandant of the corps that he could not, reminding him of the articles of neutrality. The commandant despising the advice of the President, began during the night to embark his troops; before the embarkation was complete, a detachment of 5000 men arrested the whole of the corps and disarmed them, after which they conducted them out of the territory by order of the congress."

Extract of a private letter dated head-quarters at Nieuwied, 18th Messidor, (July 6.)

"Gen. Lefevre has been revenged, he has fought the enemy above Weitzlar, and has made 6 or 700 prisoners."

ARMY OF ITALY.

The commissaries of the French government with the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the executive directory, Leghorn, 13th Messidor.

"Citizen Directory,

"We announce to you the surrender of the castle of Milan, which is telling you that we shall soon be masters of Mantua, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance by the garrison, the patience and courage of our brave troops has succeeded, and it was forced to capitulate the 11th of this month; we send you a copy of the letter which we received from

general Despinoy, with the articles of capitulation. "SALLICETTI & GARRAU."

Copy of a letter from gen. Despinoy, to the commissaries Sallicetti and Garrau.

Head-Quarters, Milan, 11th Messidor.

"Citizens,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that in twelve days from the opening of our trenches, the castle of Milan belonged to the Republic; it surrendered about 5 this morning—2800 prisoners of war, 150 pieces of cannon, and 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, are the fruits of the patience and courage of my brave comrades in arms.

"You have annexed a copy of the capitulation which I proposed, and which was accepted without any hesitation.

"DES PINOY."

Capitulation granted by the gen. of division Despinoy, commanding the French army in Lombardy, to M. Lamy, the Austrian commander in the castle of Milan.

11th Messidor, 3 o'clock in the morning.

I. The castle of Milan, shall be delivered to the French troops, with its artillery, magazines of all kinds, and military chest, at 5 o'clock this morning precisely.

II. As soon as this capitulation is signed, four companies of French grenadiers shall take possession of the gate of Milan and the bastions of Veralico, Com-Pietro and Danigua.

III. French guards shall take possession of all the magazines, and the proper officers shall take charge of them.

IV. The garrison shall march out at the same time and file by the glacis of Veralico, before the French army, with the honours of war, and their arms and baggage.

V. Arrived at the bridge of Naviglio, they shall ground their arms, and become prisoners of war.

VI. The emigrants and deserters shall be delivered up to the French general.

VII. The sick and wounded shall be healed with that humanity which characterises the French nation.

VIII. The garrison shall be furnished with means for transporting their baggage effects to the place at their destination hereafter to be marked out.

IX. Any difference that may arise in the construction of the above articles, shall be construed in favour of the French troops.

(Signed)

DES PINOY.

LAMY.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Head-quarters, Pistoja, 8th Messidor,

The flag of the French Republic is constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn. The property of the French merchants is violated. Every day is marked with some attempt against France, equally repugnant to the interests of the Republic and the rights of nations.—The Executive Directory has made frequent complaints to the minister of your royal highness at Paris, on this subject, who has been obliged to acknowledge that it was impossible for your royal highness to repress the English and protect the neutrality of Leghorn. The Executive Directory afterwards considered it their duty to repel force by force, and have accordingly ordered me to march a division of the army I command into Leghorn.

I have the honour to inform your royal highness that on the 10th of this month a division of the army will enter Leghorn; it will conduct itself while in this city, according to the principles of neutrality, while it comes to support the flag, the garrison, the property of your royal highness, and that of your people shall be scrupulously respected. I am also charged to assure you royal highness, that it is the desire of the French government to maintain the friendship which unites the two nations, and convinced that your royal highness will from the daily vexations committed by the English vessels, be persuaded that the measures which have been adopted by the Executive Directory are just and necessary. — I am with esteem and consideration of your royal highness.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

While one division of the army occupied Bologna, Fenaro, and Fayence, the other at Reggio, prepared to march to Pistoja, or it threatened to march to Rome by Florence.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany dispatched to me at Bologna, the Marquis de Manfredini, in order to represent that as he had refused a passage to the Neapolitan troops, would be injustice in us to violate a territory, which the civilized powers had respected. After some conversation he appeared satisfied with my assurance that I would not pass through Florence, and it was settled that the division for