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# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

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### Important Foreign Advices.

By the HOPE, Captain Hailey, from London.

### LONDON, August 16.

THE accounts from Italy are nearly decisive of the fate of that country. The Eclair of the 12th, contains an official intimation from the Directory, to the Council of Five Hundred, of a most brilliant victory obtained by the army of Italy, at Castiglione, about six leagues from Mantua. Seven thousand Austrians, according to this account, were made prisoners. The victors took also 32 pieces of cannon, and killed a great number of the enemy. This appears to have been the last effort on the part of the Austrians, to prevent the fall of Mantua, an event which may now be regarded as certain.

On the side of Germany the transactions, though less striking in their aspect, are not less important in their consequences. The army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by gen. Kleber, during the indisposition of gen. Jourdan, has continued its progress without the smallest opposition. The fortress of Kockniboschen opened its gates to a division of this army on the first summons. The advanced posts were on the Regnitz, in the bishopric of Bamberg, which city gen. Kleber was preparing to assault.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle has also continued to advance, meeting with more resistance, but similar success. A division under gen. St. Cyr, attacked the Austrians on the 2d inst. at Aalen, and drove them from thence, taking 300 prisoners. Another partial action took place at Heydenheim, where the Austrians made a spirited resistance, but were compelled to retire, leaving the French in possession of the place. The Austrian army has retreated behind Donawerte on the Danube.

It is impossible on any common principle of reasoning or calculation, to account for this unvarying tenor of success on the one hand, and of disaster on the other. A letter "from the head-quarters of the archduke Charles," is given in the Eclair of the 12th, which, if we could give it implicit credit, would throw no inconsiderable share of light on this mystery. It is there stated, "That the Emperor has ordered his brother to make no more useless sacrifices of his army for the sake of the Germanic empire, excepting Bavaria and the bishoprics of Salzbourg and Passau, which may be defended from their natural situation, without committing the safety of the army."

It is added, "That the Emperor has sent the following commissioners, Baron de Gresselberg, and Baron de Winterbach, with their secretaries, M. de Gantimel and de Gressenegg, to assist his Minister, Baron de Degelman, in negotiating anew, the preliminaries of peace."

Such is the issue which we have for some time predicted, and this letter is the more deserving of credit, as it is not possible otherwise to account for the uniform retreat of the Austrian armies, and the abandonment of the states of the empire.

Aug. 18. The French generals at Frankfort, not having given orders to remove the Imperial eagle from the newspapers published in that city, nor to leave out the words in front—"With the most gracious privilege of his Imperial majesty"—and to substitute those—"By permission of the generals of the French Republic"—it has been announced to the Editors, that both the Eagle and the former words may remain.

The state of the funds at present is a sufficient proof that peace is not expected, in consequence of Mr. Hammond's mission. When Mr. Wickham presented his note to Bartholomew, the friends of ministers, in the secret, speculated deeply in the funds; and if any happy event were now expected, they would be equally eager to buy in, and the stocks would consequently rise.

The Stadtholder's Elephants at Paris are called the Dutch Ambassadors.

So seriously does the threat of the French against Lisbon operate on the mercantile world, that a merchant in London has chartered the brig Kingdon, of Southampton, a remarkable swift sailing vessel, copper bottomed, in order to bring home his effects; for which purpose she failed on Friday morning.

Capt. Trollope, went on Friday last to Lloyd's Coffee-house, to return his thanks in person to the committee of merchants for their elegant present, some days ago voted to the Captain for his late gallant conduct in attacking and defeating a very superior fleet of the enemy. The moment capt. Trollope entered the coffee-house, by an instantaneous emotion of all the gentlemen present, he was received with three cheers, which mark of respect and admiration so sensibly affected him, even to tears, that he was unable in words to express his feelings,

and he was obliged to retire, and give vent to them on paper. This circumstance we record with satisfaction, as equally honourable to the merchants of London, and the meritorious object of their just regard.

### Express from PARIS.

This morning we received the Paris Journals to the 15th inst. and we stop the press to publish the following particulars of

### The Defeat of the Austrians.

The Commissioners of the Executive Directory with the army of Italy and the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

MILAN, August 3.

Our dispatch of yesterday which was transmitted by the ordinary courier, would not reach you before this, informed you that, according to unofficial reports, but made to us by persons worthy of credit, a division of the army made an attack on the 21st, at Salo, on the borders of the lake de Garda, and had been repulsed by a column of the enemy, which was marching rapidly to Brescia.

That five companies who were at Brescia, after an honourable defence had retreated on Casano, together with a battalion of the 15th demi-brigade, attacked between Salo, and the lake d'Isco.

That a very strong column of Austrians had forced our posts at Corona, above the Adige, and had fled off between the Adige and the lake de Garda.

That the commander in chief, after having, in consequence of these movements, evacuated Verona, had united his forces.

We were anxious to transmit to you these details for the purpose of defeating the efforts which malevolence would no doubt make to represent as an absolute defeat, a momentary advantage gained by the enemy, and which presents nothing astonishing in the course of a campaign of three months.

An official dispatch from the general, dated this day, has arrived to us this moment, calms our uneasiness and justifies our hopes. We do not hesitate to transmit to you by an extraordinary courier, the result.

The general informs us, that though fortune has appeared for a moment, unfavourable, thanks to the victory of Lonado, and to the vigorous measures that he has taken, things are in a train to take a very satisfactory turn.

That he has evacuated the country beyond the Mincio; that he has thrown a strong garrison into Pischiera; that he has united his army for the purpose of marching to attack the enemy at Lonado and at Salo; that the enemy has lost in these two engagements a great many men; that at the battle of Lonado we have made 600 prisoners, and killed and wounded two thousand men.

Our magazines at Brescia have been retaken.

The bravery of the army, the confidence with which the general is invested, and his opinion on the situation of things, must leave you without sneasiness. Depend on our zeal in seconding him, and informing you with exactness and truth of whatever may pass.

(Signed)

CARRAU & SALICETTI.

Extract from the orders of the Commander in Chief.

BRESCIA, August 4.

I send you by express, the news, that we yesterday completely defeated the enemy at Lonado, Castiglione, and Montichiara. We have taken in these three places, six thousand prisoners, and two thousand have been killed or wounded. We have taken thirty field pieces, and two of the enemies generals are made prisoners.

At Salo we have also defeated the enemy, and made six hundred prisoners, and took one hundred and forty horses.

(Signed)

CARRAU.

[The facts in this letter are repeated in two others, which follow in the Paris Journal, one signed Carrau, and the other Berthier; so that there can be no doubt that the Austrian army has been completely routed with the loss of 6600 men, and thirty pieces of cannon.]

The Eclair of the 14th contains a letter from gen. Kleber, dated August 4, from his head-quarters at Zeill, in which he gives an account of the driving of the Austrians from that post, and of various other successes of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The following postscript is added:

P. S. At the moment I was closing my letter, Citizens Directors, I received advice that the divisions are arrived under the walls of Bamberg, and that the magistrates of that town have addressed to me an act of submission to the arms of the Republic. I shall go there in two hours. We will, no doubt,

and the great Austrian magazines, and particularly provisions.

### MORE DEFEATS.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Aug. 13. The Executive Directory wrote to the Councils, the details that we have given of the operations of the brave army in Italy, on the day of the 14th, were only the prelude to successes still more brilliant.

The commander in chief has addressed to us, by a courier this day, the history of five memorable days, which assure the success of our armies on that important theatre. Behold, then, a campaign finished in only five days!!

Wurmser has lost in these five days from twelve to fifteen thousand men made prisoners, six thousand killed or wounded, & seventy pieces of cannon. The remainder of the Austrian army is dispersed, and we are going in pursuit of them.

The king of Prussia who is an Illumine, has long predicted the triumph and establishment of the French Republic, and at present he may very justly be called the Fortune Teller of all the Monarchs in Europe.

If there is a probable hope that the endeavours of government to restore peace to this country will prove successful, how are we to account for the necessity of so hot a press as has prevailed on the river for many days past?

August 19.

### FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Resolution of the Executive Directory of the 50th July, fourth year of the Republic.

The Executive Directory, finding it expedient that the departments of the west, formerly intitled by the Chouans, and subject to the Military government should enjoy the benefits of the constitution.

Resolves as follows:

The state of siege is raised in all the Communes of the departments of the west, who had been subjected to it in execution of interior resolutions of the Directory.

The ministers of the interior of general police and finances, are charged with the execution of the sent resolution, which will be printed.

REVELIERE LEPEAUX, President.  
LAGARDE, Secretary General.

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY

Paris, July 31st, fourth year of the French Republic.

The Executive Directory, to Citizen Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

The Executive Directory, who cannot but praise, Citizen General, the indefatigable activity with which you combat the enemies of Liberty; the Executive Directory who participate with all the good citizens, with all the true friends of their country, with all the sincere Republicans in the admiration which the great military talents you display do inspire, and which give you a just claim to national gratitude, see with indignation the efforts which libellers under different masks are daily making to mislead the public, and to second the enemies of our country, by rumours, which can have no other end, than to disseminate dissention among the friends of order and peace. The Directory see with indignation the perfidy with which those confederate libellers have dared to attack the loyalty, the constant fidelity of your services; and they owe to themselves the formed denial which they give to the absurd calumnies which the necessity of fostering malignity has made them hazard, by accounts which tender to prove a stimulus to the Directory to read their productions.

Some avowed Royalists flatly circulate a falsehood; others calling themselves Patriots, by pursuing the same end, comment upon it, and eke it out in their own way, under pretence of combating their pretended antagonists. Both parties are thus at work to stop the progress of order, which is establishing; both second the enemies of the revolution; both wish to sow discord, and to disorganize the armies; both wish thus to sport with the good faith of their readers, of those who afford them subsistence, and decently present to them as facts, accounts which are nothing but the fruit of a disordered imagination.

No, Citizen General, never have the friends of Austria been able to prepossess the Directory against you; they have no access to, or influence over the Directory, because the Directory know your principles, and your inviolable attachment to the Republic. No, never has your recel been the question; never has the Directory, never have any of the members, wished to give a successor to him who so gloriously leads on our Republicans to victory. The libeller who would feign to be your defender, dares assert that he knows the intrigue hatched a-