

H. J. J. J. J.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1796.

NUMB. 34.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Two vessels are arrived with mails from Corunna, with the important intelligence, that the Spaniards had laid an embargo on all the British shipping in their ports. In consequence whereof, government have ordered an embargo upon all Spanish vessels in British ports.

According to private letters contained in the above mails, it appears that the embargo was laid on in Spain the 25th ult. and was not revoked when the packet left Corunna. In other respects, the public opinion there seems to be under no very great apprehensions of hostilities with this country; several orders for goods from hence have been confirmed, and the course of exchange is come over very high, being 31 1/2.

The number of Spanish ships in English ports, does not exceed sixteen, the value of which is estimated at about 40,000l. The value of British property in Spain is calculated at 400,000.

The following dispatch from Capt. Anstruther, has been received by Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

Head-quarters of the Arch-duke Charles, Zell, near Wurtzburgh, Sept. 5.

My Lord,

Yesterday the citadel of Wurtzburgh capitulated; the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Gen. Belmont, chief the French artillery, is among the number.

A prodigious quantity of stores, of ammunition, and provisions, have been found in the town citadel; partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by the requisition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt, seventy pieces of artillery, which he was unable to transport.

From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Mein, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit, continually bring in prisoners and baggage; and the peasantry exasperated at the unheard of outrages of the enemy, have risen in many parts, and delivered and destroyed all the stragglers who fall into their hands.

His royal highness, determined to persevere in the same line of operations, this day detaches colonel Count Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Manheim and Mayence; by which means a corps of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the officer to whom this enterprise is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The army moves this day towards Wertheim; and the head-quarters will be to-morrow at Reutlingen.

By the last accounts received from the other side of the Danube, it appears that general Latour still maintained himself in the front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing gen. Moreau to a retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain of 3d guards.

From the COURIER.

We received this morning, by express the Paris papers of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. the Brussels papers of the 15th, 16th and 17th, and the Leyden gazettes of the 14th.

The following is an ample account of their contents:

Brilliant victories in Italy.

The following is a copy of the Bulletin, sent by the Telegraph to Calais, and received there yesterday morning from St. Omers.

Head-quarters, St. Omers, the 4th Complimentary day.

Adjutant-General Pays, Chief of the Etat-Major, to the General of Division Boncret.

"The undermentioned news is so satisfactory to me not to be eager in sending it to you by the speediest means.

Bulletin Telegraphic.

11th Sept. Complimentary day.

The army of Italy, pursuing its conquests, has beaten the enemy in six successive battles, taken 1600 men prisoners, 20 standards, 70 pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and 46 leagues of country.

The wrecks of the army, with the general, are surrounded by the Republican army.

(Signed)

CHAPPEL

Another Extraordinary Gazette is to be published this evening. Government has received official accounts of the complete defeat of gen. Jourdan.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.

The French army commanded by gen. Jourdan is rapidly retreating at all points, in consequence of which it should seem they have taken a position behind the Lahn, where they have raised with the utmost expedition some intrenchments.

The Austrian army is now rapidly pursuing with the utmost success. Accounts have already been received of the arrival of the Imperial troops to Frankfort, and it is confidently said, that the siege of Manheim is raised, a circumstance highly improbable in the present circumstances.

P.S. We are at this moment informed that gen. Jourdan has transferred his head quarters to the left Bank of the Rhine.

WILHELMSBAD, NEAR HANAU.

Sept. 3. In consequence of the late actions the army of Jourdan is retreating in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About 1000 men passed this place since yesterday morning, almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses.—The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them: a great many have passed Steinhelm, coming from Altschaffenburg, but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat by Fielde, towards Weislaer, in order to pass the Lahn.

At Frankfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure, they have again taken hostages from several places belonging to the Elector of Mayence.

Entrance of the Austrians into Frankfort.

Sept. 9. The Austrians entered Frankfort on the 7th in the evening. On the 8th in the afternoon, the blockade of Mantz was not raised. The Sambre and Meuse army is attempting between the Lahn and Mein. The reinforcements received by that army are incalculable. A considerable corps is desfilng along the Moselle, and another along the lower Rhine, coming from Holland and the countries between the Meuse and the Rhine.

FRIEDBERG (Wateravia) Sept. 12.

Since the 9th, we have got the Imperialists here, after the French had occupied our city for 62 days.

The Witterau has suffered greatly by the retreat of gen. Jourdan's army, who marched through the middle of the country. Several villages have lost all their cattle, and all their effects. In a place called Lisberg, in Hellen Darmstadt, the peasants opposed the French; the place was thereupon set on fire, and the minister, a man of 70 years of age, together with 25 inhabitants, lost their lives. The villages of Leigekern, Stineforth, Weisel, &c. are partly plundered and partly burnt.

When the peasants in several of the districts of Hellen Darmstadt, learned that the retreat of the French would be directed through those parts, they collected to the number of 4,000, under the command of M. de Schenk, and waited for the retreating French column in the mountains near Alsfeldt. When the French advanced, the peasants stood there fully armed in parade. The French cavalry astonished drew their swords, Mr. de Schenk then rode up to the French general, and declared, that his army of peasants was 15,000 strong; that they were convened only for the purpose of protecting the country from being plundered; that it was not their intention in the least to molest the retreat of the French, but that they were determined to destroy them all if they commenced plundering. The French then quietly proceeded.

Among the Imperial generals who passed through these parts, in pursuit of the French was prince Frederic of Orange.

From the frontiers of Bavaria.

Sept. 7. Yesterday the Imperialists and the corps of the prince de Conde, were obliged to quit their advantageous position on the other side of the Iser opposite Manchen, in order not to be outflanked by the republicans. The latter are now in possession of the Iser. In the engagement on the first of Sept. near Gersfeldt, the Imperialists had to leave behind several cannon, the French had likewise a great many wounded. The day before yesterday the head-quarters of general Moreau were already in Wolzrach. The cessation of arms between Bavaria and France is said to be agreed upon; it is said to be concluded at Villenegen, and the elector, beside great requisitions in kind, is to pay thirty millions of ready cash to the republic.

The French are said to have entered Freglingen. The army of general Moreau consists of 80,000 men.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 16.

The Erlangen gazette says, that 8,600 French troops, are on their march from Stralburgh, &c.—to join the army of Jourdan, and that Liegeux is to have the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse in lieu of the last mentioned general.

It is reported that in the neighbourhood of Weislaer a very severe engagement took place between the French and the garrison of Mayence, which turned out very much to the disadvantage of the former.

Two thousand Hungarians have passed through Vienna on waggons, proceeding to reinforce gen. field marshal Latour.

The elector of Saxony, who had 60,000 men under arms, had notified the Emperor, he had concluded a peace with the French, and that Buonaparte was penetrating into Tyrol.

A courier from Jourdan was captured by the Austrians with dispatches for Moreau, relating the situation of the army in consequence of the Austrian successes.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

A letter from Basil states, that the emigrants who are compelled to quit the Swiss territory, exhibit the most lamentable spectacle. They are excluded from every other country. The different states of Germany invaded by the French, or in dread of an invasion, have even refused them permission to pass thro' their country. The roads of Switzerland are crowded with these unhappy men. Many of them commit suicide; others ask either for death or relief of the passengers, who refuse them both. Old men, women and children are seen overcome with fatigue, resting on the threshold of a farm-house, devouring in silence the bread which a disdainful pity bestows on them. The French government, then, which makes kings tremble affects to dread these old men, these women, and these children! These are the beings whom they condemn to death! In vain do we consider whether these unfortunate beings can direct their course.—Perhaps their only resource is to people the deserts of Siberia, and to repair to that spot to which the emperors of Russia sends the greatest criminals in her dominions: but still how are they to get there.—How can they travel 600 leagues without assistance thro' foreign countries, or countries which, alarmed at their own danger, cannot sympathise in the misfortunes of these numerous victims. The heart thudders at the recital of these political horrors.

Some priests, banished from Switzerland, have written to the legislative body, telling them, that certain of finding death whithersoever they may go, they are determined to seek it in the territory of France.

But let us now cast our eyes on a picture no less afflicting—those unhappy emigrants who were shipwrecked on our coasts, are about to be tried again. What! at the very moment that we profess to return to the principles of humanity, we are going to imitate the most barbarous people, and renew the human sacrifices of Taurus! These men, having been acquitted by one tribunal, it appears to me to be a gross violation of justice to have them tried by another. But what do I say! they are sent to a military commission. And why to a military commission? Why these perpetual violations of the sacred laws of justice?—Oh! when shall we be restored to those humane sentiments, the names of which are incessantly on our lips, though their substance is never in our hearts?—(Le Censeur des Journaux.)

September 16.

The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated the 15th, in stating the account of their retrograde movement, has produced in the public mind the most painful sensations respecting the left of our line operations. Advice of the 24th and 25th, the only accounts that come to hand since the date above mentioned, have in part allayed the sensations which the preceding dispatch ought not to have produced, and the manifest absurdity of the alarms excited by vague and ridiculous reports, and the credulity of those who entertain them.

The siege of Ehrenbrestein is not as yet raised.—The army of the Sambre and Meuse has not fallen back upon the Rhine as was reported, but upon the Lahn, where they occupy very advantageous positions; they will remain stationary in those positions until they resume the offensive, by marching back to the heart of Germany, and forming a line with the front of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, which is supported on one side by the Danube, on the other by the mountains of Tyrol. Thus, by their conjoint operations, they will aim a blow at Austria, which peace alone can avert.