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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA,

AND

FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1796.

NUMB. 36.

By the ship South-Carolina, Capt. Gillender, arrived at Charleston, in 35 days from London, papers have been received, from which the following are extracts.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

THE military council concluded yesterday its debates relative to the 25 insurgents of Grenelle, tried before them. The conclusions of the reporter tended to send gen. Fion, and another accused person to the high court of justice, because they were implicated in the affair of Babouf. Four were condemned to death, six to banishment, three to imprisonment, and the rest were set at liberty.

Sept. 30. A letter from the Rhine and Moselle, dated Sept. 13th, says, that the army has quitted its position on the Iser, passed the Danube, and directed its march to Nuremberg, to take the archduke in the rear.

October 1. The four conspirators condemned to death by military commission, were shot yesterday in the plain of Grenelle.

Gen. Jourdan is at Paris, he will set out speedily, for the purpose of taking the command of the army of the North.

It is said that Kleber will remain with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, and that the Directory will afford a signal example of severity against those who have produced disorganization and want of discipline in that army.

A treaty of alliance has, we understand, just been concluded between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg.

LONDON, October 8.

THE KING'S SPEECH, to both Houses of Parliament, on the 6th of October.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present juncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, at the recent opportunity which has been given for reflecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future, the general tranquillity.

"The steps which I have taken for this purpose, have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable and solid peace for us and our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of a general peace.—But you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources, to oppose with increased activity and energy, the farther efforts with which we may have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary, at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprise, but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precaution that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed, that by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the East and West-Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the continent has been more various, and the progress of the French armies threatened at one period the utmost danger to all Europe.

"But from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

The apparently hostile disposition and conduct of

the court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident that whatever may be the issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance. And I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exigencies which the present crisis may require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed.

"The general attachment of my people to the British constitution has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to those objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my parliament."

Sept. 30. Yesterday arrived a mail from Hamburg, and a single French paper (the *Messager du Soir*) of the date of the 24th instant. By information received through both channels of conveyance, we learn that gen. Moreau has been defeated, and has commenced his retreat, not however by the way of Suabia, to which side the Austrians are moving to cut off his retreat, by possessing themselves of the strong passes, but towards Franconia, hoping by this desperate step to draw the attention of the archduke and thus give Jourdan an opportunity again to act upon the offensive. Thus far the accounts by the mail; but the reports of the day come later, and assert confidently, that on the 22d, as was stated in the Lord Mayor's letter, general Jourdan was completely defeated, and that Moreau's army has been completely dispersed.

By a reference to our ship news it will be seen, that Adm. Gardner has dispatched a considerable part of his fleet in pursuit of the French squadron supposed to be cruising off the banks of Newfoundland.

October 3. If we may believe letters from Brest, it appears that the dangerous project is formed, of making a descent in Ireland or England. These letters announce, that every thing is ready in that port for a grand expedition, which will sail about the end of this month, and the command of which will be given to vice-admiral Villaret-Joyeuse. Others add, that the ships of the line, as well as the other vessels, which compose it, take six months provisions, and that this expedition will be reinforced by a great number of other vessels, which are actually assembling at Rochefort and Cherbourg.

We are assured that the court of Spain has ordered its minister, Azzara, to express to the Pope his profound indignation at the conduct which he held towards the French, upon the sudden attack of Würmser, and to declare to his holiness, that it would not farther concern itself with his interests, and to quit Rome after having made this declaration.

October 10. We conceive it must be interesting to Englishmen to see the exact words in which the French government have announced the first direct proposition towards peace that has come from the English court.

An official note, dated from Westminster, the 21st Sept. 1796, old style, (3d Vendémiaire) 5th year, remitted the 9th of this month to the minister of foreign affairs, and by him presented to the directory, desires passports for an envoy from the British cabinet, who is to come to France to make overtures of peace. The Executive Directory forthwith made a decree, charging the minister of foreign affairs to

deliver the passports desired to the envoy of England, who shall be invested with full powers, not only to propose and negotiate a peace with the French Republic and Great-Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers. If, then, the English government is sincere; if this proceeding, like all those which she has made, up to this time, upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe that she carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have the pretext to require supplies which the English people sees them spend with regret—if this government abjures an unjust hatred, if she opens her ears to the voice of humanity, if she yields to the wish of the nation, whose interests and welfare are entrusted to her care, the peace will experience neither delay nor obstacle.

Lord Malmesbury, who is certainly appointed minister to Paris, is son of Mr. Harris, the author of the celebrated work, called *Hermes*, who about 30 years ago was one of the lords of the admiralty, and afterwards a lord of the treasury. The present lord, who is just 50 years old, was in 1768 appointed secretary to the embassy to Spain. He was afterwards made minister at Brussels, and in 1772 envoy extraordinary to Berlin. In 1776 he went in the same character to Petersburg, and in 1784 he was made ambassador to the Hague. He was particularly instrumental in concluding treaties favourable to Prussia and Holland, in consequence of which he was granted certain honours in those countries. His lordship has had experience enough to make an able negotiator, and, if ministers are sincere, we have no doubt he will be successful on the present occasion.

October 11. We understand that Lord St. Helens is to be the person appointed to go to Paris as our minister, to negotiate with the French directory.—It is most probable that this is true. His former residence at Paris, embassy to Madrid, his inoffensive character as a diplomatic man, point him out for the nomination, and certainly he will go with a better grace than any of the other persons who have been named.

The mail arrived yesterday confirms the opinion advanced, of Moreau's design of retreating through Suabia; and there is reason to believe that the column which he sent into Franconia has already marched to rejoin him on the Danube. He does not appear to be very desirous of retreating; he seems to struggle to maintain himself on the Danube; for he might undoubtedly have reached Kehl long since, had his object been to regain the banks of the Upper Rhine. Still, however, he is in a very critical situation. It will be seen that detachments of the archduke's army have entered Stuttgart, and cut off all his communications with France; and we strongly suspect that the archduke himself is now moving towards the Brisgau, for the purpose of effectually cutting off his retreat to France.

Letters from Berlin of the 24th ult. state, that the Prussian regiments in South Prussia are completing with the greatest expedition, and a vast quantity of artillery of various calibres is conveying thither.—This looks, as if the king of Prussia were not quite easy respecting his new neighbour, the empress of Russia.

The French have set fire to several villages in the Electorate of Cologne, because some peasants of that country, assisted by run-aways, have attacked some French depôts, and taken from them fifteen wag-gons laden with money.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.

Arrived the *Colofus*, of 74 guns, capt. Orindall, from Sir Alan Gardner's fleet off Brest, by whom we learn, that on Friday last Sir A. Gardner detached eleven sail of the line and the *Proserpine* frigate to Newfoundland.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Army of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

The directory has published a notice to the following effect: "According to the dispositions which have taken place in consequence of a battle on the Sambre, and in which the republican troops displayed a bravery still the same, that army has fallen back part to the Rhine, and part to the entrenched camp of Düsseldorf. A considerable corps of the army of the North having formed a junction with it, an offensive movement will immediately follow, which will enable it to reap the fruits of its first conquests."

Extract from the Official Bulletin.

"A letter from Moreau's army of the 17th September, states, that this army has retired from the dangerous position it occupied; that the troops which bordered the Iser, and possessed Bavaria and the right bank of the Danube, crossed that river at