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FRANKFORT, October 1.

THE head-quarters of the Archduke Charles are to day at Craben, not far from Durlach.—Kehl, it is said, will be at first only blockaded, till the French in Suabia are forced to retreat entirely over the Rhine; as the taking of Kehl the garrison of which has been strongly reinforced by the French will require a regular siege.

LONDON, October 17.

Late on Saturday night three messengers arrived from the continent, viz. Mr. Corvisor from Vienna, one from Peterburg, and one from Venice. The first of the Hamburg mails, which have been so long due, arrived at the same time.

Of the probable fate of Moreau's army, we are happy we are enabled to speak in more positive terms.

By an article from Stutgard, of the 22d, we learn, that the Austrians had made themselves masters of the grand powder magazine of Moreau's army, at Ellingen, containing 3000 barrels of powder, which is represented to have been of more consequence to Moreau than the loss of a battle. His army was left almost without ammunition.

Accounts from Ulm, of the 21st, state Moreau to be retreating with precipitation in 3 columns; but at the same time pressed hard in his flanks and rear by Generals Latour and Nauendorf. General Petrasch had possessed himself of the strong positions of Knecht and the Black Forest, which would cut off the retreat of Moreau's army from Kehl.

By the accounts brought by the messenger from Vienna, we learn, that the Emperor had raised two hundred thousand additional troops that were marching to the reinforcement of his different armies—in his capital alone he raised seventeen thousand men in one week—such was the noble ardour of patriotism that prevailed in the Austrian States.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday. The details which it brings are highly satisfactory.—The boasted advantages of Buonaparte before Mantua, appear much less formidable than they did in his representation of them.—Field Marshal Wurmser was, it is true, shut up in Mantua, but this seems to be a voluntary step, for the purpose, no doubt, of reinforcing the garrison and taking upon himself the command of that important post.

The committee of the bank directors had another conference with the minister on Saturday; and we learn, that the measure of increasing the capital of the bank of England is fully agreed on, and a bill ordered to be framed for that purpose, to be brought into parliament immediately, for the sanction of the legislature.

Saturday another, which is the last delivery of new gold coins for this season, was made from the mint at the tower, to the bank for paying the dividends due on these several funds.

Private Correspondence.

BREMEN, October 7.

The enemy's daring plan of uniting in Germany their three desolating armies, has met with the fate which its temerity deserved, and for the welfare of society is totally defeated. Jourdan completely routed, his late army scattered by twentys, and still pursued by the honest peasantry of Germany—Moreau retreating in the utmost disorder, every day altering his route, but now said to be attempting to march towards Brisgaw—Buonaparte necessitated to abandon his darling project of penetrating into Tyrol, where every man, nay, where every woman and child, is under arms, instead of passing Trent, has retrograded beyond Verona! The Austrians are in full possession of the city of Ulm, since the 25th ult. The French garrison of 800 men became prisoners of war.

The king of Prussia has thought proper, and fits to withdraw his garrison from Nuremberg; he did not think the moment an opportune one to add that to his other political robberies.

The French through absolute want of provisions, meant to march to the Hundsruck, leaving only two divisions behind them.

The enemy not being able to cope with the brave Austrians, are now trying in the environs of Dusseldorf, what they can effect among themselves—scarcely a day passes without some bloody rencounter; and latterly—as a letter before me states—500 of them were killed.

October 22. Yesterday morning arrived three Hamburg mails that were due, and also Mr. Higgins, a king's messenger from Peterburg and Stockholm, with the news of the marriage of the king of Sweden to the Russian princess Alexandria Pawlowna, on the 4th inst. at St. Peterburg. Here then is the

final result of all the threats and persuasions of her Imperial Majesty with the king of Sweden.

The mails bring a variety of interesting news from all parts of the theatre of the war.

The Archduke seems to have translated into all the corps of his army, the same ardent zeal and indefatigable activity which distinguishes the youthful royal leader, and to have inspired them with the enthusiastic confidence that gallant troops are accustomed to place in a general who leads them from victory to victory. The prince has, with a view of profiting by the present state of Alsace, unprovided with troops, marched three corps across the Rhine, by manœuvres equally bold and skilful. General Hotze, with the Prince of Lichtenstein, crossed that river on the 11th inst. near Manheim, with a corps of about 8000 men, directing his march to Neulade, Bergzabern, Germertheim, Welienburg and Hageneau. On the 2d inst. he was in possession of all these places, and pushing further on to Edlkhofen and Landau, with an intention of investing the latter place, probably unprovided with ammunition and provision, and chiefly garrisoned by recruits and peasants.

In order to second the execution of this project, the Archduke has recrossed the Rhine in the vicinity of Rastadt, whilst, at the same time, Gen. Neu has moved from Mentz, and driven the French across the Selz. The troops under his command are destined to serve as a corps of observation, and to cover the operations of General Hotze against Landau.

By our letter from Frankfort of the 9th inst. it should appear, that the Archduke himself has head quarters still on the right bank of the Rhine at Olfenberg, where the commander of the armed peasants in Franconia, Philip Welt, formerly a gamekeeper in Spessart, was presented to his royal highness, and most graciously received. He is said to have obtained the brevet of a captain in the Imperial army, and a pension for life of 600 florins.

On the Lower Rhine, in consequence of a bloody action, which on the 20th ult. was fought at Nieuwied, that town had been declared a neutral place, by an agreement concluded between the Austrian general Werneck, and the Republican general Bernadotte. All the fortifications in the town have been demolished, but the French remain in possession of the bridge opposite Nieuwied, which enables them to cross the Rhine when they choose, harass the Austrians on the Sieg, and perhaps force them to fall back to the Lahn. That the enemy has formed a project of this kind, seems the more probable, as the French are assembling a considerable force in the Hundsruck, and Bounonville has withdrawn all his posts from the right banks of the Sieg, and fallen back to Mulheim, where his head-quarters are situated, no doubt with a design of drawing the Austrians to that point, that Bernadotte, who commands in the Hundsruck, may find it the more easy to recross the Rhine near Nieuwied, and attack General Werneck before he can have time to regain the Lahn.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle continues to be closely pursued in its retreat by General Latour. On the 30th ult. this general attacked the French between Buchau and Baidt; the battle was extremely severe and bloody, but victory at length declared in favour of the Austrians. The particulars of this engagement have not yet reached us, but it is certain, that in consequence of this affair, the French retreated to Stockach, a town situated between the upper point of the Lake of Constance and the right banks of the Danube, on the road from Ulm to Schaffhausen. It appears that the heavy baggage of Moreau's army takes the road of Switzerland, from which circumstance, no doubt originates the report of a French column directing its march through that country. Our letter from Suabia of the 5th inst. states, that the Austrians possessed themselves of Stockach, before the French were able to reach it. This, if true, is an event of the utmost importance, inasmuch as Stockach is the only point by which Moreau can either penetrate into Switzerland, or retreat towards Humberg, by resting his right on the Danube, and his left on the Rhine.

The matchless patriotism, with which the subjects of his Imperial Majesty, and especially the Hungarians, step forth at this momentous crisis to support their sovereign, deserves the highest praise.

CARLSRUHE, September 10,

On the 18th instant, at four in the morning, the Austrians attacked the French entrenchments near Kehl, and two battalions of the Archduke Ferdinand charged the enemy with the bayonet. About

7 o'clock they were masters of the entrenchments and the fort; they had made 800 of the French prisoners, and killed or wounded 1200: the French general Scherb was among the slain. All the baggage, cannon, and ammunition, of the French, fell into the hands of the Austrians; but the latter having neglected to destroy the bridge near the Rhine, and a part of the soldiers being employed in dividing the booty, the French, about noon, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and being covered by a numerous artillery from the left bank of the Rhine, retook the fort, the possession of which is so important in a campaign in Suabia.

The Austrians lost about 400 men in killed and wounded, and retired to Bisehoffsheim, where the head quarters of general Petrasch now are.

A number of Austrian prisoners and wounded have been brought into Strasburg; 6000 National Guards have marched from that city for Landau, the garrison of which place has taken the field under general Maresot. A number of French troops are also on their march from Strasburg for Suabia.

As the Austrians have not destroyed the bridge between Kehl and Strasburg, the French will always be able easily to send reinforcements into Suabia.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.

The following advices, dated the 13th instant, have been received from Mantua, relative to the proceedings of the army under Field Marshal Wurmser.

On the 11th, that army was in full motion to advance to Mantua, by Sanquinetto and Castellano. The advanced guard, which had begun its march two hours before the main body, was led by the general Mezaros and Otto; and when it arrived in the vicinity of Cerea, was vigorously attacked by a corps of the enemy, of about 6000 men, advancing from Verona, under the command of gen. Buonaparte himself, the enemy had likewise fired all the houses of the place with men. Our troops supported the attack with the greatest resolution, and attacked the village, out of which they drove the enemy with considerable loss, and forced them to retreat precipitately to Verona. The Austrian troops on this occasion, took 872 prisoners, among which was a lieutenant-colonel, and 12 other officers, and 7 pieces of cannon. After this success, the troops continued their march, notwithstanding some faint attempts made by the enemy to oppose them, without further hindrance to Mantua, where they safely arrived, and in conjunction with the garrison of that place, will proceed to further operations.

According to the advices of the 12th from Mantua, the enemy on that day, about ten in the morning had attacked the Austrian army in their camp, under the walls of Mantua, between Formigusa and the suburb of St. George. Field Marshal Wurmser immediately hastened to the place with his accustomed activity and resolution, and the Austrian troops received the enemy with such bravery, that they were obliged to retreat in haste and disorder; and when these accounts came away, though the battle was not ended, as the Austrian troops were still pursuing, they had already taken, and brought into Mantua more than 1500 prisoners, most of them French grenadiers.

The artillery made great havoc among the enemy, who left a considerable number of dead on the field of battle. The Austrian troops had likewise taken ten pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons. As the battle was not over when these dispatches were sent off, a more circumstantial official account of this apparently successful action is to be expected.

(Another letter, same date.)

According to accounts from Italy, Field Marshal Wurmser, on the 17th and 19th inst. made two new attacks on the French near Mantua, no mention, however, is made of them in this day's Court Gazette. Direct accounts from general Wurmser cannot, indeed, now be received, as he has no free communication either with Klagenfurt, Gortz, or Venice. He is now in and near Mantua, with a very considerable body of troops, and the military council has sent strong reinforcements to the generals Quosdanovich and Davidovich, with orders to make the utmost exertions to re-establish a communication with general Wurmser.

General Mack, it is said, will set out for the army in Italy.

The supplement to the Court Gazette of the 27th inst. contains further accounts of the victorious progress of the Archduke Charles, and the successful operations of the troops in Suabia employed against the army of Moreau. General Frohlich, in an ac-