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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE :---PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1797.

NUMB. 44.

FRANKFORT, October 11.

THE following is a statement of the position of the Austrian troops in the theatre of war in Germany, so far as it is at present known:

- General Frolich, in conjunction with generals Graven and Wolf, is posted between the small river of Schus and Argen, which fall into the lake of Constance.
- General Latour is on the Danube, near Ulm, Biberach, &c.
- Count Naundorf, in conjunction with him.
- General Petrasch, is in the valley of Kinsing, and the Black Forest.
- The archduke Charles, general Wartenleben, and general Straßer, are near Buhl in Swabia.
- General Herze is in the lines near Lauter.
- General Neu is on the Nahe.
- General Monfrauld and gen. Kray, are opposite Nieuwied; and general Werneck is on the Sieg.

VIENNA, October 1.

The Hungarian Assembly of the States, from which so much is expected, will, it is said, last three weeks. The prince of Elterhazy will alone present the Emperor with 200,000 florins, and 100 hussars. The number of Croats which pass through the vicinity of Vienna to the army, is inconceivably great. A solemn procession has been held at Prague as a thanksgiving for the delivery of Bohemia from the danger with which it was threatened by the republicans. Forty thousand recruits, it is said, will be raised in that part of Poland which is the new acquisition of Russia.

HAGUE, October 11.

Last Saturday another affray happened here between the French garrison and the Dutch half brigade, supported by the regiment of Waldeck, in consequence of which the convention decreed yesterday, that in order to prevent similar disturbances for the future, our garrison shall be re-inforced by two squadrons of Dutch horse. About 100 ships are lying at Amsterdam, laden with English goods, the proprietors of which have received orders to unload them.

LONDON, October 25.

This morning the Hamburg mails due on Sunday, reached town. Letters from Stutgard of the 8th, state, that a detached column of Moreau's army having passed the Danube, fell in with the corps of Nauendorf in the environs of Hechingen. The enemy was repulsed with loss; and as general Petrasch was advancing with his corps to Ulligen, the same column would be taken in flank, and risked being entirely cut off from Moreau's army, from which it was separated by the Danube. A letter from Durlach, of the 8th inst. states that the head-quarters of the archduke Charles, were, on the following day, the 9th, expected at Renchen. On the 8th a heavy cannonade was heard on the side of Landau. On the 7th inst. the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg left Stutgard, on his route for London. A letter from Bremen of the 18th, from our correspondent there, states Landau to be invested by the Austrians. They raise contributions wherever they go. On the 9th they entered Bingen. There was a report of an advantage gained by the Austrians in the Hundsruck on the 12th inst. October 26. The difficulties of Moreau's retreat were considerably increased by the advance of gen. Petrasch, and the large bodies of armed peasantry, and the rapid advance of the archduke Charles would still greatly add to the chances against his being able to effect his escape across the Rhine. Moreau retreated slowly, with the view of saving his park of artillery, which is very numerous. The circumstance would probably enable the Archduke to accomplish his object. The active warrior was ascending the Rhine by rapid marches, and on the 6th, his head-quarters were at Renchen, in the vicinity of Kehl. On the Lower Rhine a perfect inactivity seems for the present to prevail. On the 9th, the Austrians took Bingen by assault, which place is situated on the left bank of the Rhine; and on the 8th, a heavy cannonade was heard on the side of Landau, which is said to be invested by the corps of Austrians that some days ago crossed the Rhine. The Empress of Russia, it is said in an article from Germany, has published a declaration, in which she affirms, that she will protect the ancient constitution of the empire, as guarantee of the

treaty of Westphalia, and will send 100,000 men to be at the disposal of the court of Vienna, for the re-establishment and defence of the constitution of the empire.

Invasion of England.

October 26. As the members of opposition have affected to question the existence of any intention, on the part of the French government, to make a descent in this country, the testimony of a general officer who served the republic during three years, and who was acquainted with the plans and designs of the Directory, will suffice to expel all doubts on the subject. We have, therefore, extracted the following passage from the memoirs of general Danican, entitled, "The Bapittiti Unmasked;" a translation of which we are happy to find is now in the press.

"This expedition [a descent upon England] which is not so chimerical as some persons affect to believe, has two principal objects:—First, to lay waste a rich and flourishing country, by the introduction of Robespierrean liberty;—and secondly, in the event of a separate peace with the emperor to get rid of that mass of Belgians, Moriscois and other troops, for which the Directory will have no further occasion, and which they must send to perish in some country or other.

For a long time, the immense riches of England have been held out as a lure to the republicans; the persons destined to command this famous descent, rely on meeting with powerful friends, particularly in Ireland: They publicly boast that they shall be received with open arms, and seconded by a numerous party. The plans for carrying this design into execution are all settled; and the moment is probably not far distant, when ambition will come to expire with rage on the coasts of an ill, whose inhabitants are real patriots, and in which the general safety prescribes the necessity of restraining with vigour the partisans of anarchical liberty, oppressive equality, and wretched fraternity.

Stoppage of intercourse between France and England.

The stoppage of all communication with France, for the last fortnight, or more, has created no small degree of speculation, and various are the conjectures to which this circumstance has given rise. We have heard it attributed to internal insurrection, but we do not think that any immediate previous appearances in Paris, or the departments, warrant this conclusion. It has been attributed; and we think with greater justice, to the disasters of the French armies, a knowledge of which, through the channel of the French journals, the directory are probably unwilling should, at the present crisis, reach this country.

We can, however, assign a still deeper and more important cause for the stoppage of communications from France. It is well known, for we stated it to the public at the time of its arrival, that the passport for an agent to be sent from this country to treat for peace, was clogged with the new and unreasonable stipulation, that such agent or envoy should be invested with full powers to treat definitively. This condition intimated, that no intercourse should be allowed with this country during the progress of such negotiation. That our Ministers should have availed themselves of the passport, clogged with such conditions proves more strongly than any word can do, their earnest desire to procure tranquillity to Europe. It never could be supposed, however, that the French could mean that no communication was to be made by our envoy of his reception, and his ideas from appearances at Paris, of the probable result of his mission. We find, however, from the event that the French continue their condition in its most rigid and literal sense, and will not permit of the smallest communication, till probably the return of our Ambassador *re infecta*, or till the object of his embassy shall have been completed. Such a proceeding, however, is equally new and arbitrary, and as we conceive that no proposition for peace will be listened to, that does not include all our allies, who have so nobly persevered in the prosecution of the contest; and as many points of discussion must necessarily arise in the arrangements that are to lead to peace, we conceive that no negotiation whatever can be carried on under such restrictions, if in such unfair and illiberal restrictions the Executive Directory mean to persevere; we shall not be surprised therefore, to see Lord Malmesbury return without having been able to accomplish the grand object for which he was sent.

Notwithstanding the many paragraphs and reports to the contrary that have been circulated, we can assure the public, that to a late hour last night, no message from nor any account of Lord Malmesbury had reached town since his embarkation in the flag of truce at Dover.

New Militia Law.

In consequence of the dread of an invasion, Parliament has prepared a bill for establishing a corps of select militia, from which a certain number are to be drafted, organized, disciplined, and to take the field for a certain number of days; when new drafts are to be made, and take the place of the first, who return to their homes; and so on in succession. This select militia, which thus prepared for actual service, and will be kept ready to muster at a moment's warning, is to consist of 63,681 men. An oath is to be administered to each man when drafted, purporting, that he is a Protestant, that he acknowledges allegiance to his majesty, and that he will serve for the defence of the realm during the existence of this act. Fifteen pounds is the penalty for a neglect or refusal of service, when drafted, or to take the oath.

Mrs King, the lady of the American minister, was introduced to the king, queen, and princesses, on the 20th inst.

Yesterday a board was held at the admiralty office, Whitehall, when seven fresh ships were ordered to be commissioned directly.

Army Estimates.

October 21. Mr. Windham stated, the whole force for which provision was to be made, was 196,674 men: in this were reckoned not only the home army, known under the heads of guards and garrisons, in which were included the troops in Guernsey and Jersey, but also the troops serving abroad, under the name of Plantation army, including all those in the West-Indies, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar; in short, in all our colonies, excepting those in the East-Indies, which were on a different establishment. The expence of the whole of those, and all the appendages, he stated to amount to the sum of 5,190,721l. This the committee would see was somewhat, though very little, short of the last year's estimate. The committee, however, were not to look upon this as a saving, because the other estimates not presented, would contain some additional expences; but the whole, he was sure, taken together, would not exceed those of the last year. The home army, or guards and garrisons, he stated to amount to 60,765 men.

The remainder, or Plantation troops, to 64,277—on the former of these there was an excess over that of last year of 11,641. Deducting that excess from the diminution, there was some small reduction on the whole.

Having thus stated the various estimates under their respective heads, he moved a resolution, that a number of men, not less than 60,765, be employed for the current year.

Gen. Tarleton, said there was one branch of expence, which he thought ought to be saved, recruiting money. If we abandoned our old mode of raising men by beat of drum, for the new French mode of requisition, there could be no occasion for lavishing money on the recruiting service.

The expence of the last year for the army alone, amounted he said, to the whole revenues of the country, as it stood on the year prior to the commencement of the war.—How then, he wished to know, were the other expences to be defrayed, particularly as we were going to raise an additional force of no less than one hundred and three thousand men? This was a serious consideration for the house of commons, particularly for a new parliament. There were many other things upon which he might enter, but he owed it to the situation of the country not to do so. As to the resources for these expences, he could not see where they were—our conquests were rather borrowed from our allies than taken from our enemies. He hoped they would not be an obstruction to pacification. Last year there was a kind of royal promise, that there should be great operations in the West-Indies: but, if we looked to the West-Indies, either in a general view of the whole, or particular islands, there was no cause to triumph, and it would remain so till that gentleman, Victor Hughes, was dislodged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the bill for enabling his majesty to require the provisional assistance of certain persons, in order to form a body of cavalry, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Exportation of Corn.

Mr. Ryder preface his motion with observing, that though some reduction had taken place in the prices of corn, the committee would doubtless see the propriety of continuing the regulations which were already in existence, with respect to that article, and of still holding out inducements to its importation, and restrictions on its exportation. The act which was at present in force on the subject, went to three points: to the prevention of the ex-