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AND

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OFFENBERG, October 1.

ON the 18th inst. general Moreau endeavoured to penetrate with all his force to the vicinity of Kenningen, to raise the blockade of Kehl, and procure himself a free passage over the Rhine. The action was obstinate and bloody, but as soon as the Hungarian grenadiers, headed by the archduke Charles, came up, they fell like lions on the enemy and forced them to retreat.

On the 19th, the Austrians again attacked the French in the neighbourhood of Riegels. This battle was likewise very bloody. General Wartenleben was wounded in the left arm by a grape shot. The loss of the French is very considerable, and they have been obliged to abandon Ellzsch and Emmendingen.

The head-quarters of the archduke Charles were removed on the 20th from Herbolheim to Emmendingen. The Austrian troops have again entered Freybourg, victorious; and the communication between general Moreau and the corps which had advanced to Huningen, is cut off.

FRIBOURG, October 22.

After a continued fighting for four days, the Austrians have driven the enemy from Ellzsch, and out of Fribourg, into which they entered. These advantages cost them about 2000 men; but the enemy according to the account of the French generals themselves, lost between 5 and 6000 men, among which are 2000 prisoners. The French general Beaupais is killed.

RASTADT, October 23.

On the 19th, the Archduke attacked the French with his whole army, along the valley of Ellzsch, by Swonfward and Ending, to the Rhine, and totally defeated them.

On the 7th, marshal Wurmser, with the greatest part of his army, attacked the French at Marmirolo. The battle lasted seven hours and ended in the rout of the French, who lost between 4 and 5000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners: several pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, all their magazines, 200 oxen, and their military chest. The defeat was complete, and the Austrian cavalry pursued the French quite to Verona. The slaughter was dreadful, as the Austrians gave no quarters on the road from Mantua to Verona.

STRASBOURG, October 6.

Four thousand Austrians have their head-quarters at Germesheim. Detachments from that body are constantly making incursions in the country. The inhabitants in the environs of Lauterburg who had taken up arms, and who had been posted along the banks of the Rhine, have returned their arms and gone to their homes.

Switzerland is arming for the maintaining of their neutrality. We learn by our last letters, that the district of Zurich have raised 600 men, that Bern has raised five thousand, which are to receive an additional number of five thousand more. At St. Gall they are likewise raising troops to join the above.

October 10. The Austrians posted near Sunten, made a movement the day before yesterday, which indicated an attack on fort Kehl. The affair was limited to only a small discharge of musketry, in which they we had six men wounded. The enemy made the greatest efforts to burn the great bridge on the Rhine, but all the necessary preparations have been taken to render their projects abortive.

We this day expected to be attacked at Kehl. Yesterday the Archduke passed before the fortress, directing his march towards the Upper Rhine. A detachment of Austrians must by this time have taken possession of Fribourg. The French garrison consisting of 800 men, having previously evacuated this capital of the Brisgaw in order to reinforce the corps which is posted to defend the intrenchments near Huningen.

General Maignot replaces general Scherb, who is now suspended from his functions.

The Austrians had required of the district of Lauterburg a contribution of four thousand florins, this request not being complied with, they have carried off six hostages among which are four Jews.

Three thousand men of the national guards of Haggenan, and of Schlettstadt are now organizing and are intended to form a corps partly of horse and partly of foot; this corps is to be commanded by the old general Frenscholtz and Hemstaeder. We also expect a considerable reinforcement of troops, which is to arrive to-morrow.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, October 9.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse and that of

the North united, form a corps of 80 thousand men all well disciplined. They are very active in reforming or rather discharging unfit and suspected persons from all the armies.

FRANKFORT, October 22.

We learn from Offenburg that gen. Petrasch intended to obstruct the retreat of general Moreau through the Black Forest, but was repulsed with loss of men, said to amount to 1500, and of some baggage and artillery. The Imperialists, though they fought with the greatest bravery, could not resist the superior number of the French. It is not expected that general Moreau will speedily recross the Rhine, as his position at Frybourg is very advantageous, his rear being covered by that river, and both his wings by the fortresses of Strasbourg and Huningen. Meanwhile the archduke Charles is collecting all the dispersed detachments, to prevent general Moreau's advancing, and it is therefore very probable that a very decisive battle may happen in the environs of Brisgaw. General Moreau has effected his retreat so well by feigned marches, and his frequent attacks on the Imperialists, which were always made in mass.

MILAN, October 10.

Extract of a letter from gen. Buonaparte, to the senate of Bologna, who sent to him the late manifesto of the Pope.

The manifesto which you sent to me, is not signed, and I doubt whether it is from the Pope or from an enemy of the religion. Woe to them who attract the vengeance of the French nation! Woe to Ravenna, Faenza, and Rimini, which are so much led into error. These cities lay aside the respect which they owe to a victorious army. The reign of seduction will cease, and liberty alone will remain master of part of Italy. The moment is at hand when Italy will shine with honour amongst powerful nations. Lombardy, Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, and perhaps Romagna, will, on a future day, be the admiration of Europe. Hurry to take arms! That part of Italy which is now free is rich and populous. Make the enemies of your rights and liberty tremble. I shall not lose you out of sight. The republicans will show the road to victory. Learn from them to vanquish; I shall lead your battalions.

October 11 & 12. We are assured that the hostilities between the Pope and the French republic will shortly be commenced.

According to a proclamation of gen. Buonaparte, the truce between the republic and the duke of Modena is declared to be suspended.

All young men above the age of 17 years, are compelled to the military service under a great penalty.

There was a bloody conflict between some inhabitants of Leghorn, who paid their devotion to an image of the holy Maria, and the French. Several lives have been lost on that occasion.

It is said that the republic of Venice intends to accede to an alliance concluded on the 30th September, between the Pope and the king of Naples, and that the latter is expected at Rome.

VIENNA, October 19.

Since the arrival of the French messenger several couriers have been dispatched to the courts of London and St. Petersburg.

We have finally letters from Mantua, dated 2d and 6th October, confirming not only the advantage which general Wurmser has obtained over the French on the 11th, 15th, and 17th of September, but mentioning also of another attack on them on the 23d September, at the head of 15,000 men, in which the French were compelled to retire from several posts which they occupied near the fortresses. Many waggons of provisions were taken from the enemy. Gen. Wurmser ordered on the 29th September, a division of 3000 men, to attempt a coup de main upon Governolo, occupied by about as many troops; but these troops were repulsed and returned to Mantua, with a loss of some hundred men. On the 3d of October, general Wurmser made another sortie, but was also repulsed, and had to return with some confusion into the fortresses. However these misfortunes animated the garrison more than it did discourage them. On the 6th of October, gen. Wurmser went out again, and beat the French. One of their columns was pursued by the Imperial cuirassiers quite near to Verona. The loss of the French must have been very considerable, as those cuirassiers have sabred down (or cut down with their swords) every Frenchman who was between Mantua and Verona, where the remnant of the fugitives took shelter, in favour of a small garrison which they keep there.

Gen. Buonaparte is undoubtedly superior in numbers to gen. Wurmser, but being obliged to detach 10,000 men to keep gen. Davidovich in respect, and to leave 8000 men in the territories of Vicenza, to watch gen. Quasdanovich's motions, he cannot entirely prevent the attacks of gen. Wurmser. This is the present situation of Italy, whose fate and the issue of it excite the general curiosity. Gen. Alvinzy, who directs the operation of both the last mentioned generals, was to begin his operations in favour of Mantua by the 15th inst. whether he will succeed we have to learn yet.

According to letters from Dresden, the Elector has resolved to send his contingency of troops to the Imperial army, and 14,000 men are on their march from Bohemia to join the archduke Charles's army.

The news from gen. Latour's army extend to the 12th inst. General Frolich had repulsed the enemy from Tengen and Ruminggen with the loss of three cannons, 1 mortar, and 8 waggons of ammunition, and gen. Baillet dislodged him from Geilingen and Donau Etchingen. Field marshal Petrasch intended to march on the 12th to Villingen, to attack the enemy there; and our troops advanced as far as Alt Bryfach, to destroy the bridge, but found the same already drawn on the other side of the river. At Kehl the enemy is so far concentrated, that he cannot do any thing else but to think on the defence of the fort, city and the fortified village.

The day of the Queen of France's decease has been observed at Court on the 10th inst. in a solemn solitude.

Messengers are observed to go between London and Naples more frequent than ever. It is believed that new negotiations are impending between both courts.

PARIS, October 14.

It seems that the queen of Portugal reflects seriously on the armaments of Spain as they may be obnoxious to her kingdom. She has, therefore, as well as the German and Italian little princes, shown a desire of peace, and negotiations to this purpose, will be commenced with her minister who arrived here.

A minister of the duke of Deux Ponts arrived here to conclude a separate peace for his master.

The commissaries arrived here from the Isle of France, assure, that the colony is in the most flourishing state; that the magazines are full of goods taken from the English and Portuguese; and that the slave trade is carried on as formerly.

The Sardinian ports are shut to the English, our government will insist that the Venetian ports shall be shut to them also.

October 20.

The Directory has sent the following message to the Council of Five Hundred, on account of the successful retreat of gen. Moreau from Suabia.

Citizens Legislators,
The Directory hastens to communicate to you the military operations on the easterly frontiers. The result is one of the most decisive in the course of this campaign, and the success alone could secure the numerous victories of our armies on the Rhine, and with precision decide, which party would finally reap the fruits and advantages of so many great efforts. The army of the Rhine and Moselle, which by the retreat of gen. Jourdan, found its left wing exposed, when before the gates of Munich, and afterwards surrendered from all parts, has returned in the greatest order to the borders of the Rhine. The same army has not only been suffered to be established, but also annoyed the enemy by every occasion and fought their way through every difficulty, and finally penetrated in two columns as far as Huningen and Frybourg, after a glorious victory (at Schaffanreid) whereby they made 5000 prisoners, and took 20 cannon—Having thus made a campaign at the expence of the enemy; separated most all princes of the empire from the coalition, and favoured by a vigorous diversion the invasion of Italy. The same army remains master of the Brisgaw, of all the bridges upon the Rhine, of all the roads and pipes which conduct to the enemy's territories. Posterity will record this remarkable retreat amongst the most famous actions that have been ever executed. It does the greatest honour to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and to their modest generals. The enemy is after his hazardous motions, in such a confusion, that it is permitted to us to expect yet fresh and very favourable advantages.

[Signed] L. LEPAUX, Prefid.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 5.

Letter from Paris of October 28, by an extraordinary courier.

"The Directory transmitted on the 24th inst. to