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LUGANO, October 29.

The army of Gen. Alvinzy, about 30,000 strong has penetrated through Frioul, and carried its advanced guard to Triviso, where on the 23d of October the whole army was expected. General Davidovich with an army almost as considerable, penetrated thro' Tyrol; and on the 18th or 20th of October it must have reached the lake of Garda. If the garrison of Mantua make a sortie while the two armies attack its front, Buonaparte, whose troops occupy the environs of Castelfranco, will have an excellent opportunity for displaying those brilliant talents which have distinguished his military career.

COLOGNE, November 1.

Our letters from the Upper Rhine state that the last battle between the archduke and Moreau was extremely bloody and decisive. We are assured that eight thousand were left on the field of battle, and that the crossing of the Rhine by the French was the event of this action.

That which took place on the 27th ult. in the Hundsruck was not consequential as to the loss of men on the part of the Imperialists; but the posts which the French recovered on this occasion are of extreme importance.

COBLENTZ, November 2.

We continue to enjoy the most perfect tranquility. Nevertheless gen. Kleber has put our city in a state of siege, by a resolution, dated 7th Brumaire, October 28, consisting of eleven articles.

MANHEIM, November 2.

On the Upper Rhine the Imperial army advanced on the 27th as far as Huningen, upon which the French quitted their bridge bastions there; so that the French at present only occupy Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, for the taking of which the Austrians are now making the greatest preparations. The lines round Kehl are entirely completed, all measures for beginning a siege are taken, and the heavy artillery from Mannheim arrived there yesterday. The bombardment is expected to commence almost immediately. The bridge near Philipsburg has been destroyed by the Imperialists.

It is said that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, which is now assembled on the Hundsruck in great force, is intended to join the right wing of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

VIENNA, November 2.

The troops which have marched from Tyrol and Frioul, under gen. Alvinzy, extended along the rivers Piava and Tagliamento, beyond Triviso and Aviano. The French still maintain their positions near Citadella, below Bassano. We learn this moment, that the Austrians have already advanced so far as Sedo, in Brescia. All strangers who have neither commercial business, nor permission to stay, are ordered to quit Trieste within eight days. It is said that the French have attempted a storm upon Mantua, in which they were repulsed with great loss.

ITALY, October 25.

The sequestration put by the French, on the books, money and goods of the different tradesmen at Leghorn, was noticed some time ago. This measure was preceded by an event which gave rise to some disagreeable scenes. The people repaired in a crowd to a miraculous crucifix placed in the church of our lady. The crowd alarmed the French commander, the more because a false report had been spread that the populace were armed with long knives, and that they meant to rise. In consequence of this report, on the 22d of September, 2000 French sur-

rounded the church in which the people had assembled. French patrols paraded the streets, forbidding any person appearing at the windows, under pain of being shot. The French soon entered the church, and seized the rector, his curates, and the crucifix, all of whom were conveyed to the citadel. The grand duke's troops had received orders from the French commandant not to interfere in the business.

M. Vilette, the grand duke's governor of Leghorn, the Tuscan general, Strafaldo, were arrested the same day. They are still in prison. Ever since this unfortunate affair, in which a score of persons lost their lives, the gates of the citadel have been pointed against the town, and the Tuscan garrison have been confined in the barracks.

The Grand Duke has been greatly afflicted at this event; and we are assured that he has caused the strongest representations to be made as well to the directory as to the French generals on the subject.

FRONTIERS of TYROL, October 22.

A Neapolitan courier, it is said, has been sent to Archduke Charles, to apprise him that 30,000 Neapolitan troops have entered the Papal territory.

In a sortie which Wurmsler made on the 7th inst. the loss of the French is stated to have been very considerable. Several ammunition waggons, magazines, and military chests, were taken from them.

General Alvinzy, with the army under his command, has entered the Venetian territory.

BANKS of the MEIN, October 29.

The corps of reserve under general St. Sztarray, which has marched to the reinforcement of the army of the Archduke, consists of 10,000 men. The whole of the Austrian force in Subia will now amount to from 85 to 90,000 men.

It is now said, that the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg is gone to Vienna, to enter into a conference relative to the treaty of peace between Wirtemberg and France. A report is likewise circulated, that 8000 of the troops of Wirtemberg, which are to be paid by the Empress of Russia, will again join the Imperial army, with the contingent of Wirtemberg, which will be commanded by the Hereditary Prince; in which case, the peace concluded by the Duke with France will be annulled.

FRANCE.

Conclusion of a decree of the Council of 500, respecting the prohibition of English goods, Oct. 26.

1. The importation of all English manufactures is interdicted. No person shall expose them for sale, or print advertisements of such sales. All signs announcing such goods are to be taken off within 24 hours.

2. Contains an enumeration of English manufactures.

3. No ship which has on board English manufactures, is permitted to enter the ports of the republic.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th articles contain regulations respecting the searches, seizures, and confiscations.

9. English sugars now in France, are not subject to the above dispositions.

10. All other foreign manufactures, but those mentioned in the 2d article, will only be admitted when accompanied by a certificate of a French consul. Besides the aforementioned penalties, the names of the offenders shall be posted up, with the inscription, "English brokers and destroyers of French industry."

PARIS, November 13.

On the 26th ultimo, two sail of the line, and two Spanish frigates, arrived at Toulon. The remainder of the Spanish fleet is cruising off the coast of Toulon.

The Executive Directory has received dispatches from the General in Chief, Buonaparte, they are dated from the head-quarters at Verona, the 8th Brumaire.

A letter from Toulon announces, that the Spanish fleet is cruising off that coast. It consists of 26 sail of the line, of which 8 are three deckers, three of 80 guns; and the rest of 74; besides 12 frigates, a corvette, and a brig.

Don Joseph Cordova commands the first division; Conde Morales de les Prios, the second; and Don Juan Joachim, the third.

Accounts from the Upper Rhine, as late as the 30th of October, state, that since Gen. Moreau has completely repossessed the Rhine, Prince Charles has advanced towards Kehl, and still further.

His head-quarters the 30th were at Offenbourg, and he had sent some heavy artillery from Mannheim to batter fort Kehl.

The corps of Hotze who had advanced to Gemersheim and the environs, is to fall back and occupy the lines of Mundenheim, Fresenheim, and Oggersheim.

It appears to be the intention of the Archduke to attack the remaining positions of the French beyond the Rhine, before he attempts to pass that famous barrier. Thus Neuwied and Duffeldorf, Kehl, and the bridge at Huningen, must fix the place at which he will establish his winter quarters.

It also appears to be his intention to keep at bay the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the Lahn, during the attack upon Kehl.

Numerous batteries are constructing on the Lahn; those at Leydestorf are provided with numerous artillery. All the Austrian magazines are there; and gen. Kray has 20,000 men under his command who are encamped from Vallendar to Erlich.

The Spanish Squadron is mistress of the Mediterranean; but, notwithstanding, seven English ships passed under the eyes of our admiral and quietly entered Gibraltar bay.

Nov. 16. The news of the death of Collot d'Herbois, and his colleague Billand Varennes is false.

The news of Lord Malmesbury's having proposed an armistice to the Directory, appears to be premature.

The Dutch convention has empowered citizens Leveston and Pasteur, members of the convention, now no mission here; to assist, in conjunction with citizen Mayer, the Dutch plenipotentiary, at the conferences for peace, which are about to be opened in this city.

The speedy armament of the Brest squadrons occupies all hands. Several of the twenty-one ships of the line, which make at present our whole naval force in that quarter; have their whole complement of men. In the above number are comprised five ships lately arrived from Rochfort and l'Orient. It appears, that that fleet is to have provisions for six months, which proves that they are destined for some expedition in a remote quarter, and not for the improbable and ridiculous plan of making a descent upon England. It will be commanded by admiral Villaret Joyeuse. We feel a pleasure in pointing out to the public, the admiral whom the directory honour so deservedly with their confidence.

Villaret Joyeuse commanded last war the Haies frigate, and distinguished himself in a fight with an English frigate, in which he had the advantage. He made all the naval campaigns under admiral Suffrein, who was highly fond of him. He is not only a good seaman, but also a good scholar who can quot almost every verse of Horace or Virgil. He was elected a deputy of India in the national convention, but he refused that honour.

The encomiums will perhaps be considered as exaggerated, by those who remember the fates of the 12th and 13th Prairial, 2d year, or the fatal cruise of 1794; but those battles were given against the opinion of Villaret, and at the peremptory intimation of an ignorant and presumptuous Proconsul. Villaret had sent protest after protest against that fatal expedition to which we owe the ruin of our Marine.

Letters from Brest, of the 29th of Oct. state, that the expedition in that harbour had languished for a long while, till it was accelerated by the arrival of gen. Hoche and a mission. Fifteen ships of the line are shortly expected to sail; but they want many articles, the crew are incomplete, and soldiers are to replace the seamen, whose number is but small.

The expedition is seen with inquietude at Brest—all the sailors disapproved of it, especially Villaret Joyeuse, the admiral, who dreads the same distress which made us sustain the loss of 6 or 7 of our finest ships of the line, during the famous winter cruise of 1794, the season is too far advanced, and the ships in the worst state.

If we believe the rumours circulating here, the Brest fleet sailed on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury and 5 Englishmen were yesterday at the Concert of the Opera. They did not seem much entertained with our singers or our musicians, and setting aside their national pride, they were in the right. There were no David's, no Marchias, whom English guineas bring from Italy upon the London Theatres. The ballet by the seemed however to please them.

Lord Malmesbury, and three or four persons of his suite are said to have been present at the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d inst. when the resolution respecting the law of the 3d Brumaire was taken.