

John Fenno

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By the British Packet *Princess Royal*, Capt. Skinner, arrived yesterday, in 42 days from Falmouth, we have received London papers to the 17th Feb. from which the following articles are selected:—

PARIS, February 3.
ORDERS have been sent to Brest to fit out 20 sail of the line as expeditiously as possible; but the store houses are nearly empty, and in want of necessaries to repair the damage sustained in the expedition to Ireland.

Admiral Richery is on his way to Paris, to which place he is summoned.

Hoche has set out to take the command of the Sambre and Meuse army. A council of war will be held to settle the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign.

A messenger is dispatched to arrest an Ecclesiastic of note at 10 leagues from this city, who is supposed to be a principal agent in the conspiracy.

February 10. Mantua is at length in our power. We have just learnt it from a letter from Citizen Lagarde, Secretary General of the Directory, addressed to citizen Devinck, member of the Council of Five Hundred.

This good news has been brought by an extraordinary courier, dispatched from Milan.

February 11.

RIVEROL, 2d Feb. Nine at Night.

"Mantua is ours: the capitulation is signed.—The garrison are made prisoners till they are exchanged, after which they are to return to Austria. The citadel is to be taken possession of by us, this evening. Two generals are to come hither within an hour as hostages. "Gen. BEAUMONT."

LONDON, February 13.

On Saturday, letters and dispatches were received from Jersey, dated the 1st inst. These contain very late intelligence from Brest, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

The whole of the French fleet suffered very much from the bad weather which they encountered on the Irish expedition, the ships having returned in a very shattered state. Immediately upon their return to Brest, about 3000 of the sailors deserted. The French are extremely busy in repairing their fleet, and preparing for a new expedition.

Les Droits de l'Homme, the ship driven on shore by Sir Edward Pellew and Capt. Reynolds is entirely lost. The ship had 1800 men on board, upwards of 100 of whom were killed in the action with the two English frigates, and an immense number were wounded. Out of the whole crew not more than three or four hundred were saved. On board the Amazon very few were either killed or wounded, & the whole crew got on shore.

Capture of HUNINGUEN, by the Austrians.

The Mete-du-Pont at Huningen has been evacuated by the French, by an honourable capitulation, and after a considerable sacrifice on the pay of the enemy.

Surrender of MANTUA.

Copy of a letter written at Paris by the Representative of the people, Bernard Legrave, to his brother at Calais, dated 27 Pluviose, Feb. 9.

"I announce to you my dear friend, the capture of Mantua; it has been communicated to me by a great number of my colleagues, and we shall immediately receive a message respecting it.

"This important place, the bulwark of Italy, will, I hope, facilitate the progress of the negotiation upon the carpet.

"BERNARD LEGRAVE."

The General in Chief of the Army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors, 6 Pluviose, Jan. 28.

"The division of Gen. Angereau went to Padua; thence it passed the Brenta, and proceeded to Citadella, where it met the enemy, who fled at its approach.

Battle of CARPENDOLA.

"General Massena proceeded to Vicenza, thence to Bassano, and pursued the enemy, who retired beyond the defiles of the Brenta. He sent the brave general Menard in pursuit of them: this general came up with them at Carpendola, and took 800 prisoners, after a sharp contest. The grenadiers of the 25th demi-brigade passed the bridge of the Brenta at the point of the bayonet, and made a terrible slaughter of every thing that opposed them.

Battle of AVIG.

"The division of Gen. Joubert is on its march to

follow the enemy into the defiles of the Tyrol, which the bad weather renders extremely difficult. The division came up yesterday at Avio with the rear guard of the enemy, and took 300 prisoners, after slight combat. Rey's division accompanied the prisoners.

"Nothing new respecting the blockade of Mantua. BUONAPARTE."

February 14. Yesterday were received the Paris papers to the 10th.

There are official accounts from Buonaparte, dated Verona, Jan. 28. He states, that the Austrians have retreated to Trent, and that Mantua continued to be blockaded. He does not even express a hope of its surrender.

A part of Gen. Kellerman's army has crossed the Alps, for the purpose of co-operating with that of Gen. Buonaparte, who, encouraged by the complete possession of Italy, may probably attempt to penetrate into Germany by the way of Tyrol, unless the Emperor, obeying the calls of imperious necessity, immediately directs his attention to the attainment of peace.

Mr. Pinckney, the American minister at Paris, having received orders to quit the territories of the French republic, has actually taken his departure accordingly. War between these two powers, may therefore be considered as inevitable.

L'Eclair of Feb. 6, has an article from Milan, not to be found in the Redacteur. It states that 10 or 1200 prisoners had been taken in Italy, in addition to the 23,000 the result of the late victory. It adds, that Mantua would willingly accept a capitulation, if it were to be offered; but Buonaparte reasonably expected that it would be sued for, which says this article, must happen soon. It proceeds to state that 20,000 persons had perished in Mantua, during the blockade, that there were about 5000 sick, and that in consequence of the epidemic which raged there, 400 houses were empty.

The very long details of the conspiracy now brought to light would far exceed the limits of our paper. We have selected the most important facts, and several of the official papers respecting it; and from these our readers will be enabled to form an idea of the nature and extent of this conspiracy, which seemed to threaten the existence of the present government of France. Twenty persons have been arrested as concerned in the plot, and these are to be tried by a military commission.

The Marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and Tallien, with other members of the councils, are implicated by one Poly, an arrested agent, as having a correspondence with the Commissioners of Louis XVIII. This plot had for its object the re-establishment of royalty; and commissioners had been appointed by Louis XVIII. to act for him at Paris. The papers state that city to be now tranquil.

Authentic intelligence respecting the Austrian army of Italy.

This morning a messenger arrived with dispatches from Vienna, dated on the 27th ult. The official details of the late defeats in Italy had then been received by the Emperor. The loss on both sides in the late actions had been very great, but by no means on the part of the Austrians to the extent, as we have already stated, represented by the French generals. The missing Austrians were returning in considerable numbers to their standards.

It has been determined by the cabinet of Vienna, that General Alvinzy should be instantly recalled.

February 17. Yesterday morning arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from Vienna, a courier with dispatches dated 27th ult. The official details which had been received by the court of Vienna, relative to the late defeats in Italy, are such as to invalidate still more the accounts of the French generals, in their extent, and to lead us to reflect on our former doubts with some degree of satisfaction.

The losses on both sides had been very great; but that of the Austrians has been diminished by the return to their standards of a great number of troops which had been missing.

Much blame had been thrown, at Vienna, on general Provera for the little zeal displayed by him in the conduct of the important operations under his direction. And when it is considered that he was so near the gates of Mantua, that almost 500 men from the garrison were able to join him, he appears to deserve no small degree of censure.

Orders had been given by the Emperor, immediately on receiving intelligence of the late misfortunes in Italy, that large reinforcements of troops should march thither; and the archduke Charles, it was generally believed, would take upon him the command of the Austrian forces there.

Late Foreign Intelligence,

Brought by the ship *Montezuma*, Captain McCarty, arrived at New-York in 52 days from London.—London Papers to the 6th February, 3 days latter than any hitherto received.

PARIS, January 30

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from General in Chief Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Roverbella, 28th Nivose, (Jan. 17)

There have occurred since the 23d, operations of such great importance, and which have been accompanied with so many actions, that it is impossible for me before to-morrow, to present you with a detail of particulars; I shall now barely enumerate them.

Upon the 20th Nivose, the enemy attacked the division of gen. Massena, before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michel, where they were beaten.—We took 600 prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon.—The same day they attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, and produced the battle of Corona, when they were repulsed with the loss of an hundred and ten prisoners.

Upon the 23d, at midnight, the division of the enemy's army, which had taken post at Bevelacqua ever since the 17th when they compelled the advanced guard of the division of general Angerau to fall back, hastily threw a bridge over the Adige, a league from Porto Legnago, opposite Anguiari.

Upon the 24th, in the morning, the enemy caused a very strong column to defile by Montagna and Caprino, and thus obliged the division general Joubert to evacuate Corona, and concentrate themselves at Rivoli. I had foreseen this movement. I repaired thither at night, and the battle of Rivoli ensued, which we gained on the 25th and 26th, after an obstinate resistance; at which place we made 13,000 prisoners, took several stand of colours and 30 pieces of cannon. General Alvinzy, almost alone, with great difficulty escaped.

Upon the 25th, Guix attacked the enemy at Anguiari, to attempt to throw them into confusion before they had entirely effected their passage. He did not succeed in his object—but he made three hundred prisoners.

Upon the 26th, General Angerau attacked the enemy at Anguiari. He made 2000 prisoners, took 16 pieces of cannon, and burnt all the bridges over the Adige; but the enemy taking advantage of the night fled straight towards Mantua. They had already advanced within cannon shot of this place. They attacked St. George's, a suburb, which we had carefully entrenched, and they were unable to carry it. I arrived in the night, with reinforcements, which produced the battle of La Favorite, and I now write to you from the field of battle. The fruits of this battle are, 7000 prisoner, a number of standards, cannon, all the baggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, and a considerable convoy of provisions and oxen, which the enemy attempted to introduce into Mantua.

Wurmser tried to make a sortie, to attack the left wing of our army, but he met with the usual reception, and he was obliged to return.

Behold then, in three or four days the 5th army of the Emperor entirely destroyed!

We have taken 23,000 prisoners, among which are a lieutenant general, two generals, 6000 men killed or wounded, sixty pieces of cannon, and a about twenty four stand of colours. All the battalions of the Vienna volunteers have been taken prisoners. Their colours are embroidered by the hands of the Empress.

The army of Gen. Alvinzy, was near 50,000 men, a part of which had come post from the interior of Austria.

The moment I return to head-quarters, I will transmit you a detailed account, to inform you of the military movements which have taken place, as well as to acquaint you with the different corps and individuals who have distinguished themselves.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

From the Redacteur of the 20th Jan.

ARMY OF ITALY

Head-Quarters, Verona, Jan. 18.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

I have been at Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour, by being on the spot, to intimidate the court of Rome, and to force it to adopt any pacific system, from which that court appears to have been some time receding.

I had also a negotiation on foot with the grand duke of Tuscany, relative to the garrison of Leghorn, which my presence at Bologna would infallibly have