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By the ship Maria, Capt. Foster, arrived at Charleston, in 40 days from Liverpool.

RY IMPORTANT!
PARIS, September 16.

All the emigrants affected by the law of the 5th of September, set off in boats from Paris; almost all of them take the road to Bâle, and the minister of police has authorized the commissary of the directory in the department, to put the diligence of Bâle in requisition, for the convenience of the emigrants of small fortune, otherwise emigrants travel post.

Extract of a letter from D'Arteny, September 12

"The transported deputies arrived here at eleven in the morning. The carriages in which they travel, strengthened with iron gratings, are entirely closed with boards painted red. Day light does not penetrate them, unless by holes at each end, so big, that the deputies, when seated, cannot be seen. The door is secured by locks and bolts.

General Daterre, who commands the escort, composed of 150 hussars, permitted them here, for the first time, to dine out of their carriages. He caused a room to be allotted to them, forbidding any persons at the same time, to offer them any thing without his permission, or to communicate with them. An adjutant-general, named Hauschereau, had said, that they would go that night to Orleans; the general had him immediately arrested, and to be conducted immediately to Paris.

"The prisoners, all of them, complain of the inconvenience of the carriages. Three of them, and particularly Barthelemy, are ill: his countenance shews the alteration of his health: he is melancholy and sad. Pichegru, with a serene countenance and a proud behaviour, preserves his military sang froid. After dinner they all set off for Orleans, where they are to arrive in the evening."

September 17. It is reported that Barthelemy, after conversing in great tranquility with one of his best friends, upon the evening of the 3d instant, walking in the Court of the Luxembourg, met Carnot, who showed him some pieces of cannon and several companies of grenadiers under arms, remarking at the same time—"You see these preparations; all this concerns you and me: I am going, will you follow me?" Barthelemy refused, assuring him that he thought himself in no danger.

Much has been said respecting Carnot—Some say, that he has been assassinated in the Directory while defending himself against those who sought to arrest him; other accounts state, that he fought in the court a chair, into which he threw himself, and was conveyed to a short distance from Paris, when he got out; others again, that he took to flight, and got into a place of safety. All these reports serve to amuse the Journalists and the indolent. The truth is, that we know nothing positively with respect to him. But the most absurd of all the reports, is that which states him to have been assassinated by the Directory. In extraordinary events, extraordinary results are always necessary for some people.—(*Le Surveillant*)

September 19. A violent rupture has taken place between General Hoche and the minister of war, as will appear from the following letter:

WETZLAER, Sept 13—5th year.

"Were I not convinced that the Directory will very speedily do justice to your perfidy, I should only take the trouble to inform you, that I will no longer correspond with you. Is it your business to publish an address to the armies; you, the friend and agent of the most active of the conspirators; you who have persecuted the friends of government? Haste then, and withdraw into obscurity; let your name even be forgotten by the Republicans whom you have betrayed, and by whom you are detected."
(Signed) **L. HOCHÉ**

Letters from Brussels state, that Camille Jourdan and two others had passed through Anver. It was discovered too late who they were, and that they intended to quit the territory of the French Republic.

The banished deputies slept at Blois on the 13th inst. We read in the Chief de Cabinet, that royalty is still triumphant at Autun. The papers sent thither by government were scarcely placarded before they were torn from the walls.

The minister of war, Scherer, has answered Gen. Hoche's letter in a very animated manner. The Directory are acquainted with this extraordinary correspondence. We do not know how this will end, but every thing induces us to believe that Scherer will remain in the ministry.

September 20. One of those events which make nature shudder, happened at Versailles on Saturday last. A citizen, in despair of having lost by bankruptcy, the sum of 120,000 livres, the product of two houses which he had sold, poisoned his two children, blew

his wife's brains out, and killed himself, after having left a note in the hands of his servant, pointing out the author, and the causes of what was going on.

September 21. In consequence of the appearance of the Prince of Conde upon the road to Lyons, the Directory has issued strict orders to the commanders in the Department of the Rhine to take the necessary steps in order to endeavour to apprehend him.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of General Hoche to the post of Generalissimo of the two Armies of the Rhine, is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.

Thus war is to be renewed on every side:—but those who are best acquainted with the character of the people, and the strength of the states of Europe, conclude from all this that Peace is near; than ever.

September 22. Citizen Letourneur, Commissary of the Directory in the administration of the department of the Loire, has accepted the office of Minister of the Interior. The Minister of Justice is not yet appointed.

September 23. The defection to the interior from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, is very considerable. The Inspector General of the army of the North is come from Holland to take efficacious measures to stop the contagion.

A courier arrived at the Directory brings intelligence of an insurrection at Genoa. The Nobles, at the head of a body of six thousand men, possessed themselves of an important post after a vigorous attack.

The provisory government having assembled the troops, & demanded from the French, the insurgents were driven from the post which they occupied; fifteen hundred of them killed & a great number made prisoners. A part of them had been shot, and this military execution was going on. Amongst the prisoners who had suffered death, were several distinguished persons of the family of Durazzo.

Three false motions have broken out at Marseilles and numbers have been killed.

A letter from Orange, of the 21st Fructidor, announces an approaching civil war.

We have strong reason to believe, that the couriers dispatched by the Directory of the 28th, carried Buonaparte orders to discontinue hostilities against the Emperor; and that, almost at the same instant that this courier set off, there arrived one from Lille with intelligence that Lord Melbourn had quitted that city, and had returned to London.

On the 10th dispatches arrived from the army of Italy; and on the following day the Directory dispatched an extraordinary courier to the army.

CONSPIRACY OF PICHEGRU.

Correspondence relative to the treason of Pichegru intercepted by General Mouton.

The Correspondence seized upon Klinglin, contains incontestible proofs of a vast conspiracy, founded upon the disorganization of the armies, the annihilation of the Republican government, and the establishment of Royalty.

Pichegru's plan was to place in the strong towns on the frontiers, officers at his devotion, to deliver them up at the first signal; to replace the Republican officers with other of a different description; to make every thing as disgusting and reconscitable for his army as possible, and to throw the blame upon the Directory; to propagate anti-republican writings to give money to men upon whom he could depend for seducing the soldiers; in fine, to disarm the army, or to make it go over to the enemy, and to proclaim royalty by planting the white standard.

Pichegru, always afraid of committing himself, has written a little, but his conversations with Coulon, who took the name of Furet, are contained in several letters of these two agents. We have seen Pichegru betraying his country in hopes of visiting at the court of Louis XVIII. sacrificing the lives of the defenders of this country, of those to whom he owed that glory which he has tarnished for a little money, and the honour of approaching his King.

He flattered himself with having on his side (this is his expression) some members of the Directory.

This conspiracy was on the point of breaking out. Dispositions had been made by the Prince of Conde and the Austrian Generals Wickham, who in all this intrigue has played the most important part, was to have furnished all the necessary funds; Pichegru had even received some sums of money from the enemy when he was committed by the Directory; this news disconcerted the conspirators at first, but Pichegru had then them, by assuring them; that in case even of his being deposed, he should not be less active in the cause of Louis XVIII. and the Prince of Conde.

I cannot conclude this sketch, without admiring the constancy and bravery of the generous defenders of their country, deprived of every thing by the effect of circumstances, and the evil disposition of their chiefs; not making the movement of which the enemy was not informed; betrayed by their General; their courage and their zeal have surmounted every thing, and the combined efforts of the Emperor, of Louis XVIII. and of Pichegru, has not succeeded to detach them for so much as one moment from victory.

Before it is in our power to publish the numerous pieces which prove to demonstration the intention & the plan of the conspirators, we think it our duty to make known the following letter:

Copy of a letter addressed by Louis to Marshal Count Wurmsler.

S I R,

You have honoured general Baptiste with your confidence and esteem, he shews himself worthy of the honour by following your footsteps; he conducts himself in a manner that becomes a great man, and such he will one day prove, if he convinces you, that you have judged of him in the fidelity of your heart; that is, as he deserves to be judged of.

Your excellency will have perceived by this night's dispatches that a most dextrous prudence regulates the conduct of Baptiste. I nevertheless intrust you to permit me to submit to your enlightened judgment, and to your unrivalled loyalty, the following reflections.

Whatever the public journals may say respecting the character of Baptiste, your excellency will doubtless have entertained this dilemma with regard to him; "Either Baptiste is a man of honour, or he is a scoundrel; either Baptiste is a man formed to execute the most bold and noble enterprises; or he is a man devoted to jealousy and wickedness."

In the first case, Baptiste would not have written letters, received sums of money, employed confidential persons, followed up for night months together a project to which for many persons (when one only would have been sufficient for his ruin, without the possibility of his escape), to which, I say, so many persons were employed, if all his heart and soul was not bent and resolved on the execution of it. In the second case, with a revolutionary power during the life and after the death of Robespierre, would have wallowed in wealth and in blood, and would at least have committed some of those base actions for which all the French generals have to blush, and which the liberty of the press, at present so unfettered, would most undoubtedly have approached him with.

Baptiste, who had millions at his disposal at the Hague, and he left it poor and respected, would not at present secret a few roulons of Louis d'ors, which would indelibly and eternally stigmatise him. Were it possible to degrade him so far as to suppose him capable of going to Sweden, it were not enough to deem him a scoundrel, he would also have passed for the most desperate of madmen; whereas he could not but reflect that after having spotted with the word and the confidence of the king, of M. Le Prince de Conde, of your excellency, of the generals of his imperial majesty and of the British Cabinet; and having left on all sides proofs and considerable traces of his machinations against the directory, to get him arrested before his arrival at Stockholm, and to make him forfeit his head, one word would have sufficed from every one of the persons who have kept up an understanding with him at the magazine.

The whole tenor of Baptiste's conduct up to the present hour has proved him to be a man of honour, and of rare talents; but even supposing him to be the reverse of what he is, he has so powerful an interest in being a man of honour, that it is impossible he should act otherwise than as such.

He has requested and obtained a month's delay to settle his affairs; and his arrival may be looked for every moment.—Your Excellency will, therefore perceive, in this conduct, the behaviour of a prudent and dextrous politician, and of a great man, who ere long will strike Europe with astonishment, and who, thanks, Sir, to your magnanimity, and to the generous offers you made to him. Senéchal Highness the Prince of Conde, will soon control Europe for the miseries it has laboured under for these six years past.

Ye, Monsieur, Marshal Baptiste will do what he has promised to your Excellency, and he will do it agreeably to the desires of Monsieur, the Prince of Conde, and of your Excellency, I engage my honour to your Excellency, that the moment is near at hand when the name of your Excellency, so dear to glory, shall be pronounced only with gratitude and affection by the French nation, who will teach posterity also to pronounce it with respect.