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LONDON, April 17. TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO.

The following are given in the Paris papers of the 24th ultimo, as the secret articles of this important treaty.

I. The Emperor as King of Hungary and Bohemia, pledges himself to quit the two banks of the Rhine, and to leave the fortresses on its banks to be defended by the troops of the empire.

II. He will not leave to the empire but his contingent as an estate of the empire.

III. He agrees, that the French Republic shall demand the Rine for its boundary. It shall be left to the empire to yield the left bank or to defend it.

IV. If the King of Prussia be willing to cede his provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, he shall receive nothing more than a just equivalent and shall not be allowed to aggrandize himself at the expense of the empire.

V. But if the King of Prussia should not be willing to cede those countries or that he shall not be contented with a proper equivalent, he shall reserve this territory, and the electorate of Cologne shall be restored as far as the Nethes and the duchy of Juliers, as far as the Ror. All this to be definitively settled at the treaty of Rastadt.

VI. There shall be an alliance offensive and defensive, between the Emperor and the French Republic. The latter shall give her assistance to the former, in case any attack should be made upon him by the Emperor of Russia or the King of Prussia.

VII. The Cisalpine republic is not to extend its limits.

CONSPIRACY!

Proofs of a deep and most dangerous conspiracy to aid the enemy in their attempts at invading this country, are every day becoming more manifest. Very important discoveries have we understood, been made in consequence of the arrest of the persons at Manchester, and who are now under examination at the privy council. A considerable number of military in that neighbourhood had been sworn by an association at Manchester, professing to have for their object a parliamentary reform. The purpose of the oath imposed upon the deluded soldiery was, that if government persisted in opposing a parliamentary reform they would, in case of the landing of the enemy, revolt from their officers. This society at Manchester has been in constant correspondence with the United Irishmen, and likewise with the government of France. Their treasonable arts have been practised chiefly upon those corps composed of Scots and Irish. These deluded men will, we trust, become sensible of their crime, and atone for it by a more zealous discharge of their duty for the time to come.

In the lining of the coat of one of the persons seized at Manchester, it is said, that a paper has been found sewed up, containing instructions to the French how to act on their landing, pointing out the weak part of the coast, and advising them of the support which they were likely to meet with.

In the present stage of this most interesting business, we deem it improper to publish all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. The discovery has been providential, and we doubt not but the consequences will lead to the future security and tranquility of the country. The detection, as we have been informed, was made by a sailor who had been sworn in.—He formed one of a party which was marching from Manchester to Derby. This man had been entrusted by the leading conspirators with 300 guineas, for the purpose of extending corruption to the military at the latter place.

The man got drunk on his march, and whether from remorse of conscience, or in the wantonness of intoxication, we know not, he made a confession of the business in which he was engaged, and thus some of the persons implicated were discovered.

The intelligence which the last letters from the Hague brought of great preparations being made in Holland, in order to assist the French in their expedition against this country, is confirmed by all the accounts from that place. By the arrival of a neutral vessel arrived at Havre from Holland, we learn that six frigates had sailed from the Texel; and that every preparation was making there to equip the fleet.

COMMITTED to Randolph gaol, a likely Negro Fellow, who calls himself DICK, and says he is about twenty-three years of age; also says he belongs to James Bell, living on Holdson river, ten miles below Shoat's Ford. The owner is requested to apply to the Gaol of said county, and by proving his property and paying all necessary charges, may have him again.

JOHN MOSS.

Randolph county, (N. C.) June 11.

French Scheme on Canada.

The Redacteur, a Paris paper of the 10th February, contains the following very curious article addressed to the emigrants, advising them to the Quixotic scheme of attempting the conquest of Canada. We give the Redacteur's own words.

[After having reminded them, that death will be their lot if they dare to put a foot in the interior of the republic, and that indignance and contempt await them every where already, the Redacteur exclaims:—]

“Emigrants! hear the voices which call you to the banks of the river St. Lawrence. Canada claims her deliverance; be ye her redeemers. She was named New France, because the French made the first settlement there. Conducted by S. Chamblain, the French in 1651 founded Quebec. Go, retake that country, and restore to it the handsome name of New France. Every body knows, that at Boston the English united themselves in 1759, to form the project of invading Canada, and from thence proceeded towards the port of Royal Island, which is the key of Canada. Well then! let America also become your rallying point, and the spot of your outlet. There distributed among chiefs, who are able to guide you, and who have previously concerted the means of attack, go and deprive Great Britain of her prey. Thus take revenge of the homicidal government which so basely sacrificed you at Quiberon. May the blood of young Sombriuil rise against England, and recollect upon her! In placing his foot on France, Sombriuil knew well that the law had pronounced his condemnation. O heavens! to have seen the English themselves become the authors of his destruction, to have seen them shamefully fly on board their vessels, to have seen them turn their own artillery on the shores where he and his companions had embarked, to have seen them indiscriminately spread havoc and death among the ranks of the emigrants as well as those of the republicans—this the infamous peridy, which from the bottom of his tomb calls on you to expiate. If so just a cause cannot animate you, interest at least ought to make you sensible. Instead of wandering from court to court, begging for support, which as often is denied, as it is promised, instead of going at a great distance to a people to whom your mere presence is subject of ungrace, whose affronts you must brook, and whose discomfit you provoke; instead of roaming headlong in the arms of death, which is suspended over your heads if ever you transgress the limits, which the fundamental code has forever fixed between France and you.

“Precipitate on that soil, where the most fertile lands are open to cultivation—where rich mines furnish iron equally convenient for labour and military valor, where vast forests become the dock yards of a respectable navy, where the beaver (castor) will afford you its rich spoil and lessons of industry, where every object will recall to your memory the glory and labours of your ancestors, where the numerous swarms of unfortunate Frenchmen, whom the British yoke has rendered so much more attached to their mother country, will alleviate your pains, salute you in your own language, and behold in you the revengers of their oppression. Go form there an honourable system and establish settlements; which shall restore you to your former respectability; and perhaps those to whom the law represents you in another light than as rebels, perhaps those may be forced by you to cleave your courage, to which for your good success, to second you in so generous a project.—Emigrants think hereof, you can neither return to France, nor remain in foreign countries; Canada is a country as large as Europe; it is New France, which England stole from us. Pursue England and be desisting of having a country.

BOSTON, June 6.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

On Sunday two gentlemen, Messrs. Hopkins & Lee, arrived at Marblehead from France, and yesterday proceeded on their route to Philadelphia, having dispatches from the American Envoys. They were in a vessel from Bourdeaux bound to the southward; but meeting with a Marblehead fisherman, they went on board her, in expectation of arriving sooner at the seat of government. These gentlemen dined and supped with the Envoys on the 18th of March, who informed them that there was not the least hope of effecting an accommodation, that the Directory would not relax in demands, and that they were determined to leave France immediately. They may therefore shortly be expected in America. Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall had been treated very cavalierly while in Paris; the Directory pretending, that the sending of them was an insult, because, the first had been once rejected, and the other was known to be in the Eng-

lish interest; but Mr. Gerry (who they say was sent merely to make the others acceptable) had been treated with civility.

All the said gentlemen had subsisted between all three, and they had acted perfectly together in every thing.

These gentlemen further inform, that the new elections in France were going on while they were on their way from Paris to Bourdeaux; and that these might not issue in a manner contrary to the views of the Directory, a general imprisonment took place at once, of all who were supposed to be unfriendly to them.

They further say, that there is no doubt that the people are heartily sick of the war and of the government; but the Directory controul every thing by the immense military force which they have accumulated, and which they most punctually and liberally maintain from an ample treasury.

The preparations for the invasion of England, they say, are beyond all conception, and wear a most ferocious aspect. The army destined to this expedition was supposed to consist of 150,000 men, or more; and it was said they would proceed in several divisions, and to different points, reckoning, upon the calculation of chances, that if one failed, another might succeed.—Bonaparte, as we have so often heard, was to be commander in chief.

A report was current yesterday, that a French privateer having fallen in with a Newbury fisherman off the gulph of St. Lawrence, and because the command to strike was not immediately complied with, the crew of the privateer boarded the fisherman, and murdered the skipper. The residue of the crew are said to have arrived a port at the eastward.

The rich ship belonging to Mr. Lyman, and others of this place, captured on her passage from the East-Indies to this port, and carried into England for trial, has been acquitted. Her cargo, it is said, is valued at 100,000l. The ship is upwards of 1200 tons burthen.

Captain George Ropes, in the brig Patty, bound from Salem for the Spanish Main, was taken on the 27th of April by a French privateer schooner, who took out all his hands except two boys, and put on board 7 Frenchmen.—A letter from Mr. Symonds, mate of the brig Vulture of this town, dated at St. Thomas, May 7, informs, that on the 5th a boat arrived there with 7 Frenchmen, who informed that they were the prize master and men who were put on board the Patty, and that Capt. Ropes with his two boys had re-taken her from them, put them into this boat, and proceeded on his voyage—tho' it is probable, as he is stripped of his men, that he will put into the first friendly port. The letter does not give the particulars of this recapture effected by such an inconspicuously strength against more than double their numbers. Indeed one would have expected, that the cowardly villains, however they might be lost to a sense of shame in every thing else, should have felt enough on this occasion to induce them to conceal the whole affair.

June 7. We learn from Providence, that on the news arriving of the French privateer mounting 16 guns (mentioned under the New-London head) being in the Sound, a large ship belonging to John Brown, esq. was immediately armed with 20 nine-pounders, completely officered and manned in four hours, and sent out after the daring Buccannier, whose object it is well known, is to plunder our commerce from our harbour's mouth.

Last evening arrived the ship Sarah, Hopkins, from Algiers, 30 days—the captain and passengers, inform that the frigate Crescent sent by our government as a present to the Dey, was highly admired, inasmuch, that valuable presents were made to the capt. and crew; and highest encomiums passed on the American character. The Dey was in a poor state of health.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

Coasting trade in danger.

“If nothing could be done by the Envoys, arrangement would be made forthwith to ravage the coasts of the United States,” said M. Y. in his conference with Mr. Gerry in December last; and it seems, from the following, that this menace is in a fair way to be put into execution.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-London, Connecticut, dated June 4, 1798, to a member of congress from that state.

“On Saturday last Capt. Francis Bulkly arrived here in a schooner from Martinico, with molasses, who was brought too, about six days before, by a ship direct from France, mounting 20 guns, to cruise on our coast, and four or five more were destined on the same errand. They had taken a vessel from Tobago, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of rum, and sunk a vessel from the southward with a load of corn bound to Antigua, as not valuable enough to send to France,