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LONDON, January 9.
Paris papers to the 6th inst. we received yesterday.—The brief statement contain accounts of a perfect reconciliation between Austria and Austria—Plans for the vigorous execution of the war on the part of the allies—the appointment of Bournonville as French minister to the court of Berlin the installation of the legislative body and the route—Accounts of their first sittings—orders ordered by Buonaparte to the memoirs of the late Pope—measures to reconcile the priests to the new government—the removal of thirty journalists who had been ordered to be transported—the arrival of Barchinon in Paris—new revolution in Switzerland in favour of Buonaparte—abject vindication of the conduct of the Senate of Hamburg with regard to the surrender of Napoleon and his associates—angry retort Buonaparte on the occasion, &c.
A letter from Frankfurt, dated Dec. 22, 1799. We know not what effect the late changes in France may have on the belligerent powers; but it is certain that a good understanding is re-established between the Imperial Courts, and the explanation, seems to have revived the coalition. We know not how long this harmony may last. The following is the plan which intelligent persons say has been last agreed upon for the ensuing campaign:
Sweden will command an army of 80,000 men, viz: 80,000 Russians and 40,000 Prussians, Bavarians, Swifs, and Danes. He will act independently of the allies, and make the entrance through the Comte. Arrived on the territory of France, Suwarrow will proclaim himself king of the kingdom, and act in that character by means of a special power obtained from Louis XVIII.
The Archduke Charles will penetrate the same time into Alsace, while General Mack shall enter with his army into Provence, and Dauphiny, through Nice and Marseilles.
To second these operations, England, at first offered to furnish an army of 100,000 men, recollected that this army, so expensive, would not be so useful as a Russian army; and the same sum that would be required for an English force of 30,000 men, would be sufficient for 100,000 men belonging to the Emperor Paul;—consequently is offered advancing the money and has promised to pay the Emperor of Russia the sum of four millions sterling, to be at the disposal of the latter on the first of March next. Prussia at this moment does not appear to have entered into these arrangements, but we still expect to see her in the Spring, taking an active part in favour of the coalition.”
This day the general court of bank proprietors by shew of hands, confirmed the resolution of the court of directors for renewing the charter of corporation for seventy years from the expiration of its present term, on condition of lending three millions to the public free of interest, for six years, and at 5l. per cent. interest, for six years more; but having permission to demand interest in the interval, if contols should be raised to 10. per cent. or upwards.
At the convention signed at Schagenbrug, it will be recollected that the preference was given to soldiers over sailors. As soon as an exchange had gone so far as to have delivered our prisoners of all the regulars, Mr. Fox was informed that the felons, convicts, and galley slaves which the enemy made us a present of in their Welch expedition, would be next in turn. The French government at first refuse to receive them, but it

was peremptorily insisted that they came within the terms of the convention. Finding at length that the question could not be evaded, it was requested of us as a favour, that these men might be the last on the list of those to be exported from hence, in order that the French government might have time to provide the proper quarters for fellows of their description.
The Vienna court gazette of the 21st ult. announces an important advantage obtained by a division of Gen. Mela's army in Italy, under the orders of Count Hohenzollern, over the enemy in the neighbourhood of Novi, the capture of which place was the result of this victory. The Republicans were promptly pursued as far as Gavi, an important town, distant not more than 21 miles from Genoa, and which the Imperialists immediately invested. The loss of the enemy in this affair was considerable; and Count Hohenzollern expected to derive great advantages from the disorderly nature of their retreat. Gen. Melas had concentrated the main body of his army at Fossano, about ten miles N. E. of Coni.
Several letters which had been received from the coast of France state the Chouans to be 80,000 strong, 60,000 of whom are well disciplined and provided. The truce is also said to be at an end. No particular action, however, has taken place between them and the Republicans. The white flag flies on several parts of the coast.
The admiralty, with the most seasonable attention to the service, sent out to sea, during the late severe weather, no fewer than seven frigates, each with four months provisions on board and with ample supplies of naval stores, with orders to cruize on different stations to give assistance to British ships in distress, and if necessary to bring them safe to into port. It is a trait in the administration of the present board which will justly entitle them to the thanks of every human heart.
Jan. 11. The grand naval councils at the Hague have pronounced sentence of death upon Capt. Connin. He had struck, without making the least resistance, to an English frigate not superior in force. He was shot on board a ship of war.
A letter from the Archipelago reports, that Kleber has made a treaty with the Turks. These papers contain a variety of details respecting Egypt, but no striking facts. They were brought over by the vessel that carried back the courier with the answer to the proposals for peace.
Bets to a considerable amount are laid, that the royal answer to Buonaparte's letter will not be communicated to the French people. If it should, it will doubtless be accompanied with a precious heap of Gallie sophisms and falsehoods.
Official copies of the letter of Buonaparte to his majesty, and of the reply of Lord Grenville, addressed to Talleyrand Perigord, are now before the public. They are of the highest importance, and will be read with the greatest avidity.—The letter of the grand consul is couched in vague and general terms, bearing every feature of weak and pitiful delusion, it is wholly inattentive to the relative interests of his Majesty's allies, and to the consideration of the causes which produced the unhappy though necessary contest in which we are involved, and at the very moment of its date the armies of the Republicans are earnestly exhorted to march to fresh conquests. A slight perusal of this letter will be sufficient to induce every impartial man to think that no real advantage to the grand object of our pursuit could result from a ne-

gociation commenced under such suspicious, if not fatal circumstances.

BALTIMORE, March 15.
IMPORTANT.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Gemmel for the following information:—Six days previous to leaving port, a French ship named the Vengeance, which proved to be the same which engaged the Constellation, of 35 guns, for 5 hours, in the night of the 1st February, drifted in there in the greatest distress, with the loss of her main mast, fore and mizen top masts, and five feet water in her hold.—But this was only a trifling part of the havoc made by the destructive Thunder of the vengeful Truxton, upwards of TWO HUNDRED MEN killed and wounded, strewn her decks, among them the first lieutenant and several land officers of distinction.
The officers of the Vengeance were not disposed to be communicative on the subject of their engagement—but from what could be collected, it appeared that they fought the Constellation till her main-mast went overboard, when they thought it best to spread all the sail they could and make off. In their eagerness to escape they lost their own main-mast, which happened to be much wounded; however they were so lucky as to be out of sight of their brave antagonist when the sun rose to witness their disgrace.
The Vengeance is a two decker, mounts 54 guns 9's, 18's and 32 pound caracades and had on board the time of her rendezvous upwards of 500 men, besides whom were the late governor Desfourneaux, of Guadaloupe, a number of field and other officers, part of a regiment of foot and 36 Americans pressed out of Balleterre prisons, and a large quantity of specie on board, which she was conveying to France, and was but a few hours out of Guadaloupe when first deserted by the gallant Truxton.
Had Commodore Truxton happened to bore away for Curracoa instead of Jamaica, the next morning he would have completed his triumph in putting into his hands a rich prize, worthy of his valour; as the Vengeance, besides her money, had a large quantity of coffee on board, and would have struck without further resistance. Two of the Americans who were on board during the engagement have arrived in the Citizen.
March 14.
Extract of a letter from Cayenne, 15th December, 1798.
“Since our arrival here we have lived under the most dreadful tyranny, particularly since the agent Bornei has arrived—Tired with so much oppression, the inhabitants have at length determined to send him off. You have, inclosed, a copy of the proclamation which was made by the constituted authorities. Mr. Franconia, who is at the head of the government, has obtained by his virtues the confidence of every class of citizens.”
[Translated for the Federal Gazette.]
LIBERTY EQUALITY.
PROCLAMATION.
Of the Constituted Authorities of French Guiana.
Citizens,
The agent extraordinary of the executive directory had announced his departure in his proclamations of the 21st and 23d Brumaire last, since which period every declaration made before the director of the jury, clearly points out that the agent Bornei himself, was the instigator of this insurrection. Neither the constitution nor the law of the 12th Nivose of the 6th year, inform the colonists