

*James J. J.*

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MERCURY

AND

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*Late Foreign News*  
 Received by the Ship *Active*, Captain M'Donald, at New York, Philadelphia 29 days from Liverpool.

**PARIS, 7th Febr. April 27.**  
 The Journal de Paris of the 6th inst. announces that the Army of the Rhine has made a general movement, and that it is at this moment engaged. [*Gazette de France*.]  
 Hostilities have begun on the Rhine, and the army is at this moment engaged. [*L'Asie de L'Occ*.]  
 The Publicist states the same fact, as does several other journals, and mention the momentary expectation of important intelligence from the Rhine.

**VIENNA, April 10.**  
 A courier arrived here on the 5th from Petersburg, brought an account of the arrival there of the Landgrave of Furttemberg. This minister, in a private audience, which he had of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, delivered the dispatches with which he was charged.  
 The same courier also announces, that Prince Suwarrow had also arrived at Petersburg, and that he had been received in the most gracious manner by his Sovereign, who had caused apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial Palace, which fully belies the reports spread of the death of that warrior.

**COPENHAGEN, April 11.**  
 Official intelligence has at length been received from the commander of the Odenburg fleet, that that ship had been left in a violent storm in Table Bay, on the evening of the 6th of November, last year, by getting upon the sands. The English ship *Sceptre* of 74 guns, capt. Edwards, foundered at the same time, at the distance of two or three cable-lengths, besides four or five other English and American ships. The English government has given all possible assistance to the Danish sailors on the occasion, most of whom are quartered in Cape-Town.

**LONDON, April 22.**  
 In the two houses of parliament, last night, the three first resolutions of the Union were moved and agreed to. The fourth resolution relative to the representation will be moved in the house of commons this evening. Probably to the fifth, respecting the church, will also be moved. The sixth article which relates to commerce, is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion.  
 The Hamburg mail has at length resuscitated Marshal Suwarrow, and restored him to the good graces of the Emperor Paul, of which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence, we are assured, that Count Woronzow has received letters which positively assert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previously, even to that date, dispatched two couriers in succession to Petersburg; and that he would soon be able to pay his respects to the Emperor in person.  
 The reinforcements of the French army in Italy seems to be one of the principle objects of the Republicans. It is their intention to penetrate into Italy by way of Swits on the Alps and the Valteline, to make a diversion in the rear of the Austrians, and to give vent to Gen. Massena. Gen. Moreau is to penetrate into Suabia at the same time, and it is even thought that the first consul, with the army of reserve, will march from Dijon

to Italy, to establish the principal theatre of war in that quarter.

**April 23.**  
 According to letters from Venice and other places, it appears that the Austrian government has endeavoured to soothe the resentment of the Emperor Paul, by offering to surrender to him the fortresses of Ancona and its dependencies.

Sir Home Popham is stated in the *Monitor*, to have failed altogether in his mission to St. Petersburg; and in another journal, under the article Berlin, it is added, that the Russian troops in Guernsey and Jersey are also to be withdrawn.

The official journal gives further but imperfect extracts from the correspondence relative to the evacuation of Egypt. An artificial abridgement, under distinct heads and numbers, attempt to mislead and perplex the French people. The spirit is given instead of text, the opinion of the commentator instead of the instrument. It is impossible to form an opinion more decided than we have hitherto submitted upon a subject respecting which our own gazette has persevered an unbroken silence, and which the French official paper details only by piece meal. Sir Sidney Smith still appears in the character of Turkish negotiator. The partial perhaps false citations of his letters, given in these extracts, show great prudence and caution upon his part, and his frank declaration to General Kleber, does honour to him and to the nation.

**April 24.**  
 It is said, that the Expedition to the Mediterranean is given up; and that it is also mentioned, that Gen. Sir Charles Stuart is going out to succeed Earl Belisarius, as commander in chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

The *Monitor* has published an analysis of fifty-nine Papers, relative to the Capitulation of Egypt and to the Negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeness of Sir Sidney Smith to Gen. Kleber is much praised, if we may give credit to the letters from Constantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be so advantageous to the Porte as that power flattered itself. Far from being able to carry into execution freely the new plan of Government which it had formed for that part of its Empire, it seems that the Beys wish to obtain possession of their ancient authority, and claim this right with arms in their hands.

**April 30.**  
 A London morning paper gives the following as a private letter from

**PARIS, April 14.**  
 "It cannot be unknown to Buonaparte; that he has an opponent truly republican, in his brother Lucien, the Minister of the Interior, whose offices are filled with bold Martelleise, as those of Fouché are with Jacobins. It is publicly known that Lucien having presented a list of persons for Præfects to the First Consul, the latter found it so Jacobinical, that he threw it into the fire. Lucien immediately threw his portfolio at his brother's head, and set out for Seailles, where he remained for several days. The Consul wrote him to return, and threatened that if he did a day longer, he should be dismissed from his office. The minister obeyed, and resumed the duties of his office. During the reign of Robespierre, Lucien was the keeper of a magazine, near Martelleise, and was so violent a Jacobin, that he was imprisoned as a Terrorist after the 9th

Thermidor.

"Buonaparte is also known to be one of the most determined enemies of Buonaparte and has just refused to serve under his command in the army of reserve. In a late conversation, he addressed him in the following language:—'I am resolved not to act under an Usurper; you may be the tyrant of those who will stoop to it, but you shall not be mine, while I wear a sword by my side.' Buonaparte makes no difficulty of telling this story to his acquaintance. As long as places remain to be given away, the Republicans and Aristocrats will be enthusiastic in favor of Buonaparte; but when they are disposed of, the spirit of party, and the passions of different factions will break out. Sieyès procures as much as he can the admission into the Tribunate, of men who are inimical to Buonaparte.

"Letters from Dijon state, that there is not a single franc in the Military chest, and that want of specie occasions great confusion."

General Vial, who held a command under Buonaparte in Italy, and on the Egyptian expedition, was the son of a decayed mechanic in a small market town in Norfolk, and a few years ago was sergeant in a regiment of dragoons, from which and his country he fled with a sum of money he had obtained for a draft on the agent of the corps, to which he had forged his captain's name, whilst on the recruiting service in his native country. Having had the good fortune to land safe in Flanders, he entered into the service of the French Republic, where his address soon procured him advancement to the rank of General of brigade. His name not having appeared of late, it may be presumed that he has met the fate he merited, and that his head may have been one of the which, after the defeat before Acre, greeted the turrets of the Grand Signior's Seraglio.

The new Pope has been required to revive the order of the Jesuits, the abolition which is represented as one the chief causes of the French revolution. But such a revival has been rendered unnecessary by that very event, for it produced the Order of the Jacobins who are distinguished by all the artifices usually imputed to the Jesuits, united with a degree of cruelty, of which the most bigoted followers of Loyalty were incapable.

Yesterday morning Earl St. Vincent set off from London for Portsmouth, where he will hoist his flag on board of the *Ville de Paris*, and with all convenient speed proceed down the channel to succeed Lord Bridport in the command of the fleet. His lordship is to have forty-one sail of the line under him, with which he is to watch the enemy in Breit.

A letter from Leghorn by yesterday's mail, dated March 19, says, that 197 men belonging to the *Queen Charlotte*, had been brought into that port by different vessels, and they were in hopes that others might have been picked up.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the Paris journals, to us for this day, to contain the following extract

**ARMY OF**  
*Telegraphia*  
 "Albenga, 20 Ge  
 "The Commander  
 pilliers, commanding  
 "Cause all the troops  
 to file off by forced march."  
 (Of the same date.)