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By the ship *Fanny*, capt. *Brain*, arrived at New-York, from Glasgow, we have the following intelligence, extracted from Glasgow papers to the 11th of October.

King's Speech.

HOUSE OF PEERS Sept. 24.

This day, in compliance with his Majesty's Proclamation, a number of their Lordships attended; and about 3 o'clock, the King came to the House in state, with usual attendants who accompany him on those occasions.—Being seated on the Throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to desire the attendance of the Commons; the Speaker of whom, with a few of the members, being come to the bar, his Majesty addressed them as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this usual season, in order to recommend it to you to consider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myself, to a further extent, of the voluntary services of the militia, at a moment when an increase of our active force abroad may be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences.

"We have seen the happy effects of the measures which you adopted on this subject, in the last session; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already displayed in the face of the enemy, a courage, discipline, and steadiness, worthy of the character of British soldiers. In the short interval since the close of the last session, our situation and prospects have, under the blessing of Providence, improved beyond the most sanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valor of the commanders and troops of the combined imperial armies, have continued to be eminently displayed; the deliverance of Italy may now be considered as secured by the result of a campaign equal in splendor and success to any the most brilliant recorded in our history, and I have had the heart-felt satisfaction of seeing the valor of my fleets successfully employed to the assistance of the allies, to the support of our commerce, and to the advancement of the interests of the British Empire.

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republic; and altho' we have to regret the loss of many brave men in a subsequent attack against the enemy, whose position enabled them to obstruct our progress. I have the strongest grounds to expect that the skill of my Generals, and the determined resolution and intrepidity of my troops, will soon surmount every obstacle, and that the fleet, which, under the usurped dominion of France, we destined to co-operate in the invasion of these islands, may speedily, I trust, under its ancient standard, partake in the glory of restoring the religion, liberty and independence, of those provinces, so long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in these events, which add so much lustre to the British character, you will I am persuaded as cordially join in the sentiments so justly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally the emperor of Russia. To his magnanimity and wisdom, directing to so many quarters of Europe the force of his extensive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the success of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the situation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you, of those engagements which have consolidated and cemented a connexion so consistent to the permanent interests of my empire, and so important to the present moment, to every part of the world.

Members of the House of Commons
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The plans of the archduke in advancing to Swabia have not yet developed themselves. It is said that the Austrians are proceeding towards Mannheim. It is not clear that Philipshurg has yet been relieved, nor that the army under General Muller has recrossed the Rhine. On the 6th, a French corps of 5000 men crossed the Rhine to proceed to the Black Forest; a second corps was to follow. On the 13th, the French retired from Heidelberg to Mannheim, but not in consequence of any defeat. The news from Holland is not of so late a date, by some days, as that of which we are already in possession. A column of 10,000 French troops is arrived at Dort.

The Emperor of Russia gives as a reason, for prohibiting all intercourse between Danish subjects and the Russians, that the Danish government has tolerated revolutionary societies.

But the most important intelligence, at last to this country, brought by the mail, relates to the commercial state of Hamburg. Our readers are acquainted with the numerous failures which have taken place in that city.