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IMPORTANT

Foreign News, received by late arrivals at New-York and Boston.

RATISBON, July 15.

Yesterday an action took place near Landshut, in which the Archduke Ferdinand was obliged to retreat. In the night he received a reinforcement of cavalry and infantry from General Kleau, and marched towards Straubing.

The French continue to drive the Austrians; the former are now within a league of this city. An armistice alone can preserve us from the enemy.

We are assured that the Court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Consul's for peace, importing "the Emperor wishes for peace not less than France, but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States. Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a *condicio sine qua non*, it remains to be considered what France will propose for the security and indemnification of Austria." This answer is esteemed to be accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

MANHEIM July 12.

Before the armistice between the Armies of Generals Kray and Moreau could be made known, the following telegraphic dispatch was forwarded from Balle, on the 16th from Strasburg to Paris:

"The right wing of the French Army has taken Feldkirch, Coire, Lucensteig, and the whole of the Grisons."

Before the conclusion of the armistice, divisions of the French likewise advanced on the 14th to Weinsberg, Hielbron and other places on the Neckar. The Courier who lately passed through Strasburg to Paris, has, it is said, given out, that the Court of Vienna was willing to enter into negotiations for peace with France.

AUGSBURG, July 17.

The head-quarters of General Moreau will now be removed to Augsburg, where it seems probable the Congress for peace will be held.

It is said the First Consul, Buonaparte, will come to the Congress for a peace to be held in this city.

Since the 14th, the French have been masters of Feldkirch, Coire, and the whole of the Grisons. Gen. Lecourbe had repulsed the Austrians near Reuti and Immenstadt, and took the bold resolution to march a body of troops thro' the wood of Bregentz, which no general had before attempted, to cut off the retreat of the Austrians to the Tyrol, by the mountains of Montalus, and to attack them from Switzerland. This compelled the 6000 Austrians who were in the Grisons to retire hastily to the Tyrol. The armistice has, however, now put an end to the effusion of blood in that quarter.

MUNICH, July 16.

Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the head-quarters of General Kray, the Generals Moreau and Kray had a conference together on the 13th at Passdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negotiation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o'clock,

an armistice was concluded as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for; so soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a congress for peace will be held in a neighboring Imperial city.

COLOGNE, July 18.

Our Journal contains the following letter from Brussels, dated July 14.

"According to accounts received from Calais, there is now very frequent correspondence between the French and English governments, the subject of which is supposed to be propositions of peace made by England. It is expected that a place will be immediately appointed, where conferences for a general peace may be opened between Envoys from Austria, England and France. This place, it is expected, will be either Lille or Brussels.

VIENNA, July 13.

The English have exerted themselves to prevent our entering on negotiations, but in vain; but the Austrian ministry though inclined to treat will not treat but in conjunction with England.

LONDON, July 24.

Yesterday we gave a review of the operations and positions of the armies. On this subject the *Moniteur*, received last night, says:

"The following are the positions taken by the army of Italy: The Vanteline is occupied by the left of the division of General Moncey, who has his head-quarters at Brescia. The right of the army extends by means of a chain of posts to Lucca, Massarda Caro, La Romana and the shores of the Adriatic; Genoa and all the territory of the Republic; and all its fortresses, to the Mincio, and Fosse Maestra, are occupied by the French army.

"The General of artillery, Lacombe, St. Michael, crosses Piedmont with 2000 horses, with all the military and personal baggage of the army."

"All the detachments which composed the army of reserve, and who, from the bosom of France, travelled by forced marches into Italy, have rejoined the army."

"The army and the Republic enjoy in Italy, at this moment, the most auspicious prospects. On the other hand General Moreau concentrates all his forces in Bavaria, and 30,000 French and Batavians under the orders of General Angereau, with a park consisting of 80 pieces of artillery, are debelling through Mayence and Dusseldorf.

"The advanced guard of the second army of reserve, which united at Dijon, debiles already through Switzerland. Numerous convoys of artillery and cavalry go daily from Paris to Dijon. Many battalions of volunteers, among whom are several young men of the departments of the West, march to reinforce this army.

"The French have four armies, all on foreign territory, all uniting to compel the partizans of the English in the Cabinet of Vienna to yield to the wishes of the officers and soldiers both of the French and Austrian armies, who equally desire a termination to the war.

"The French government does not wish to make the respective situation of the two countries the basis of peace; for that would be to depress one power;—whereas, according to the situation of Europe, the interest

of the Republic, well understood, would not be too much to depress Austria.

"The English cover the sea with their transports. They have at Minorca an army ready to debark at any point, well paid and provided, at Quibston, on board their ships, an invading army, which must have cost them much; another on the side of England which threatens Batavia, but which does not prevent the French from drawing 30,000 men from thence, and numerous reinforcements from the West for the army of Reserve; so little to be dreaded are these invaders. All the attempts of England to rekindle the civil war in France, have been on the instant communicated to the French government by those persons who were before partizans against it, but who now rally round their government.

"The result of the immense expence that England is at, in keeping at Minorca a covering army, has been to put it in the power of the French government to detach against the Emperor 30,000 men from Batavia, and one half of the army of the West. In truth, the Emperor has in England a very useful ally.

"There is not a military man in France but wishes that some one wing of the celebrated army of England would debark, whether in the South, the West, or the North. The Duke of York, who commands this large army, ought to be at the head of the first invading wing; and one might then hope, without presumption, that before the junction of the remaining two with it, he might be qualified a second time to receive the thanks of the British Parliament."

Paul I. has signified to Louis XVIII. that the presence of himself, and those who surrounded him, is no longer desirable in Courland: in consequence of which, it is said, he will repair to England.

The remainder of the Russian ships, with the remainder of the Russian troops, sailed on Saturday from Portsmouth for the Baltic.

The election of twenty-eight Peers, to represent Ireland in the Imperial Parliament will take place on the day after the close of the session.

July 25.

Lord Whitworth, last ambassador from his Britannic Majesty to the Court of Petersburg, is returned to England, as is also Mr. Hails, formerly Minister from this Court at the Court of Stockholm. Both these gentlemen it is said, have been dismissed, rather abruptly by the Sovereigns at whose Courts they respectively resided, and we have at present, no diplomatic agent, either in Russia or Sweden. Mr. Callamajor, the person appointed by the British Government to act as charge d'affaires in the absence of Lord Whitney, at the Imperial Court of our late ally, was received by the Emperor in a manner the most indifferent and immediately after the audience, was directed to take his departure from Russia in the course of twelve hours. Nor was the treatment experienced by Mr. Hails at the Stockholm, less disrespectful; for if we may credit the account in the foreign journals, he was not permitted to take leave of the King, previous to his quitting that city on his return to England. These circumstances, if correctly stated, serve in some measure to develop the views and projects of the new coalition of the northern potentates. The avowed object of this confederacy is, and if we may judge from the conduct of the two principal members of the league, their jealousy has not been less excited by the immense naval and colonial acquisitions of Great Britain, during the present war, than by those plans of continental aggrandizement which they were led to at-