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NEW-YORK, May 14.

By the ship Penman, Marschalk, in 37 days from London, papers to the evening of the THIRD of APRIL, inclusive, are received, by which we are enabled to lay before our readers the intelligence contained in the succeeding columns.

No event of political importance had occurred in Europe since the date of our former accounts.

Couriers pass frequently between the governments of the two great contending powers, on the subject of negotiation for peace: but if we may be allowed to form a judgment from appearances, that desirable event is yet at some distance.

Flour in London on the 2d of April was at 85s. sterling the barrel.

In the House of Commons, March 31, Mr. Sheridan gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion tending to censure his Majesty's late ministers, for reducing the country to the perilous situation in which it now stands. He named the 20th April.

LONDON, March 30.

Yesterday was received the Paris Journals of the 24th inst. The *Moniteur* of that date is filled with desultory advice from Egypt, brought to France in a small brig from Alexandria, which it left on the 4th of February. On the preceding day two large frigates had arrived safely at this port, laden with 15,000 stand of arms and ammunition; and 500 troops, of whom 100 were artillery men. The colony of Egypt is of course represented as in the most flourishing state. No mention is made of our expedition, or of admiral Gantheaume's squadron, which has certainly failed direct for Alexandria; and from the safe arrival of two French frigates there, that port does not appear to be closely blockaded.

There continue to be great rejoicings in Paris on account of the peace; but the French Funds are falling daily. The *Tiers* Consoliders are now only 51 1/4.

The communication made on Friday by M. Otto to the minister for foreign affairs, in consequence of the wishes expressed by his Majesty's ministers to open a negotiation with the French Republic, have been the subject of several conferences. Our cabinet have shewn an equal promptitude with the government at the *Thuilleries* in replying to M. Otto's communication, and a second dispatch was forwarded on Saturday evening to Paris. A flag of truce sailed yesterday morning from Dover. It is said that the general basis of the negotiation will be settled, before any public minister is appointed on the other side.

The new overtures with France have caused an increased activity in our correspondence with the Court of Berlin, for which place a king's messenger was sent off yesterday afternoon. It is the most earnest wish of the king's government, that the unhappy misunderstanding which prevails with different foreign courts should be amicably and speedily adjusted.

The law arrangements of the new administration are yet incomplete. Lord Eldon still holds the justiceship of the common pleas, and lord Loughborough the seals, although his lordship many days since took leave of the court of chancery. Sir W. Grant is in possession of the rolls, and Sir Pepper Arden is for the moment without an office.

Mr. Dundas has not yet quitted his office, being employed in answering every dispatch, and completing all the business of his department up to the date of his resignation.

It is understood that the Batavian republic will be granted an increase of territory by the augmentation of a part of the bishoprick of Munster, as a compensation for the loss of Maestricht, Venlo, and Dutch Flanders. According to the plan in circulation, the Ems and the Lippe are to be the limits of Batavia on the side of Germany. The other part of the bishoprick of Munster, with the Electorate of Hanover, and the Imperial towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, will be united to the Russian Monarchy by the consent of the Emperor of Russia and the French government.

CORN EXCHANGE,

Having a short supply of Wheat at this day's market, caused that of fine quality to advance full 4s. per quarter since this day se'night. Fine runs from Kent and Essex went off from 174s. to 178; and fine Dantzic from 159s. to 170. per quarter.

Rye continues the same as last week.

The arrival of Barley being pretty large has caused that of a middling quality to decline full 3s. per quarter.

March 31.

We have heard the answer of the French government to the overtures of peace made from this country, stated to be—"That the Chief Consul received the overtures with great pleasure: that he must communicate them to his allies, and would, as soon as possible, send an answer." On Saturday, a Cabinet Council was held, when it was determined to signify that this government was ready to treat with the allies of France. In the evening M. Otto sent off a messenger with dispatches to Paris with this intelligence. They sailed from Dover on Sunday. Some weeks must elapse before the Chief Consul can have an answer from St. Petersburg, and negotiation may perhaps be delayed till that period.—In the mean time, it is probable, that M. Otto and Lord Hawkebury will sound each other, respecting the views of their governments, and that the business may be somewhat advanced before negotiation shall be officially appointed.

A messenger arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, with dispatches from Mr. Vanstuart, by which we understand that government has reason to expect that the obstinacy of that Court is likely to produce an early commencement of hostilities.—The dispatches were dated the 15th. We still, however, anxiously hope, that the moderation and sincere disposition shewn on the part of Ministers, to terminate the dispute by negotiation, may yet prevent things from coming to that extremity.

An article in the *Journal des Debates* for the 23d instant. "We are assured by the last letters from Berlin, that lord Carysfort has ordered all his effects to be packed up, and only deferred his departure till the arrival of a courier from London.

The Hamburg intelligence which arrived yesterday, one of our articles expected, relative to the long expectation of Gantheaume's squadron in the Mediterranean, and a Russian fleet to join him from the Black Sea, is of very small importance. It however appears, that the Northern powers continue their dreadful note of preparation; but their fear is evidently like that of a man who fears an attack from another, rather

than of one prepared for vigorous measures of defence.

M. Baron Ehrenswärd, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Stockholm, left town yesterday for Yarmouth, from whence he will embark on board the *Packet*, for Hanburgh, on his way home. This minister was present, on Saturday, at a dinner given by lord Hawkebury to the diplomatic corps.

M. De Nat Zell, the Swedish Charge des Affairs, will set out for Dover tomorrow, from whence he is to embark for Calais, and proceed to Paris, previous to his return to Stockholm.

M. De Las Heras, ancient Consul General of Spain, and Charge des Affairs from the Court of Madrid during the embassy of M. Las Casas, will also set off for Paris tomorrow evening.

By an article in a German paper, received yesterday, it appears, that since the commencement of March, Gantheaume's squadron had not only been expected in the Mediterranean, but it was also expressed, that a junction was intended with the same by a Russian fleet of twelve ships of the line from the Black Sea, expected about the same time in the Archipelago.

The Dutch fleet, lying in the Texel, is said to be completely ready for sea, and Admiral De Winter is on board.

A Danish army is very shortly to be collected in Holstein, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, in the first instance it was to consist of 12,000.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated March 14th, and addressed to a most respectable house in this city, contains the following high-sounding paragraph:

"Lord Nelson may come whenever he pleases, we are most formidably prepared to receive him with red hot shot, for which purpose the furnaces are kept heated night and day! We flatter ourselves that our preparations are such as cannot fail to repulse a fleet of even one hundred sail of the line, in case of any attempt made to force the difficult passage of the Sound. The Swedish galley fleet is expected here about the latter end of the month, and our whole fleet of defence is already stationed in the road.—The emperor of Russia sends likewise thirty sail of the line and twelve frigates to our assistance."

A Danish brig, called the *Sarpen*, of 20 guns, has sailed from Copenhagen to the North Sea on a reconnoitering cruise.

A letter from Berlin, of the 16th instant states, that the court of Prussia is still waiting with impatience for an answer to the last declaration made to the Court of St. James's. Meanwhile a grand council of state has been held, at which the king, all the ministers of state and field marshal Moellendorff attended. His Prussian majesty is indeed making the most serious preparations to seize the German dominions of the king of Great-Britain. Gen. Kleist, the present Governor of Magdebourg, will have the command of the army, which, under certain circumstances, will make an expedition against the electorate of Hanover.

A new and very close treaty, or rather combination, against G. Britain, has been projected, and is on the eve of being finally concluded, between France, Russia and Prussia.

From Petersburg we learn, under date of the 4th instant, that the Prussian declaration against England, has been received with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction by the