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INDIA NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

"A vessel has lately arrived at Tranquebar, from the Ile of France. By this conveyance we learn, that in consequence of the various accounts which had reached the island, of the hostilities which had taken place between the French Republican vessels and the Americans, governor Malartie issued the following proclamation on the 24th of June last:

Liberty — Equality.

French Republic, one and indivisible.
PROCLAMATION.

Anne Joseph Hipolite Malartie, General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and Re-Union, and commander in chief of the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope:

Considering the different reports that have been made since the 24th of last Pluviose, by the captains of foreign and neutral ships arrived at this colony:—Considering the certificate delivered to the Danish ship, the 4th of May, 1792, (O. S.) by an American ship of war, and commissioned to that effect by the Congress of the United States of America: Seeing that it results from all these documents and certificates, that hostilities have existed since the 9th of July, '98, (O. S.) between France and the said states, and that the assembly itself recognized them by its arrete of the 2d last Florial:—

We require the tribuna's to pronounce the confiscation of all the American vessels, which have been or shall be brought into this port, as well as the property with which they may be laden.

Done at Port North West, Ile of France, 5th Messidor, the 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
(Signed)

MALARTIE.

True copy of the original, published the 24th of June, 1799.
(Signed)

Le Chevalier de PELGKOM,
Imperial, Danish, and Tuscan Consul general

LONDON, January 27.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From this last intercepted correspondence from Egypt now published, under the authority of Government, we shall select some passages from the Letters of KLEBER, POUSSIEGUE, General Comptroller of the expences, General DUGUA, and BUONAPARTE himself, to develop the character of the Arch-Consul, and shew the miserable and deplorable condition in which he left the army of Egypt when he meanly stole away from it, stealing also at the same time every single sou belonging to the military chest.

Buonaparte to General Kleber.

"The Commission of the Arts shall return to France on board a flag of truce, which you will demand for this purpose, conformably to the late cartel, some time in the month of November, immediately after they have completed the object of their mission. They are at present engaged in putting a finishing hand to it, by the examination of Upper Egypt. Nevertheless, if you think any of them will be of service to you, you may put them in requisition without scruple!!!"

"But, by a series of the most extraordinary events, none of these attempts should

succeed, and you should neither have reinforcements, nor intelligence from France by May next; and if this far, in spite of all your precautions, the plague should break out in Egypt, and carry off more than fifteen hundred of the troops—a considerable loss in addition to that which the events of the war will daily occasion—I think that you ought not to venture upon another campaign, and that you are sufficiently justified in concluding a peace with the Ottoman Porte: even though the evacuation of Egypt should be the leading article. It will merely be necessary for you to postpone the execution of it (if such a thing be possible) till the period of a general peace.

"Endeavour to get together five or six hundred Mameloucs, in such a manner, that, when the French fleet arrives, you may be able to lay your hands upon them at the same instant of time, either at Cairo or in the other provinces, and send them off immediately for France. If you cannot procure Mameloucs, such Arab hostages, Cheiks el Belad, as may then be in custody, no matter on what account, will answer the end as well.—These people, landed in France, and detained there for a year or two, will contemplate the grandeur of the Nation; they will acquire, in some degree, our manners, and our language, and when they return to Egypt, will prove to us so many partisans.

"The army I entrust to your care is entirely composed of my own children. I have never ceased, even in the midst of their most trying difficulties and dangers, to receive proofs of their attachment; endeavour to preserve them still in those sentiments for me. This is due to the particular esteem and friendship I entertain for you, and to the unfeigned affection I feel for them!

Kleber, commander in chief to the Directory.

"The commander in chief, Buonaparte, quitted this country for France on the morning of the 23d ult. without saying a word of his intention to any person whatever. He had appointed me to meet him at Rosetta on the subsequent day! (the 24th) I found there but his dispatches. Unable to divine whether the General has had the good fortune to reach Toulon, I think it incumbent on me to send you a copy of the letter by which he transferred to me the command of the army, as also of another which he had addressed to the Grand Vizier, at Constantinople, although he knew perfectly well, that this officer was already arrived at Damascus.

"My first cares have been directed to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present condition of the army.

"You know, Citizen Directors, and you have it in your power to procure the requisite statements; you know, I say, the actual strength of the army at its arrival in Egypt—it is reduced a full half! and we occupy all the capital points of the great triangle, from the Cataracts to El Arisch; from El Arisch to Alexandria, and from Alexandria again to the Cataracts; mean while it is no longer a question, as it once was, of contending with a few hordes dispirited Mameloucs, but of resisting and combating the united efforts of three great powers, the Porte, England and Russia.

"The troops are naked—and this privation of clothing is the more calamitous, as it is perfectly ascertained in this country, to be one of the most active causes of the dysenteries and ophthalmies, which constantly prevail here. The first, in particular, has operated with an alarming effect this season, on bodies already weakened and exhausted

by fatigue.—The members of the Board of Health remark (and never fail to mention it in their reports) that although the army is so much diminished, the number of the Sick List is considerably larger this year, than at the same period of the last.

"General Buonaparte, previous to his departure, had it is true, given orders for the new clothing of the army; but for this, as well as for a great many other projects, he contested himself with the more orders—the poverty of the finances (which is a new obstacle to be combated) reduced him, doubtless, to the necessity of adjourning the execution of this useful design.

"Notwithstanding all this, Buonaparte, at quitting us, did not leave behind him a single sou in the military chest, nor any thing capable of being turned into money! He left, on the contrary, debt of near ten millions, more than a year's income in the present state of things, the pay of the army alone is in arrear full four millions.

"Such, Citizen Directors, is the situation in which General Buonaparte has left me to sustain the enormous burden of commanding the army of the East!—He saw the fatal crisis approaching: your orders have not permitted him to surmount it. That such a crisis exists, his letters, his instructions his negotiation lately set on foot, all contribute to evince; it is of public notoriety, and our enemies appear to me no less perfectly informed of it than ourselves.

P. S. At this instant, Citizen Directors, just as I am making up my dispatches, I learn that fourteen or fifteen Turkish vessels are at anchor before Demietta, where they are waiting for the fleet of the Captain Pacha, now at Joppa, and having on board, as I am told, from fifteen to twenty thousand land forces; besides these, there are still fifteen thousand men at Gaza; and the Grand Vizier is marching from Damascus. A few days since he sent us back a soldier of the 25th demi-brigade, who had been made prisoner in the neighbourhood of El Arisch; after having shewn him all his camp, he desired him to acquaint his comrades with what he had seen, and to tell their commander to tremble. This seems to announce either the confidence which the Grand Vizier has in his forces or a wish to enter upon an accommodation. With respect to myself it will be absolutely impossible for me to get together more than five thousand men capable of taking the field against him; notwithstanding this I will try my fortune, if I do not succeed in gaining time by my negotiations.—Dgezzar has withdrawn his forces from Gaza, and marched them back to Acre."

Poussielgue to the Directory.

"The enemy loses an army; he raises another instantly. He was beaten at Mount Tabor, two months after he was beaten at Aboukir; the same period is elapsed, and he is again ready to be beaten at Salabieh? But every victory carries off some of our best troops, and their loss cannot be repaired. A defeat would annihilate us all to the last man; and however brave the army may be, it cannot long avert that fatal event.

"The war has deprived us of a number of excellent officers, such as General Cassarrelli, Gen. Dommartin, Gen. Bon, Gen. Rambaut, and Gen. Dupuis; it has also deprived us of almost the whole corps of engineers, and of a very considerable part of the chiefs of brigade, both of infantry and cavalry. Several able generals have left us, and Buonaparte has taken with him five.

"The army without clothes, and above all without arms, and without stores of any