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# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MERCURY

AND

## SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

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NEW-YORK, April 10.

Capt. Isaac Bell, of the schooner American, who arrived here on Monday evening, informs, that on the 21st ult. he spoke the sloop of war John Adams, in sight of Guadaloupe, who mentioned to him that the sloop of war Maryland, capt. Rogers (and not the Merrimack, as erroneously stated by him in a morning paper of Tuesday) was taken by a French privateer off and from Cayenne.

Last evening arrived his Britannic Majesty's packet Earl Gower, capt. Deake, with the January and February mails.—She left Falmouth the 12th of February. As the mails were not delivered last evening, we are unable to lay before our readers any detailed extracts; though we are assured there is nothing in them of importance. While capt. Deake was preparing to go on shore, the editor of this gazette had the privilege of running over the columns of a London paper of the 7th of February, from which he is enabled to state in a summary way.

That the English government had received dispatches from James Saumarez, at Jersey, concerning accounts of two engagements between the Chouans and republicans which terminated in favor of the former—

That the most active preparations continued to be made for opening the campaign, the allied armies on the Rhine and in Italy being in the most formidable state.

The hostilities had commenced between Passaroglou and the Bashaw of Belgrade.

That the committee of the Senate of Wurttemberg, whose meeting was lately dissolved by the Duke, had laid their complaint before the public in a pamphlet. That Paris accounts to the 2d of February stated that the warfare in the western departments, has been rather favorable to the republicans; several of the chiefs have received terms of peace.—The troops disarmed and disbanded.—The Paris papers also state, that on the 25th jan. a severe engagement took place between the Chouans and the Republicans, which terminated in favor of the latter.

That Lord Grenville's refusal to treat with the French was spoken of with much acrimony by the Paris Journalists.

That a quarrel has taken place between Mr. Windham, the British minister, and the commander of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, in consequence of the disbandment of the peasants, contrary to the wish of Mr. Windham.

That Cadiz and St. Lucar have been officially declared in a state of blockade by Lord Keith.

That the long expected revolution in Switzerland had taken place on the 7th January, the five directors displaced and the executive power entrusted to a provisory government.

That Marnin, so celebrated for the assassination of the Princess of Lambelle, has been arrested.

That on the 5th of February 400 vessels under convoy, sailed from Portsmouth, for different parts of the world.

That on the 3d, the American, West-India and Lisbon packets for January, were detained by contrary winds.

That at a late meeting of the Whig Club, Mr. Fox was toasted with unbounded testimonies of regard.

In Dublin Feb. 3, the question of Union was postponed until the Wednesday following.

A petition from the corporation of Dublin from the guild of merchants; the corporation of goldsmiths; and from the

en manufactures, against the union.

The French papers contain a number of letters from the generals of the army of the west, opposed to the Chouans, which all appear to be favourable to the republicans.

Raib Effendi, late Envoy of the Grand Seigneur, to the Court of Vienna, was beheaded in the Island of Rhodes, for carrying on a correspondence with the French.

Sir S. Smith has failed in another attempt on Dalmatia.

A treaty between England and the Porte has been concluded, similar to that concluded between the Court of Russia and the Porte.

Mr. Wallace in the British House of Commons, Feb. 7, called the recollection of the house to the vote for the navy last year. There was then voted 120,000 seamen, but from the alteration of circumstances since that time, particularly by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, it was deemed prudent to reduce the allowance this year 10,000 men. He should therefore move it as resolution of the committee, that 110,000 men should be employed for the service of the navy for the year 1800, including 22,000 marines.

This morning Capt. J. Bradby, commander of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, arrived in town with dispatches to government, which were sent off to his Majesty at Windsor.

By this conveyance accounts were received of Captain Sir Home Popham having reached the Russian frontiers on his way to Petersburg, where this officer is to act as Inspector General of the Russian forces which are to be brought into the field against France the ensuing spring.

The arrangements for the intended expedition to Britain, which is to take place early in the ensuing campaign, are now nearly adjusted. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it is intended, shall have the chief command of the British forces; their battalions of the first, second, and third regiments of foot guards are to accompany him. The Russian troops at Jersey and Guernsey, and a fresh quota to be sent for the service of England, by the Emperor Paul, are to act in concert with the allied powers in their endeavour to establish a monarchical government in France.

Several requisitions are now signing by the livery of London, requesting the Lord Mayor to call a common hall to petition for peace. Westminster, and several counties and principal towns throughout the country, we understand, will quickly follow the example.

HAMBURGH, January 28.

According to authentic information, some new differences have arisen between the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna. Among other causes, the former is said to have been discontented at the conduct of the Austrians with respect to the capitulation of Ancona. The Emperor of Russia will not however abandon his other Allies, but continue to support the common cause.

While the accommodation of the differences between the Court of Petersburg, and Vienna remains in suspense, Marshal Suwarow still continues at Prague, and Russian troops are now cloathing and equipping.

Mr. Wickham, the English Minister, whose extraordinary activity in support of the common cause can never be forgiven by the French Republic, has set out from Augsburg for Munich, in order to conclude definitely the treaty by which the Elector of Bavaria is to supply Great-Britain with 21 battalions of his troops, to be employed on the side of the Rhine. The Elector is aug-

menting his army to the number of 40,000 men. Mr. Wickham will proceed from Munich to Vienna, where he is to stop some time.

February 4.

The intelligence at length unhappily confirmed, that the Russian troops have, in consequence of the differences existing between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, received orders to return home. This event has caused considerable anxiety throughout Germany; and England is the only power that will be in a state, after the re-establishment of the usual communications, to effect once more a change in the determination of the Emperor Paul. Russia and England are on such terms of reciprocal friendship, that every thing may be hoped from the interference of the latter.

The plague, which carries off numbers in the southern extremities of France, first manifests itself by pimples on the tongue, which terminate in a prodigious swelling of the head, and the patient generally dies in the course of twenty-four hours. A line of demarkation has been drawn in several parts of the country by the French, to prevent this extraordinary disease from spreading itself.

COWES, February 6.

Arrived the Boston packet, Matthew Strong, master, from Virginia. In lat. 4<sup>o</sup>, long. 11, she was boarded by a large French privateer, the captain of which opened all his letters, and detained his papers for upwards of three hours. Capt. Strong, during this lapse, mentioned to the French officers, that the American ambassadors had been cordially received at Paris, and remonstrated on the violence of their proceeding, after the pacific disposition the French government had shewn; which he believes induced the privateer's men to release him.—Capt. Strong was informed on board the Frenchman, that the privateer, about 10 days before, had taken a large ship letter of marque, belonging to Lancaster, mounting 20 guns, after a severe action; she was bound from St. Eustachius to Liverpool, with a very valuable cargo.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Legislative Body, 13 Pluviose, February 2.

In speaking of General Washington, Felix Paulcon, said:

“ This is not the moment to retrace in this hall, all that that great man has done for the freedom of America, the number and importance of his warlike exploits; the generous inspiration with which he animated the French who fought under him, and the sublime act by which he did eternal honor to his memory, when, after having contributed so much to give freedom to his country, he laid down, voluntarily, the supreme power, to hide his glory in the obscurity of private life.

“ Malice and mean jealousy have attempted to spread a deadly venom over so great a life; but their perfidious insinuations are lost in the universal suffrages of his grateful fellow-patriots and of all the free men in the universe.

“ Yet he is no more! That Hero whose eulogium affords pleasure to great minds; who has doubly merited the civic palm, both as a warrior and a citizen—who combined every virtue with every talent; who, after having begun and supported the revolution by his abilities, his valour and virtue, knew how to terminate it by the moderation as well as the wisdom of his counsels; who has done more yet than render his country men