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LONDON, March 16.

Treaty between Russia and Sweden.

Effect of the treaty of friendship and union between the King of Sweden, on the one part, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the other part, concluded at Gatchina, on the 27th of October 1799, and at Stockholm, on the 30th Nov. and at Gatchina on the 15th of December, of the same year.

The two contracting parties guarantee mutually to each other, all their States, Countries and Provinces in Europe.

Their Majesties the King of Sweden and the Emperor of all the Russias, shall maintain the most intimate correspondence, and advise each other promptly and faithfully of any exterior injury or trouble with the States, &c. of either of the contracting parties may be menaced, and shall employ in time the most efficacious measures to prevent them, or to repair the inequities.

III. If, contrary to all expectation, it should happen, that one of the contracting parties should be attacked in his European provinces, the other, as soon as it shall have been required, shall employ his good offices to put an end to hostilities. In case these presentations should not succeed, there shall be furnished, on demand, a stipulated number of troops, as follows, viz. the Swedish Majesty shall furnish 8000 infantry and 8000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the choice of the party called upon; six sail of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and two frigates of 30 guns each. On the part of the Emperor of all the Russias, there shall be furnished to his ally, 12000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the convenience of the party called upon, one vessel of the line from 60 to 70 guns, and three frigates of 30 guns each.

IV. If the succours stipulated by the present treaty, should not be found sufficient for the defence of that one of the contracting parties which shall be attacked the other after a previous agreement, shall assist with a greater number of vessels, if permitted to do by his own situation.

V. This alliance to be in force for 8 years. [These are followed by some other articles of slight importance.]

Treaty between Russia and Portugal.

The treaty of alliance, between Russia and Portugal, was signed at Petersburg, the 21st of September, 1799. The two contracting powers, mutually guarantee each others possessions; they declare that their object is not to do wrong to any power, but to contribute to their mutual benefit and security, and to the re-establishment of peace in Europe. It is stipulated that on the requisition of either of the two powers, attacked in their possessions, Russia is at first to furnish 6000 infantry, and that Portugal, on the other hand, is to furnish to Russia, a Squadron, of 6 ships of war, five from 64 to 74, and a frigate of 32 or 40. The aid may be furnished with money, at the option of the party requiring. The auxiliary Squadron of Portugal, shall always be employed conjointly with the Russian Squadron, or with those of their ally, the King of Great Britain. If the aids to be furnished by this treaty are not sufficient the contracting parties may agree upon further assistance. The party requiring shall not make peace or truce with the common enemy, without including the other.

March 28.

Upwards of 20,000 Austrians are assembled

between Alexandria and Aqai, to support the attack meditated on the Riviera di Levante.

The mortality of the French troops in Italy is stated to have induced their commander to offer a Negotiation to Ott, who apprehensive of the epidemic disease spreading among his own troops, had agreed to an Armistice.

Letters from Naples state, that the formal siege of the Vallette, Malta, has been commenced by the combined Russian and English Land and Sea Forces.

Gen. Maltina, who took his passage to Genoa in a felucca, was very near being taken off the Heights of Savona by an English ship—He was indebted for his safety to the fall sailing of the felucca, and to the English ship's carrying away her topmast.

The Austrian Journals are silent as to the participation of the Court of Petersburg in the war against France. On the 17th ult. the first division of Russians passed through Cracow.

The Russian Corps in Bohemia is estimated at 45,000 men.

There are 10,000 French troops in Flanders, to cover it from an apprehended attack of the English.

French troops are daily marching into Holland to complete the auxiliary force of 25,000 men in Dutch pay.

Gen. Tarleton is to have a command in the secret expedition.

Gen. Fox, it is said, was to proceed some time since from Minorca, with the 60th (which has been 17 years from England) and another regiment, to command the attack of Malta.

Government, we understand, yesterday received by express the result of the debate in the Irish Parliament on 6th and most important article of the intended Union. The express came from Holyhead to London in the short space of twenty eight hours and a quarter.

When the measure of the Union with the sister kingdom is completed, one of the first advantages to result from it to the Empire at large, will, we understand, be the establishment of Stock-yards, at the principal Ports of Ireland, with additional divisions of Marines to protect them. The wisdom of this system is equally conspicuous in each of its parts; nor can a corps that has, on such various occasions, distinguished itself for its utility and gallantry, be too largely augmented.

It is said, that as soon as the Resolutions upon the Union are carried in the Irish Parliament, they will be forwarded to England, in order to be submitted to our parliament. As soon as its assent to them is obtained, they will be returned to Ireland. The Union Bill will then be brought in, and as soon as it has passed the two Houses of the Irish Parliament they will be prorogued, and our own Parliament will, it is said, be dissolved at the close of the present session.—There will not, it is added, be any new election in Ireland. All the present Members for Counties, the Representatives for the city and University of Dublin; for Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, will be returned to the Imperial Parliament. This arrangement will include 68 Members: the remaining 32 will be chosen from the several Boroughs. We have not heard in what manner the four Bishops and 18 Peers will be elected.

We profess to feel a little uneasy at the thoughts of the whole channel fleet being, at the present moment, exposed to the fury of

the elements, thinking it much more probable that the appearances of sailing have been assumed by the enemy, as a stratagem to decoy us out amidst the gales of the Equinox, than that they themselves should be either hardy or unwary enough to brave its dangers.

Passes have been granted by all the nations at war with Britain to the Lady Nelson, a new vessel of 60 tons, on new constitution, fitted for a voyage of discovery.

Captain Bingham is appointed to the command of the America, 64 guns, on board of which Sir William Parker will have his flag for Halifax.

The Russian Minister at Berlin and the French minister Lournoville live in the same hotel.—This circumstance has produced a considerable degree of animosity between the servants of the two Ambassadors. From words they at length rose en masse, and proceeded to blows. Whatever victory decided for the imperialists or the republicans, we have not heard; but the two parties are still, it is said, in a state of intrenchment.

The nobles which formerly received pensions from the republic of Venice, now beg about its streets.

The inscription on the gate of the Thuilleries, "That the 10th of August had destroyed Royalty, and that it should never be revived," has been, by order of Buonaparte, taken down.

The Will of General Washington is every way worthy of that great and good man. The two great principles which directed his whole life guided him in the disposal of his ample property—the encouragement of liberty, and the propagation of knowledge. He knew that without freedom people cannot be happy; and that without knowledge a nation has but little chance of long being free. He emancipates his slaves after his wife's death. Improving upon this direction of her husband, Mrs. Washington, to whom we knew not how we can pay a more acceptable tribute than to say, that she was worthy of such a man, has, it is said, already emancipated them. He bequeaths the property given him by the government (which he received only upon condition that he should be permitted to appropriate it to public uses) to the founding an University. The bounty of the state is thus made a source of benefit to the state, and property received from the people is converted to the noble purpose of propagating knowledge among the people.

LOWER ELBE, April 5.

The Archduke Charles is arrived at Ulm. Private letters from Vienna assure that his royal highness will remain in the neighbourhood of the theatre of war.

It seems at length confirmed, that prince Suwarrow died suddenly on the 2d ultimo on his estate near Kobrin.

The French are endeavouring, with might and main, to raise ten or twelve millions of livres from the merchants of Holland, whom they suppose at a loss what to do with their capital, since they have been shut out from trade and navigation, by the blessings of French liberty!

VIENNA, March 19.

The Turkish ambassador here, having received dispatches by a courier from Constantinople, has published the following abstract of the capitulation concluded between the Grand Vizier and the French General Kleber, respecting the evacuation of Egypt