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FROM EUROPE.

By the Earl of Leicester, British Packet, arrived at Halifax, the 17th inst. in 35 days from Falmouth, bringing dates to June 10th.

HALIFAX, July 17.

We have stopped the press to mention the arrival of the Earl of Leicester packet, from Falmouth in 35 days. We have papers by her to the 10th ult. Genoa still held out.—The French army having crossed the Alps, had reached the Plains of Piedmont on the 18th of May. General Melas had advanced with the main body of his army to Turin, and it was expected that a general engagement would take place in a few days which would decide the fate of Italy. The Austrian army under General Kray, had retired behind the Danube, after leaving a garrison in Ulm, and General Moreau did not discover a position to advance further into Germany, but as detaching a part of his army to Italy. The renewal of hostilities in Egypt is confirmed by official advices received by government. A report prevailed that the French fleet was at sea, and this report was confirmed by an American vessel which the Countess of Leicester fell in with, the master of which reported that he had fallen in with a Vienna, which came through them.—If this intelligence is true, we have no doubt but our brave tars will soon give a good account of them.—The treaty between France and America, was progressing fast, and it was expected would in a very short time be finally concluded.

S A L E M, July 28.

A private letter from Halifax contains the following additional intelligence:

“On the 19th of May the Channel Fleet under Lord St. Vincent's put into Torbay in distress—several of the ships disabled, and otherwise materially injured.—This gave the Combined Fleets an opportunity to leave Brest—which its sails they embraced and actually sailed.—On the 27th of May Lord St. Vincent's, with as many of his ships as could be got ready, and several others that had joined him, put to sea, in quest of the enemy. Should they meet, the consequence is obvious.—The Duke of Kent leaves this place in a short time, being as we have just learnt by the packet, appointed commander in chief of the army in Ireland.—The Capt. of the packet reports, that Genoa is actually relieved—but we do not find this report authenticated—its, however, more than probable.—Royalism is said in the late papers to gain ground fast in Paris—but whether for Lewis XVIII. or King Buonaparte, is perhaps problematical.—I find as yet, nothing respecting American affairs,—amidst the immense perplexity and importance of European politics—transatlantic concerns appear unnoticed.”

Operations in Italy.

L O N D O N, June 10.

The Hamburg mail arrived in course yesterday. General Melas, as we had previously observed, appears to have had early information of the progress made by General Berthier and Buonaparte. He was to proceed to Turin, the 14th of May, and having effected a junction with the Austrian cavalry, (20,000) near that place, it was expected he would immediately prosecute offensive operations against the enemy in Piedmont.

Massena still makes a gallant defence in Genoa, and the hopes of the speedy reduction of that important city became every day less

fanguine; more particularly the French have received large supplies of provision by sea.

M I L A N, May 17.

Genoa still holds out. The following extract of an official letter from Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Hohenzollern to Major General de Nicoletti, Commandant of Milan contains accounts of the latest events in that neighbourhood.

Orceffe, May 14. Yesterday I was attacked by the whole garrison of Genoa. The conflict lasted several hours, and I never witnessed a more severe engagement. We had the good fortune to defeat the enemy. Gen. Soult (the first after Massena) his Adjutant, a Colonel, and many officers were made prisoners by us; about 1000 privates of the enemy's troops killed, wounded or made prisoners. Among the wounded is the Gen. of Division Hospitalet. Our loss amounts to about 240 men.

“Milan, on the part of the Imperial commander in chief, May 17, 1800.”

(Signed)

“NICOLETTI, Maj. General.”

ANTIZES, May 15 The Austrians have evacuated Nice—they entered the Republic; but have been repulsed by General ROCHAMBEAU. We are again upon the Var, the ancient boundary of France. The Austrians have fled off through the mountains on the road to Coni. This precipitate retreat can alone be occasioned by the motions of the Army of Reserve.

June 10.

By Mr. Arthur Pagett's servant, who arrived on Sunday from Palermo, Government also received dispatches from Lord Keith, of a very recent date and of a considerable importance. His Lordship's dispatches after stating the surrender of the citadel of Savona on the 14th of May, in consequence of famine, mention, that on the 19th of the same month, the Magistrates of Genoa requested permission of General Ott to send a flag of truce to General Melas, which was granted. The nature of the message was not known, but it is supposed to contain an offer to surrender up the city on certain conditions.

Mr. Jackson's dispatches from Turin confirm the report of the march of General Melas towards Piedmont, for the purpose of attacking the army of Reserve, before it receives additional reinforcements. It is stated that the whole of Buonaparte's army did not exceed 19,000 men on the 15th of May. Moreau is certainly drawing off a part of his army from the Danube, to support the projects of the Chief Consul in Italy.

June 9.

The movement of General Melas against the left wing of the army of Italy have been attended with complete success, and he has by a very masterly stroke diminished the number of his enemies.

The struggle that is to decide the fate of Genoa, will probably take place in the plains of Piedmont, where the Austrian cavalry are encamped in very considerable force. The British fleet, under the command of Lord Keith, has rendered the most useful services to the common cause; but Massena seems determined to hold out to the last extremity.

Operations in Germany.

VIENNA, May 17. 50,000 reinforcements are marching towards Scabia. The roads are covered with ammunition and artillery waggon.

LONDON, Downing-Street, June 7.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-

Colonel Clinton, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Ulm, May 22, 1800:

MY LORD,

Since the army crossed the Danube at this place on the 12th inst. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of consequence: in the night of the 18th he passed the Danube, in considerable force, at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitred the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he re-crossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

June 10.

All our remarks with respect to General Moreau, are fully confirmed.—He does not intend to penetrate further into Germany, but is stretching his line into the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, for the purpose of favouring the operations of the French Army of Reserve, to which he had already dispatched, by Mount St. Gothard, 25,000 men.

Our private advices from Hamburg of the 8th inst. inform us, that Moreau is at length retreating but very slowly, and every day fighting. His retreat is less owing to the ineffectual attempts which he has made against the very strong position of the Austrians before Ulm, than his having been forced at the desire of Buonaparte, conveyed to him by Carnot, to detach 18,000 men, in order to cover the lesser Cantons, which are much threatened by the Austrians, and particularly to support the movements of Berthier, who is passing into Italy by the Valais, at the head of more than 25,000 men from Switzerland, to the army of Reserve. General Kray, whose army is every day reinforced, follows him, and will no doubt press upon him so closely as to embarrass him greatly in his retreat.

The forces which sailed in different troops from Portsmouth on the 23d, and from Plymouth on the 24th of May, under sealed orders, appear to have been destined for Quiberon Bay, where they were disembarked at Carnac, under the orders of General Maitland; and the next day they attacked and carried Fort Penhievre.

The present expedition to Quiberon is not undertaken, like the former one in June 1795, with a view of fomenting an insurrection in the western departments of France, but to keep the peninsula as a Point d'Appui, and harbour, for our ships of war, and thereby to harass more effectually the trade of the enemy, particularly in provisions, between the western coast and Brest.

The French have demanded the following contributions in Scabia.—From the Landgrave of Furlingberg 50,000 florins; from the town of Ueberlingen, 30,000; Memmingen, 60,000; Biberach, 45,000; Buchorn, 30,000; Ravensburg, 30,000; Plullendorf, 20,000; Salmsweil, 100,000; St. Blaise, 200,000; the Abbey of Buchau, 50,000; Althausen, 50,000; Schuffenried, 25,000; Abbey of Weissenau, 25,000; Wangen, 50,000.

The Foudroyant, of 80 guns, in her engagement with the Guillaume Tell, expended 169 barrels of powder, 1200 thirty-two lb. shot, 1240 twenty lb. ditto, 100 eighteen lb. ditto, 200, twelve lb. ditto. Although much damaged, she was within a very short period ready for sea.—Lord Nelson had previously been landed at Syracuse, in consequence of a severe illness.

FRANKFORT, (near the Rhine) May 24. Yesterday several German Deputies passed through Nantz with passports from General