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# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MERCURY

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Late European advices,  
By the ship Hazard, arrived at New-York from  
London.

VIENNA, July 16.

The recruiting goes on with considerable activity, as well as Vienna throughout the hereditary states. All the regiments are to be completed. The complementary troops are to be marched in different directions to repair to the armies. We are assured that the army of Italy is already 90,000 strong. It is, however, hoped, that the armistice will be followed by peace. Letters from Berlin announce the arrival of Count Co-benzel there.

AUGSBURG, July 25.

Letters from Ratibon state, that in the night between the 24th and 25th of July, two couriers passed that way; one a Prussian the other a Bavarian. They are said to have been charged with dispatches for General Moreau, which it is believed, relate to a treaty with the Elector of Bavaria. It is reported that Ratibon will be declared neutral, and that the troops of both powers will be removed from it to a distance of six leagues.

PARIS, August 4.

An Aid-de-Camp of the first Consul has returned from inspecting Bellisle, which he states to be provisioned for one year, and in every respect in the best possible state of defence.

General Bernadotte is busily employed in strengthening all the points on the western coast.

LONDON, August 5.

Letters from Brussels of the 23d of July, in the last French papers state, that orders had been transmitted to all the ports of Holland, to equip with the utmost expedition all the ships of war there. It is said that a fleet is to be assembled for the protection of the coast of Holland, as well as for the protection of commerce in the North Sea.—Two ships of the line of 80 guns, lately built at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, will soon be armed and equipped.

The account which was said to have been communicated by private letters from Gibraltar, with respect to their affair between admiral Duckworth's Squadron and a Danish frigate and convoy, published in the Times, of Saturday, is completely unfounded. It probably arose from a misunderstanding which formerly took place between the Emerald frigate on the Lisbon station, and a frigate belonging to Denmark, but was soon adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries.

August 7.

By a Letter from Paris we find the American ministers make no progress in their explanations, and that the two republics are not for the present likely to be better reconciled. The object of this suspense and delay is obvious. France, by holding a doubtful conduct, will animate her partisans in America and intimidate her opponents; and in this course she will the more probably continue to steer, with the view of effecting a change in the President, the election of whom comes on in a few months.

August 8.

A private letter from Hamburg received by yesterday's mail, contains the following passage: "It is reported on the authority of some very respectable letters from Vienna, that Count Cobenzel has had a conference with the Russian Minister was likewise present. At the close of this conference propo-

sals were sent to the French agent at Dresden, who forwarded them to Paris. The Northern alliance will, it is said, set an important part at the negotiation of peace which are now expected for a certainty to take place. The new preliminaries of peace which the Austrian cabinet has to Paris by General Count St. Julien, are offered under the mediation of the cabinets of Berlin and Petersburg. A Russian ambassador was likewise expected to go to Vienna, where the government bills have again risen 4 cent, so sanguine are the hopes of peace in Austria.

August 10.

Friday Paris papers to the 6th were received, and other up to the 8th inst. reached town yesterday. They afford no official intelligence respecting the negotiations between Austria and France; but their general complexion augurs favourably for peace. The return of Count St. Julien from Paris for Vienna, and the departure of citizen Duros, first aid-de-camp to the Chief Consul, for the same capital, has given rise to a very natural supposition that Preliminaries of peace are in a state of forwardness. They left Paris on the same day, but did not travel in company. Citizen Duroc arrived at Strasbourg on the 2d instant, he is said to carry with him the ultimatum of the French Government, and to be authorized to terminate the negotiation, by ratifying a formal treaty of peace. It is, however, to be observed that there is not the smallest remission of industry in the hostile preparations either of France or Austria.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday arrived on Thursday, but the contents were mostly anticipated by the French papers.—The following article appears from Vienna, July 19. In our Court Gazette, under the head of Germauy, is the following passage: "The counts from Dresden, say, that two great foreign powers will no longer view with indifference the progress of the French in Germany, and the ruin of the continent, to promote the advantage of certain maritime connections."

Our account from Egypt, by last mail, state the renewal of hostilities to have been even more calamitous than had been before represented: as, instead of only ten thousand men having fallen in the battle with Kleber, the Turks lost upwards of twenty thousand by the sword, and by subsequent hunger, thirst and fatigue in the desert; whilst the multitude attributed to these latter causes the plague, which has made, and continues to make, the most dreadful havoc in the remains of the Ottoman army.

Among the numerous persons who fell into the hands of the French general at the battle of Cairo, was Mr. Mores, secretary to the British embassy at Constantinople, who experienced from Kleber, and from the other generals, the most distinguished attention and kindness. This gentleman has been permitted to rejoin the Grand Vizier, with whom he was when our intelligence was written; though from the state of the army, we apprehend that he would not easily find a place of greater danger. Several of the immediate attendants of the Grand Vizier have fallen victims to the plague.

The Paris papers of the 7th inclusive, received yesterday, are filled with conjectures of an immediate peace with the Emperor, and some of them even intimate a belief that the preliminaries are already concluded. Duroc, the confidential friend and first adjutant of Buonaparte, and whom he had successfully employed in a negotiation at Berlin, it is said is accompanying the Count St. Julien to Vienna, to be empowered to adjust some matters which were objectionable to the

Imperial Cabinet. In confirmation of this opinion, a paragraph is extracted from a letter from Wesel, dated July 25th, which says: "The Baron de Dohm, the Prussian minister, who presides in the Congress of the German States, included within the line of neutrality, the deputies of which are assembled at Bidesheim, has just announced that the supplies for the army of observation, which protects the north of Germany, must not be extended beyond three months, as there is every reason to hope, that by that period, peace will be restored to Europe."

The account of the detention of the Danish frigate and her convoy, was on the 6th communicated by the Telegraph to Paris, where it is said, Denmark, though goaded by Russia and Sweden, is averse to take any step against England from the apprehension of her eastern possessions.

The object of the expedition which sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, and comprised about 10,000 soldiers, continues to be, as it ought, a profound secret. Every thing that distinguished gallantry can achieve may be expected from them.

The quadruple alliance, said to be forming in the North, appears to engage a considerable portion of public attention at Paris. Intelligence of the capture of the Danish frigate and her convoy was communicated by the Telegraph, from Dunkirk to Paris, on the 6th inst. It is stated that Russia and Sweden cordially concur in the plan of an armed neutrality against the uncontrolled maritime dominion of England, but that Denmark is averse to become a party to the confederacy, from the prudential consideration that she would thereby hazard the loss of her valuable possessions in the East and West Indies, and the lucrative trade she had carried on during the war.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 26th ultimo, assert, that all the attempts of Russia and Sweden to draw Denmark into the new alliance against England have proved fruitless. At Copenhagen it is added, they tremble at the idea of rupture, which would expose the country and their continental possessions to the resentment of the English.

It is currently reported and generally credited at Hamburg, that the Court of London is upon the point of a perfect reconciliation with the Emperor Paul. What renders this desirable event more credible is, that the armed neutrality is no longer the topic of discourse.

It now appears that the Portuguese Ambassador had no orders to leave Petersburg, but justly apprehending such an event, had demanded leave of his Court to return home.

An article from the Hague, of the 26th ult. states, that the intelligence first circulated in Paris, of the departure of the Russian ambassador from Constantinople, is fully confirmed, by letters from Hungary and several places. All the Russians have also quitted that city.

Letters from Constantinople and Smyrna, afford new grounds to believe that Kleber is determined to maintain himself in Egypt. A Squadron of French and Spanish ships of war, consisting of eight sail of the line, and five frigates, has been seen entering the Mediterranean. It is conjectured that this is the Squadron which was stated to have sailed from Brest about a month ago, and that its object is to arrive at Egypt, by steering close to the African coast.

The Paris papers of 5th confirm the report of the capture of 20 English gun-boats, coming out of Gibraltar, by Spanish gun-boats and corsairs belonging to Barcelona; Two of the above were from Tuscany, and de-