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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MERCURY

AND

SALISBURY ADVERTISER.

SALISBURY:—PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY FRANCIS COUPEE.

NUM. 129.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1800.

VOL. III.

LONDON, August 20.

Buonaparte has declared, that it is the will of the French people to have a navy, and while the said navy is growing or building, for it is not clear by what means they are to fit, the official paper is discussing the method by which it is to defeat the St. Vincents, the Keitns, and the Nelsons—Now all these elaborate disquisitions appear to us very superfluous if it be only for the simple and clear reason, that if it be the will of the French people to have a navy, it must be their will to have peace first.

The Paris papers inform, that a complete revolution in Switzerland has again taken place. The former councils have been abolished, and a new executive government has been appointed. Whether this government is to consist of one consul, invested with supreme power, and two others invested with no power at all, and whether the Representative government of the Swiss is to be purified as in France, by a filtration upward, are secrets which we are at present forbidden to know; when known, perhaps they will not be very well understood.

The letters from Germany, (in the same papers) say, that a Congress will be held about the 26th inst. at Augsburg, for the purpose of a negotiation. Other letters say, that the Congress is to be held at Carlesbad; and that General Bournoville is immediately to repair to that place, in order to join in the conferences.

Letters from Prussia say, that negotiations are carried on rapidly at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. The King of Prussia, in concert with Denmark, Sweden, Spain and perhaps with Russia, labours to effectuate the peace of Europe; or at least of the Continent, and to organize an armed neutrality, if the war between France and England is to continue. Couriers arrive every day from Paris, Vienna and Petersburg.

Preliminaries of peace have been signed between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

AUGUST 25.

The court of Petersburg, letters from Hamburg say, is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the possession of Malta;—while Prussia is alarmed at the conquests of the French in Germany, and displeased at their treatment of the Elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things must happen, either Buonaparte must make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next spring.

The French minister Bourgoing set out from Hamburg to Copenhagen on the 17th, in order to be present during Lord Whitworth's negotiation.

Since the channel fleet has been under the command of Lord St. Vincent, the Road of Brest has never been so completely blockaded. We are informed by the late dispatches that from the month of May not a single vessel has entered that port. Yet Brest, situated at the extremity of Brittany, a sterile province, and in the most barren part of it, can only procure provisions by sea. We find, in consequence, that the greatest scarcity prevails there both in the town and on board of the ships, the crews of which are in want of every thing, especially wine and brandy.

Cronenberg, the place which Adm. Dickson is supposed to attack, is a fortress in Denmark in the island of Zealand, near Elsinour, which guards a passage to the Sound. In this fortress is a Royal Palace, in which

the late unfortunate Queen Matilda, sister of his Britannic Majesty, was imprisoned till she was permitted to return to Zell. About half a mile from this is a garden, called Hamlet's garden, said by tradition to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Frederick II King of Denmark, constructed Cronenberg in 1577, and fortified it strongly. It is fifteen miles from Copenhagen, near the town of Elsinour, and is the best defence of the country, whether against those who would attack it on the side of the ocean, or within the Baltic sea. It is here that the duties of the Sound are levied for the King of Denmark. It has been taken by the Swedes more than once.

AUGUST 27.

The menaces of the chief consul against Portugal, and the mission of General Bernier to the court of Madrid; the demand, if it be true, of a passage through the papal territories for the invasion of Naples, and the new appointments of commanders in chief to new armies both severally and collectively, indicate the vast projects of Buonaparte; who, while he attempts to dictate a conqueror's peace from the Meuse to the Mincio, is disturbing the slumber of Spain, terrifying Portugal with arms of tribute, and endeavouring to sow discord at the bottom of the Baltic. What region of the earth is not full of his labours? What state does he neglect to agitate and embroil? The continent of Europe appears at last awake to its dangers, and the impolicy of declaring the "vast projects" pending the negotiations, will be as profitable, we trust, to the common cause, as it is open to the commonest apprehension.

The removal of General Massena from the command in Italy may be variously accounted for. A man who is as great in war, as infamous in character, may be dismissed or preferred, may be wanted or may be superfluous. His removal may be intended as mercy to the Cisalpine, whom he has robbed and pillaged with the unremitting ferocity of an Arab. His science in the art of plunder may destine him to the Tagus; or finally, he may lead the second army of reserve into the Tyrol, where in the event of the renewal of hostilities, the republicans will doubtless attempt to force their way, joining on either hand the armies of the Rhine and of Italy, and advancing in a common line against every part of the hereditary states.

The importance of Russia has never been so distinctly felt in the scale of Europe as at the present moment. The obligations under which (in case of her perseverance) she will have laid the states of the Empire, and the display of her power in the south, will conduce to new order of things, independently of any immediate gratification or indemnity she may aim at from the success of the war.—It may be true that neither Austria, nor the court of Berlin, so long the arbiters of the German Empire, may see with unqualified satisfaction the powerful aid which is lent to it, nor the authority which will hereafter belong to so powerful an interference; but from these feelings it is impossible to argue any thing sinister. Austria stands in present need of the assistance of Russia; and the Empire which its chief has been unable to protect and which has been betrayed by the neutrality of its northern states may hereafter look up to a power equally capable to moderate between the rival sovereigns of Germany, or to defend it from external enemies. Russia will thus hold the balance of the Empire by the just tie, the services she renders to it, and she will be respected by the two great princes who have hitherto directed it, as a domestic rival as well as a for-

teign power. Had the policy of Buonaparte been really enlightened and profound, he would not, perhaps, have thrown the balance of Germany out of the hands of France: but his plans resemble those of a Gothic conqueror, rather than an European statesman.

Buonaparte has made the poor peasants of Lombardy believe that the conduct he pursues with regard to their priests and religion is not the effect of any change in his political objects or character, but the effect of a miraculous conversion which was effected upon him in the Holy Land!

Buonaparte's miraculous conversion in Palestine beats Jean Debry's miracle in the ditch, out and out, if it were only for this reason, that Jean Debry was in the ditch, and Buonaparte was never in Palestine!

Among the vast projects of the chief consul, are mentioned the invasion of Naples, which must at any rate be contingent upon the negotiations at Vienna. The same may be said of the invasion of Portugal. The Lisbon mail, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought advices which caused no little sensation in the city. They state, that Buonaparte had offered to sell a peace to Portugal for one million and a quarter (pounds sterling), together with liberty for French ships to enter the ports of that kingdom upon the footing of the most favoured nations. In the event of a refusal, the council announces his "vast project" of marching sixty thousand men through the kingdom of Spain.

Nothing can be accurately ascertained from the Paris Journals, respecting the success of Citizen Duroc's mission; but we find, that on the day of his return the funds fell, in consequence of the report that the answer was not satisfactory. We have reason to think that our government is in possession of the answer that has been returned.

The funds had yesterday afternoon a considerable start, in consequence of the rumour of new overtures from France.

A new treaty of alliance has been concluded between the courts of Berlin and Petersburg.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th inst. which were obtained by a Graveland passage vessel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of Prussia into Silesia. On the subject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Ciel du Cabinet, "It is said (says this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are signed; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which states that the belligerent powers shall remain masters in Italy of their mutual conquests."

Yesterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of fresh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the chief consul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, rose towards the close of the day one per cent. and considerable purchases were made. We have not learnt that any messenger has arrived directly from the chief consul, but some advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with dispatches sailed from Dover for Calais yesterday. We understand also that government received dispatches yesterday from Vienna dated the 5th inst. containing the answer of the chief consul, to the dispatches which the Austrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the court of London, transmitted to Paris. In this answer Buonaparte has expressed a willingness to treat with great Britain and Austria jointly.—Upon these dispatches a cabinet council was held, and it is probable that a negotiation between the three powers may