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Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

From London papers to the 2d March received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship *Eliza*, Brown, 24 days from Plymouth.

VIENNA, February 7.

The day before yesterday a courier arrived from Luneville, whence he had been dispatched on the 28th ult. He has not brought as was expected, the passport for the Neapolitan minister, the Marquis de Gallo, to repair to France—It is thought that his mission is altered, and that he will go to Italy on another business.

Gen. Moreau, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the deputies of Upper Austria, has consented to abate the contribution which he had imposed upon that province.

The English minister has received official dispatches announcing that gen. Abercrombie had unexpectedly appeared on the coasts of Egypt, the beginning of January, and that the disembarkation of his troops was effected almost without any difficulty, at Damietta. It is said that the French had no knowledge of the plan of this expedition, & that they were even ignorant that general Abercrombie had quitted Port Mahon.

FRANCE.

Acts of Government, Feb. 14.

Message of the Consuls to the Legislative Body and the Tribunal.

The peace of the continent has been signed at Luneville. It is such as the French people desired. The first wish was the boundary of the Rhine. Their reverses did not alter their inclination; their victories ought not to enlarge their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of interest and manners. The freedom of the Cisalpine and Ligurian is secured. Next to this duty, there was another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The king of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it.—Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interest. He shall receive a just return. A Prince of his blood is to be placed on the Throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France—His roads and his ports will be shut against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our vessels. Austria—and in this consists the pledge of peace—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalry, and those resentments, which have for so many ages been the torment of those two Powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will have no longer to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a Congress. The Government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the Minister Plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interpretation to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war—Why is it

that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! this was the constant object of the efforts of its Government! but all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British Ministry have done to prevent the success of the negotiations at Luneville. In vain did an agent, authorised by the Government, declare to them, on the 9th Oct. 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negotiation with them. His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this government seeks for other means of postponing a peace which is so necessary to the whole world. It violates a Convention consecrated by humanity, and declares war against fishermen. It advances pretensions contrary to the dignity & rights of all nations. All the commerce of Asia, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It arms against Russia, Denmark and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark and Sweden have, by treaties, mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence, and their flags. The powers of the North, unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French Government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting, that it ought to contend only for Peace and the happiness of the world. The First Consul,

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

A similar message was sent to the Conservative Senate, but the Senate having risen before the orators of government arrived, it will be received to-morrow at two o'clock.

PARIS, February 14.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread through every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made on the public mind. Every class and description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced on the Caroufel, and, with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm, they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the general, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the Republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the Emperor and the Germanic Empire.

About eleven o'clock the ministers and the counsellors of state proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with a great number of the members of the Legislative Body, & several of the public functionaries both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the Chief Consul, Buonaparte went to the Council of State, where he acquainted the members with the conditions of the treaty.

At ten in the evening, the band of the Consular guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the Chief Consul. The

concert was concluded by fifty pieces of cannon. The government is to display on this day, but not take place till the treaty is ratified.

February 22.

The minister of police being informed that Cazales had embarked at Dover for Calais, has given orders that he should be immediately sent back to England.

Feb. 24.—M. de Gallo is arrived here in quality of Ambassador from his Sicilian Majesty.

The report of a misunderstanding between the Emperor Paul and the King of Sweden is unfounded, as is also the one which states that Gen. Menou is to be Governor General of Egypt, and Gen. Boynier commander of the troops; both will retain their former occupations.

Feb. 25.—M. de Cobenzel is expected to-morrow. M. de Kalitzinow is daily expected.

Admiral Gauthaume's squadron has taken an English frigate.

The British government, as has been already announced, continues to make war against miserable fishermen. The order which it had given to respect them has been revoked; and this violent determination, which wounds the rights of people, it has wantonly aggravated by not communicating it to citizen Otto till ten days after, merely to have the odious and barbarous ability to fall unawares on poor fishermen, and to capture them, in contempt of the practice of civilized nations.

This conduct has decided that of the French government, and the minister for foreign affairs accordingly wrote on the 16th to citizen Otto the following letter:

"Citizen, the First Consul having considered your note of the 10th Pluviose (J. 31) and of the papers included, charges me to acquaint you that you are to quit London and return to France.

"On returning you will address to the British government a note to the following effect:

"The undersigned having communicated to his government the declaration of the British Ministry, that fishing boats will be captured as well as all other enemy's vessels—a declaration which has already been acted upon; the First Consul has considered, that if on the one hand this act of the British government, contrary to the invariable usage of civilized nations, and to the common right which guides them, even in time of war, should give to the one now waging a character of obstinacy and fury which would destroy the very relations of custom in a loyal war; on the other, it is impossible not to perceive that this conduct of the English government only tends further to exasperate the two nations, and to retard the period of peace; that in consequence the undersigned can no longer remain in a country where not only every disposition to peace is abjured, but where the laws and usage of war are not understood and violated.

"The undersigned has therefore received orders to quit England, where his stay is in every respect useless; and he is at the same time charged to declare, that the French government having always had for its first desire the contributing to the general pacification, and for its maxim the alleviating as much as possible of the misfortunes of war, cannot, on its side think of rendering miserable fishermen victims of the prolongation of hostilities; that it will abstain from reprisals; and that it has ordered, that the