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LONDON, May 14.

*Extract of a letter from Jersey April 27.*

"We have rejoiced in the late successes of Great Britain, but we are apprehensive that the defections of the French Republic, both with regard to the apparent defection of her allies, and the perilous situation of her countrymen in Egypt, will render Buonaparte so desperate as to adventure some dangerous attempt against the interests of G. Britain. Having vanquished his enemies on the continent, he must turn the whole force of mind and body of the Republic against England. All measures which do not tend to the immediate gratification of his inordinate ambition, are unworthy of his notice; because delay after such a career of victory and success would endanger his power. He is actuated by great and noble designs; and is burthened by an immense military, which must be actively employed abroad in order to secure his possession of power at home. With the truth of these reflections operating on our senses, it is no wonder that we are now kept constantly on the alert.

"Every information from France, more and more confirms the hostile resolution of the enemy against these islands. Government being at a very considerable expence, we have the very best intelligence from those employed on the coast of France. By a gentleman just arrived, we learn, that Gen. Humbert, who commanded the expedition to Ireland, is now at St. Maloes, where he has resided more than two months, to make, by order of the First Consul, the necessary arrangements for another expedition; but whether against England or Ireland, we have not yet been able to ascertain. Troops were hourly at St. Maloes expected from Rennes. Several frigates, some of which lately slipped out of Brest, were at St. Maloes, at which place there were also 75 gun boats, and such variety of flat-bottomed boats, as were capable of accommodating nearly 20,000 men, with field artillery, &c. &c. for a descent. Recollecting the late observations of Buonaparte, that he would, when necessitated, look upon these islands as stepping stones to England, we begin to assure you, to consider seriously of our future approximation to France. Since our last reconnoitre, we learn, that the troops expected, have arrived at St. Maloes; that the enemy's strength had consequently very much increased; and that, knowing their immediate object was a descent on these islands, our apprehensions, but not our fears, have also multiplied with our critical emergencies."

*Extract of a letter from Guernsey, April 28.*

"I have seen an English Captain that lately left Brest in a cartel, who assures me, that by information which he can depend upon, there are three great armies along the enemy's coast, amounting in all to 150,000 men; that these will be augmented to at least 100,000 more; and that their grand object was the invasion of England and Ireland, by attempting at all hazards descents in a variety of places, so as to ensure the effect of some. This mode of attack, the Captain remarked, would divert, if no distrust, the vigilance of our fleets and commanders; and the enemy flattered itself with landing and co-operation of 100,000 men would soon force their way. Arrangements were making 20th ult, for the accomme-

men on their march thither, where the First Consul was daily expected to review them, previous to some grand expedition. Till embarkation, they will be incamped in the neighbourhood. At Havre, 10,000 men are to be stationed; 40,000 more at St. Maloes, and 20,000 at Granville, making in this quarter, in toto, 150,000 men. Should the news from Egypt be detrimental to the interest of France, Buonaparte will be obliged to make some extraordinary exertions to appease the people and confirm his supreme authority."

We yesterday stated that reports had reached this country of the intention of the French Government to incorporate the Batavian Republic with France. A letter from an officer on board Admiral Dickson's fleet, cruising off Goree, to a naval officer of rank in town, states, that having received information that the measure was resolved on by the French Government, and an attempt made to carry it into execution about the 8th. The following letter gives some particulars of this project, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy, as we know not the channel through which the information comes.

*Amsterdam, May 4.*

"On the 29th ult, the long expected General Angereau arrived at the Hague, but without receiving any marks of public distinction. On the 1st of May he assembled the Members of the Batavian Government, and announced to them the arret of the Consul, bearing date April 11th, declaring, that in consequence of the revulsion of the Batavian Republic should henceforth lose all distinction, and form a part of the French Republic, one and indivisible. This communication was heard with evident marks of disgust, and the meeting broke up abruptly. Symptoms of discontent were manifested by the lower orders of the people through the day, and the orange cockade was hoisted in the evening."

May 15.

No further information has been received of the reported changes in Holland. The story of De Winter's putting the fleet under the protection of this country is universally considered quite unworthy of credit. It is very generally believed, that the intrigue for the incorporating union, has been for some time carried on by the French Government. The Cabinets of Berlin and the Tuilleries no longer maintain their former good correspondence; and many think that Buonaparte had reason to suspect that the intrigues, and perhaps the arms of Prussia, would have endeavoured to dispute with France for the leading influence in Holland.

May 18.

The Emperor of Russia has invited the Emperor of Germany to a renewal of friendship.

Lord Nelson's fleet was, at the last dates, in Kioge Bay.

It is expected that the embargo in England, on Northern ships, will soon be taken off. The trade of the Northern powers is no longer interrupted.

The British Government has conferred the honor of a Knight on Lord Nelson, given the command of the Baltic fleet, and re-appointing Admiral Parker. These measures

proceedings, he should move to reconsider the vote of thanks to the admirals of the Baltic fleet. It is said Admiral Parker has demanded an enquiry into his conduct.

May 21.

The Emperor of Russia has published an ukase respecting the English shipping, and the superintendence of English property. A number of the seamen have been permitted to go on board their vessels, but not allowed full liberty.

May 26.

We received last night Paris papers to the 23d inst. They are as barren of important intelligence as all the papers have been that have arrived for some time past. The *Moniteur* is totally silent upon the situation of the affairs in Egypt, and hence it may be inferred that the French Government are still without any official information from Gen. Menou. The *Moniteur*, however, has published, without a single observation, our Extraordinary Gazette account of the battle of the 21st. The unofficial papers are not quite silent. The *Journal des Defenseurs* comments but in a very feeble manner, upon the dispatches from General Menou. Other journals have published the following article under date of

*Paris, May 22, half after 12 o'clock.*

"The Commissary General of Police at Toulon states, in a letter to the Minister of General Police, that the Republican zebeck Le Joubert, which arrived on the 11th of May from Biserte (in the Regency of Tunis) has brought intelligence confirming the report of the defeat of the English in Egypt, with further information, that Gen. Menou had taken 6000 prisoners."

Had the papers that published the above account desisted from giving dates, we might have doubted, but we could not have positively denied the truth of their assertions. This defeat of our troops is said to have happened on the 4th of April; now the dispatches of which Government have long been in possession, are dated the 5th.

The treaty with Naples has been ratified, and the French troops have, in consequence of it, entered the Neapolitan territory, and the navy in the harbour of Naples, has been surrendered to the French. It consisted however only of three frigates.

May 27.

The camp which is forming between Bruges and Ostend will, it is said, be completed the end of this month. The preparations in the ports of Picardy and Flanders, for an expedition against England, are carried on with the greatest activity; and several naval officers and sailors are arrived there.

The Dutch are very busy at present in recruiting men in Germany for the purpose of being sent off to their India possessions. While the principal States are disbanding their forces, the Batavian Republic finds a considerable facility in recruiting this corps.

In consequence of embarkation of such a number of British troops for Egypt, very strict and rigid orders have been issued by the Commander in Chief to all the General Officers on the sea coasts of the kingdom.

A naval expedition fitted out from Corsica, has taken the Isle of Elba, on the Italian coast. The possession of the island will be an advantage to us; and enabled us to ascertain in the different parts