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FROM THE PARIS "MONITEUR."
CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

We are not at all surprised that the English should flatter themselves with the idea of bringing Austria into a coalition against France.—But we are inclined to think more favourably of the pacific dispositions of the Emperor of Germany. Russia is well pleased, as we are convinced, from past experience, to see France and England mutually weakening each other by long wars, that she may be enabled by these dissensions, to invade the empires of Turkey and Persia: we are persuaded that nothing is more congenial to her wishes than this, because she neglects no opportunity of increasing the differences in lead of accommodating them. The conduct of M. de Marcoff, when the peace of Amiens was broken off, is not forgotten. If Russia had seriously meditated, there would have been no new war. And as M. de Marcoff's conduct has been approved by his sovereign, we may naturally conclude that such is the policy of that Cabinet.

It is perfectly recollected with what violence Russia since interfered at Ratisbon, throwing the gauntlet to France, and urging the German deputies to war.—But the council had too much wisdom. It knew that the field of battle must be in Germany and Italy. It knew too that the constant aim of the Northern Potentates was to gain strength and power, by the humiliation and divisions of those in the South. It remained calm, took no notice of the Russian Notes, and allied itself more closely to France.

The English have now applied to Russia. If it was only their intention to add new incentives to the ambition of this power, and to increase her animosity against France, their object is obtained. M. de Novoziltzoff has returned; a circumstance of trivial importance in itself. But previous to his departure he sent an incongruous note to the Prussian Ministry, which M. d'Alapens has taken care to insert in all the Northern Journals.—If England had really desired peace, this step on the part of Russia must entirely disconcert every project of that sort, since instead of manifesting impartiality and moderation, she has abandoned herself to hatred and invective.

We must now wait to know which of the two, Prussia or Austria intend to declare war against France. Prussia has openly affirmed that she will not participate in the violent measures of the English—that she cannot see what benefit is to be derived from a precipitate and irritating conduct—and lastly, that she will not commit hostilities against France.

If Russia, by an authoritative tone, should lead her into the war, the opinion of the old Count Mollendorf, the companion of Frederick the Great, is, that Prussia has nothing to fear on the side of France, but every thing from Russia; and that, as well from motives of justice, as of sound policy, she ought rather to unite her arms to those of France to guarantee her independence, and keep within proper bounds a power, which is extending itself over Europe and America, & which, though now separated from the rest of Europe by deserts, arrogantly interferes with all her neighbours, and can, when she is so pleased, stand aloof from the tempests she herself has excited.

It seems then that the question must be decided by the Court of Vienna.—Peace or war is at her option. If England should suppose her as immovable in her pacific system as she is well convinced that Prussia is, she will be made sensible that as her artifices must be ineffectual on the continent, she must still see her hatred for the present, and yield to the wish of all nations, by concluding in good faith, a piece just & honourable.

If Austria is gratified by beholding France and England thus at variance, she will put her troops in motion, and assume an attitude that may encourage the administration of England, who are for war, and thus prolong the miseries and inquietudes of two great nations.

But the English are deceived. This conduct will not influence the mind of a Prince, so ingenious and noble as that of Francis II. There is but one path to

glory for Princes, as well as private men. If Francis's intentions were hostile he would erect his standard. His armies are brave, and the number of his subjects great: but he will never commence a war that will little redound to his honour, or that of his countrymen.

Austria would doubtless be very willing to contribute to a maritime peace; and she has reasons for it, and this is the only proper season for disuniting the crowns of France and Italy; and besides, she might by this means dispossess the Russians of Corru and the Morea, and the English of the Mediterranean, which would all operate to the advantage of Austria. If she wishes it, let her persuade England to follow her own example, when urged to it by Prussia, that the English journalists may no longer have any pretext for supposing that Austria may sooner or later be made the miserable tool of Great Britain.

But after all, is it really for the interest of England to prolong the war even tho' assisted by Austria? An enlightened Englishman once said, that the Cabinet of St. James was under a wrong impression, whenever it wished to purchase by pecuniary sacrifices a continental coalition.—He observed, that the first coalition gave to France, Belgium and Holland—the second, Piedmont and Italy—and that a third would inevitably place within her grasp other countries as extensive. Such is the language of an Englishman, which from us would hardly be believed, but it is not the less true.

Under present circumstances, there is nothing that would operate so much for the interest of England, as a just and reasonable Peace.

England must remember, that the Frenchmen of these days, brought up amidst camps and inured to fatigue, are very different from those of the time of Louis XV.—That the period when she dictated a treaty of commerce to the cabinet of Versailles is almost as distant as that when she kept a commissary at Dunkirk. The Emperor very justly remarked to the King of England, "The world is large enough for the two nations"—and we may add, for all mankind.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the POMONA, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, we yesterday received London papers to the 26th of August.

Lord Nelson arrived in the Victory, on the 18th, & attended at the Admiralty on the 23d, and had a long conference with Lord Batham. His ship will soon be ready for sea; his fleet is off the south west coast of Ireland.

Almost every paper mentions the arrival of some additional force at Boulogne, and on the other hand the British are filling the channel with ships of war.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is constantly engaged in reviewing and arranging the land forces.

The Hero, Capt. Gardner, Repulse, Capt. Legge, Bellona, Capt. Pater and Saturn, Lord A. Beauclerc, all 74's, were to join the Channel fleet in a few days. So will the San Josef, of 110 guns, the Malta of 84, the London of 98.—The Captain, 74, and Audacious 74, have already sailed.

The remarks made on the conduct of Admiral Calder are very severe. We doubt whether it ever happened before, says the Courier, that a beaten enemy returned to the very spot it had been defeated, and made those fly, in their turn, from whom they had themselves fled.

PARIS, June 21.

"At the Palace of Milan, June 7, year 12, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. "All privateers, the two-thirds of whose crews are not natives of England or subjects of a power hostile to France; and are Frenchmen, Genoese, Neapolitans, &c. shall be considered as pirates.

Art. 2. "The officers shall be shot, & the other persons composing the crew shall be condemned to the galleys.

Art. 3. "The minister of marine is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be printed, publicly

affixed, translated into all European languages, and transmitted to all French Commissaries of Commercial Relations.

"NAPOLEON."

FLEUVILLE, August 24.

By the Revolutionaire of 44 guns, arrived from off Ferrol, which she left four days since, is learnt that Calder has resumed the blockade of Ferrol and Corunna, with 18 sail of the line, and several frigates, but it is confidently asserted here, that Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson is expected down daily to go out into the first ship ready, to take command of the fleet now blockading Corunna & Ferrol, and that Calder is to be second in command.

LONDON, August 26.

Just before this paper was put to press, we received the Moniteurs, to the 18th; their contents are of very considerable importance, and seem to decide the question of peace or war between Austria & France. The important fact that war with Austria is considered as inevitable, is communicated in a Note in the Moniteur of the 16th.

Bonaparte was still at Boulogne on the 13th.

A dreadful earthquake has taken place in the Neapolitan territories—eight hundred houses have been destroyed at Naples, and 4000 damaged—40 churches have been shaken to their foundation.—In other parts whole towns have been destroyed, and all the inhabitants. The little town of Iernia is a heap of ruins, and 1500 persons are buried under them. The greatest terror reigns in every part.

In consequence of information having been received of the forward state of the Dutch preparations, and the intention manifested by Admiral De Winter of putting to sea with his fleet and flotilla, Lord Keith has sailed in the Edgar to join Admiral Russell.

Mr. Elsworth the Messenger, who arrived on Friday from Peterburgh, is understood to have brought his Imperial Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Alliance with this country. The immediate accession of Austria to it may be expected, if it be true, as generally asserted, that the intolent tone and demands of France have induced the Emperor of Germany to require the execution of a Treaty with Russia, by which the two powers bind themselves to assist each other under certain circumstances, with a stipulated force, Russia has willingly and instantly complied with the requisition, and 60,000 Russians are said to be actually on their march to the Austrian frontiers.

The following is given in the foreign Journals as the letter of the king of Prussia to Bonaparte, recognizing his imperial dignity.

SIR & BROTHER—The desire to maintain and cultivate those relations of amity, and that perfect good understanding, in which I have hitherto had the pleasure of being with the French government, and at the same time to testify to you my high personal regard, has induced me to transmit, without delay, these presents to my minister of state, the Marquis de Lucchefini, to accredit him to your person in the quality of my ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. I accordingly request you to believe whatever he may have the honour to say or to propose to you on my part. He will in particular fulfil my intentions by giving your imperial majesty to understand the sentiments which I have ever cherished towards you: the sincere interest which I have never ceased to take in all that is calculated to increase and strengthen the prosperity and the welfare of the nation over which you rule; and my ardent wishes that this prosperity may be still further augmented by the happy reiteration of peace and tranquility of Europe. You will invariably find, in my mode of thinking and acting, the same candour and the same confidence in you. While I give you this assurance, I likewise renew, with pleasure, that of the sentiments of friendship, and the highest consideration with which I am your imperial majesty's good brother and friend.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, May 27, 1805.

August 29.

We are happy to announce that the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns, and 300 men, has been captured by the Phoenix frigate, of 36 guns, after a very gallant action, which lasted for three hours. The vessels met on the 10th instant, a little to the westward of the spot where the action of the 22d ult. between Sir Robert Calder and the Combined Fleets was fought.

The greatest praise is due to capt. Baker, and the gallant officers and crew of the Phoenix, for the very spirited and gallant manner in which they began and continued the action, and finally, captured a vessel superior in weight of metal and in number of men. The Didon was totally dismasted in the action; she is one of the largest and finest frigates of her class in the French service. She sailed from L'Orient to Martinique in 26 days, with the intelligence of Lord Nelson having passed the Straights. After her return she was dispatched from Ferrol, on the day the combined fleets arrived there, in search of intelligence respecting the movement of our fleets.

It is confidently asserted, that Russia, Austria, Sweden, and other Powers, have entered into a positive arrangement respecting the measures which are to be adopted in relation to France: and we have great reason to believe that one essential point agreed upon by all parties is, to demand an unequivocal declaration from Prussia of the part she means to act in case of war against Bonaparte, as her direct co-operation with him is deemed less disadvantageous to the general cause than a mean and selfish Neutrality. Such a Neutrality too is as little consistent with found directions as with national dignity, since if Bonaparte were able to consolidate and establish his present overgrown power; Prussia must in due time expect to be exposed to the same intolent aggression from the Usurper as he has exercised towards many other States.

September 1.

It was mentioned yesterday at the East India House, that Admiral Calder had intructions to meet the homeward bound East-India fleet in a given latitude, which he has reached by this time, to convoy it safe into port with the Squadron of Admiral Rauber. In such case, hopes might yet be entertained that he will fall in with the combined Squadron, as the general opinion is that it is gone to intercept our homeward bound East India trade. Its object was to raise the blockade of Brett, intelligence to that effect must have been received long before the present period. The demonstration made by the L'excel fleet and the Brett fleet to put to sea, was merely to divert our attention from the combined Squadrons, and had no relation to the invasion.

The affair of the 22d between Admiral Cornwallis and the Brett fleet, was more serious than the Bulletin published by government led us to suppose. The gallant Admiral himself in the Ville de Paris led the van, and had nearly cut off the French Rear-Admiral. He was nobly supported by Sir Richard Strachan, in the Caesar, who requested permission, by signal, to range next to him in the line. The other ships principally engaged were the Namur, Captain, and Montague.—The Captain had recently joined the fleet and distinguished herself very much.—Her fire was the most tremendous ever witnessed; she appeared one entire blaze. Part of a shell struck Admiral Cornwallis upon the breast, but fortunately it did him no injury. The Caesar had three men killed and seven wounded. The Ville de Paris and the Namur had several wounded but none killed. They received several shot in their hulls and sails.—The French fleet only advanced just outside their batteries when the action commenced; yet had they not tacked and ran back so soon, a general engagement must have ensued, or several of them must have been taken. The enemy no doubt suffered severely, as our fleet were enabled to rake them. The Montague, capt. Otway followed them close in under their batteries, constantly exchanging shots with them. Had the least accident happened to any, even of the topmasts of the three rear ships of the enemy's fleet, it is thought that they must have fallen into our hands.