

## WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

[VOLUME X.]

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[No. 470.]

## LIST of ACTS

Passed at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina.

An act to repeal so much of the 2nd section of an act, passed in 1786, entitled "An act to direct the method of appointing jurors and surveyors to run out disputed lands, so far as requires jurors of view."

To incorporate a company for improving the navigation of Tar river, and for keeping the same in good repair.

To amend the laws regulating the police of the town of Fayetteville.

To incorporate and establish a Bank, to be called by the name and title of the State Bank of North Carolina.

To alter and amend a part of the 5th section of an act, entitled "an act directing in what manner any person who hereafter may enter lands in any county of this state, shall be entitled to have his or her certificate returned."

To repeal an act, entitled "an act to repeal so much of the several laws now in force in this state as grants power to the trustees of the University of N. Carolina to seize and possess for the use of the said University, any escheated and confiscated property."

To incorporate St. Tammany's Lodge, No. 30, Wilmington.

To prevent the masters and owners of vessels and boats, and any other persons, from trading with slaves.

To alter the time of holding the several elections in the county of Bladen, and to grant the inhabitants of said county, two other separate elections.

For altering the time of holding the superior courts of law and courts of equity for the district of Marganton, and also the times of holding the county courts of New-Hanover.

To continue in force an act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "an act to amend an act passed at Newbern, in the year 1797, entitled "an act to encourage the building of mills and directing the duty of millers."

To prevent vice and immorality, by declaring the offences therein contained, to be the subject of indictment.

Respecting the elections in the counties of Brunswick and Randolph.

To amend the 2d section of an act of the Assembly of 1795, entitled "an act directing the manner in which the clerks of the several superior and county courts shall hereafter make their returns to the Comptroller."

To prevent Inspectors from being concerned in trade or the exportation of commodities liable to inspection.

To incorporate the Newbern Mechanical Society.

To repeal all laws heretofore passed authorizing the Secretary of State to issue warrants for lands for military services.

To alter the time of holding the county courts of Cumberland.

To raise a revenue for the payment of the Civil List and Contingent Charges of Government for the year 1806.

Relative to the Court of Conference.

To amend an act passed in 1804, entitled "an act to amend an act, entitled, an act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates," passed in the year 1789.

For improving the navigation of Rockfish creek, and Lower Little River, in Cumberland county.

To amend the several acts now in force granting separate elections to the inhabitants of Duplin county, and establishing one other separate election in said county.

Relative to lands sold for taxes.

Appointing the Governor for the time being, president of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Granting further time for proving and registering bills of sale and deeds of gift.

To incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting a navigable canal from Lockwood's Ferry to Eliz. both rivers, in Brunswick county.

To empower the county courts of Duplin and Onslow, to lay a tax to pay jurors for said counties to the superior courts.

The Subscribers have received from New-York A VERY ORIGINAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS

Suited to the season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash or country Produce.

Hooper & Mitchell.

They have also on hand for sale

Genuine Port Wine in cases of 3

dozen each,

Old Jamaica Rum by the hoghead,

Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,

Ship Bread of best quality,

Tobacco, Flour, Butter, Beef, &c.

It is becoming necessary from the frequent mistakes that have taken place in consequence of the dishonesty of servants that are sent for goods to look at, or perhaps inaccuracies of our own, to advertise our customers that we must decline that practice in future.

December 3, 1805.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, November 7.

## AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

The following communication will be read with much interest by the commercial world. It relates to a subject of much importance, and embraces consequences of the greatest magnitude. We shall offer no remarks on it at present:

Great Cumberland Place, Oct. 28.

"Sir, I have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of a note from Lord Mulgrave, containing information that his Majesty has thought fit to relax in certain respects the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, which is now formed by his naval forces.

"As the modification which is given to the blockade of these ports by this declaration of his Majesty, may be of importance to the United States, I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate it without delay to their consuls at their several ports, that their citizens may have the advantage of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obliged servant.

JAMES MUNROE.

Gen. Wm. Lynton, Consul of the United States, &c.

To James Munroe, Esq.

Downing-street, Oct. 27.

"The undersigned, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has the honour to inform Mr. Munroe, that the King having been pleased, in conformity to the note transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Munroe on the 23rd of April last, to direct that the necessary measures should be taken for the blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar, and such having been and being now, blockaded, the undersigned is commanded to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that his Majesty is pleased to declare that such blockade will not extend to prevent neutral vessels from entering into and sailing from the said ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar, provided that the vessels so entering and sailing from the said ports, shall not be found to have on board or to have carried to said ports any warlike or naval stores, or any article or articles intended to be, or usually converted into warlike naval stores, or provisions of any kind, whatever, excepting such as may be fairly deemed sea stores, for the use of the crews of such neutral vessel. The undersigned is therefore commanded to request Mr. Munroe to apprise the American Consuls and merchants residing in England, of this determination of his Majesty. The undersigned requests Mr. Munroe to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

MULGRAVE."

We learn that a secret expedition consisting of the Coldstream regiment, the 5d guard, the 4th or King's own, the 14th and 23d regiments, the 95th rifle corps, the German legion, and the artillery, sailed from the Downs for the continent on the 5th of November. The Duke of York, who was to have had the command, will join them in the spring; but the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, Generals Burrard, Moore, and Lord Chatham accompanied the troops as commanders of columns.

The advanced guard of the Russian troops entered Boitzenburgh, on the Elbe, on the 27th of October, the Prussians entered Hanover on the following day.

The armies of Prussia, are disposed into four divisions: one of these reinforced by 21,000 Saxons, and 20,000 Hessians, is to cover the frontiers of Franconia; a second has proceeded to Hildesheim, a third is to march to the Rhine, and a fourth to remain in Brandenburg. The Duke of Brunswick commands the army in Lower Saxony, which is to be joined by the Russians, and the British expedition above noticed. There is a probability that one of the Prussian armies will invade Holland; to defend which French troops were on the point of marching into the republic.

The Ottoman troops at Cairo have obtained a complete victory over the refractory Bey; the heads of seven of them, in conformity with the usual practice of Turkey, were publicly hung up at the gates of the Seraglio at Constantinople, among whom was said to be the celebrated Elsi Bey.

The Bulletin from Boulogne.

Captain Owen, of the Immortalite frigate, on receiving from the French Commodore Robin, the late laconic bulletin, relative to the entire defeat of the Austrian army, returned immediately the following neat satirical reply:—

ANSWER.

"Captain Owen, of the Immortalite, is very much obliged to Commodore Robin for the news he did him the honour to communicate.

"He requests further to know, if that report is at all similar to those lately made by Admirals Verheul and La Crosse! and if this victory has been as decisive as that of Mons. Villeneuve's!"

PARIS, October 22.

The telegraph has announced this day the grand event, which the last bulletin of the grand army led us to presage.

The Austrian army which had been hemmed in on every side, has been totally defeated. The garrison of Ulm has capitulated; 40,000 men have laid down their arms, and been made prisoners of war. Some corps that had fled towards the Tyrol, were vigorously pursued.

The consequences of such a victory are incalculable; all the passes of the Tyrol being in our possession, the army of the Archduke Charles is placed between the grand army & the army of general Massena. The routes to Vienna are open, and the Russian columns, which will certainly not oppose themselves to the victorious French army, have no other course to follow, but to return as they came. The history of Europe, for the last three centuries, presents not any event to be compared with this, or which could have such consequences.—Gazette de France.

## OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Announcing the defeat of Gen. Mack the reduction of Ulm, and the taking of more than 40,000 prisoners.

October 26.

On the 23d Vendemaire, 14th October, Marshal Soult seized upon Memmingen, where he has made 6000 prisoners.

In the mean time his Majesty surrounded the city of Ulm with the main body of his army.

The Austrians had concentrated in the neighborhood of Ulm the whole of their forces, with the exception of 20,000 men under prince Ferdinand, who endeavoured to get into Bohemia.

In the night of the 17th and 18th October, the town of Ulm capitulated: Gen. Mack, 17 Generals, and 20,000 men were made prisoners of war.

Prince Murat reached on the 24th the rear of the column which left Ulm on the 21st; he made 3000 prisoners. On the 26th the whole corps laid down their arms.

Bavaria is entirely evacuated: Marshal Bernadotte has removed his advanced posts to the Inn. It was believed that the head quarters of the emperor will be removed from Ulm to Augsburg on the 28th.

The official relation gives details of these great events.

Monteur.

We are assured that his Excellency Marshal Massena has received from his Majesty the Emperor a letter of which the following is an extract:

"The Austrians retire continually before the grand army: They will be beaten, step by step, as well as the Russians, if we should come up with them. I am sorry that our movements and success diminish the number of troops you combat; there shall remain less for you to conquer."

## CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extraordinary Meeting, Thursday Oct. 26.

At one o'clock this day, the Members of the Conservative Senate met in virtue of a convocation extraordinary, ordered by his Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector.

His Imperial Highness Prince Louis, Constable; his Serene Highness the Arch Chancellor of the Empire, and some of the Ministers were present at the sitting.

It was opened under the Presidency of the Grand Elector, with the following speech pronounced by his Highness:

"Senators!—In the midst of his triumphs, his Majesty has felt the necessity of giving to the Senate a new proof of his esteem; it is the object of the message which his Majesty has ordered me to submit to you. You will perceive, gentlemen, that his Majesty is impatient that the French youth should take their share of the fresh successes which await him. But already our young conscripts are in motion; they are setting out, or have already done so. All parents know, that when their children go to the grand army, they go to place themselves under the shield of the common Father of the French who is more sparing of their blood than he is anxious for glory. The Emperor and army have exceeded the hopes of the nation; I have the happiness of informing you, that it answers, in a manner worthy of it, the glorious invitation of its Chief."

The message of the Emperor and King, which his Imperial Highness read to the meeting, is expressed in the following manner:

"Senators—I send you forty stand of colours which my army has conquered in the different actions which took place since that at Wertingen. It is a homage which I and my army pay to the Sages of the Empire; it is an offering made by children to their fathers. Senators, accept it as a proof of my satisfaction for the manner in which you have always assisted me in the most important concerns of the Empire. And you, Frenchmen, cause your brotherly march; let them hasten to combat by our sides, in order that, without shedding of blood, without extraordinary exertions, we may repel far from us all the armies created by the gold of England, and overwhelmed with confusion the allies of the oppressors of the seas. Senators, a month is not yet elapsed since I told you that your Emperor and his army would do their duty—I am impatient to say, that my people have done theirs—Since I began the

campaign I have dispersed an army of an hundred thousand men: I have almost taken the half of them prisoners; the rest are killed, wounded, or deserted & reduced to the greatest consternation. These brilliant successes I owe to the affection of my soldiers, to their patience in supporting fatigue. I have only lost 1500 men in killed and wounded. Senators the first object of the war is already fulfilled.—The Elector of Bavaria is re-established on his throne. The unjust aggressors have been struck, as if by lightning, and with the help of God, I hope, in a short space of time, to be able to triumph over my other enemies.

"From my Imperial Camp at Elchingen, 26th Vendemaire, Oct. 18.

"NAPOLEON."

## Bavarian State Gazette of the 1st Nov.

We received intelligence from Frankfort to the 27th of October while our Paper was at Press. It adds, however, few particulars of importance to those already made known through the Official Bulletins of the French Army. The only interesting news is that which relates to the retreat of the wreck of the Austrian Army. On the 20th of October the little Column commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand arrived at Nuremberg. It had been on the 18th at Gunzenhausen. This Column carried with it 50 or 60 pieces of artillery. It had scarcely departed thence when Prince Murat's corps appeared, and made some prisoners in the suburb of Gostenhof. Prince Murat rode at the head of four Regiments of Cavalry, and pursued the Austrians nearly to Eschenau. He came back himself, however in the evening, and took up his head quarters at Nuremberg, while his corps followed the Enemy. Another action has been fought at Eschenau, in which the French took a number of prisoners, and some cannon.—The Austrians then continued their retreat taking the road to the Mountains. At last, on the 22d, the French Cavalry which pursued the Austrians returned to Nuremberg bringing with them twenty three pieces of artillery, an immense booty, and four hundred prisoners. They had chased the enemy to the other side of Gräfenberg.—On the 23d the French troops had marched from the environs of Nuremberg to proceed to Ratisbon. The head quarters were at Feucht on the 22d, and were to be at Neumark on the 23d. Another Austrian corps retreated on the 12th by the way of Füssen, to Bregenz and Reut in the Tyrol. Two days after the French were at Füssen. The Austrian Gen. Wolfel is at Biberach, with about 6 or 7000 men.—Marshal Soult has marched thither, and Marshal Angereau is advancing through the Black Forest to form a junction with him.

Address of the Emperor NAPOLEON to his Soldiers.

The evening before the surrender of Ulm the Emperor issued the following proclamation:

"Soldiers, a month ago we were encamped on the shores of the Ocean opposite to England; but an impious league compelled us to fly towards the Rhine.

"It is but a fortnight since we passed that river, and the Alps of Wirtemberg, the Neckar, the Danube, and the Lech; those celebrated barriers of Germany have not retarded our march a day, an hour, or an instant. Indignation against a Prince whom we have twice re-seated on his throne, when it depended entirely on our pleasure to hurl him from it, supplied us with wings. The enemy's army deceived by our manoeuvres and the rapidity of our movements, is completely turned. It now fights only for its safety. It would gladly embrace an opportunity of escaping and returning home; but it is now too late. The fortifications which it erected at a great expence along the Iller, expecting that we should advance through the passes of the Black Forest, are become useless, since we have approached by the plains of Bavaria.

"Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should this day have been in London; we should have avenged ourselves for six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas.

"But bear in mind, to-morrow that you are fighting against the allies of England; that you have to avenge yourselves on a perjured Prince, whose own letters breathed nothing but peace, at the moment when he was marching his army against our ally; who thought us cowardly enough to suppose, that we should tamely witness his passage of the Inn, his entry into Munich, and his aggressions against the Elector of Bavaria! He thought we were occupied elsewhere; let him, for the third and last time learn, that we know how to be present in every place where the country has enemies to combat.

"Soldiers, to-morrow will be an hundred times more celebrated than the day of Marengo, I have placed the enemy in the same position.

"Recollect, that the most remote posterity will remark the conduct of each of you on this memorable day. Your progeny, five hundred years hence, who may place themselves under those eagles around which we rally, will know in detail every thing that your respective corps shall achieve to-morrow, and the