

When Paul her son, marched his armies against France, he soon discovered that those errors are the least injurious, which are the shortest: and after one campaign he withdrew his troops.

If Woronzow, (now in London) were not more an Englishman than a Russian, a very indifferent idea would be formed of his talents, to admit that he could suppose that 60, 80 or 100,000 Russians were competent to disgrace France, to induce her to bend to the British yoke, to abandon Belgium, and to force the emperor to resign his Italian crown to the degenerate race of the Sardinian sovereigns. The Russian troops are brave, but infinitely less so than the French. Their generals are quite inexperienced, and their soldiers so ignorant and stupid, as to render their arms by no means redoubtable.

Supposing moreover the possibility of the Russians being victorious, Russia herself must have been depopulated to have attained the senseless object, prescribed to them by the oligarchs of London.

The battle of Austerlitz took place near the tomb of the celebrated Kaunitz. This circumstance has made a strong impression among the people of Vienna.

By his prudence and judgment, and particularly by invariably maintaining harmony between France and Austria, he had brought Austria to a high degree of prosperity.

Here follow the names of the Russian generals made prisoners; many others were slain in the field of battle. There are moreover, 4 or 500 officers killed—among whom are reckoned 20 majors and lieutenant colonels, & more than 100 captains.

Prebizenski, Wimpfen, Muller, Zakoumsky, Mulberg, Selechow, Strizy, Szerliakow, Prince Reppin, Prince Sibersky, Adrian, Lagouon, Salma, Mazenkow, Woykoff.

The emperor has commanded M. Talleyrand, who was at Vienna, to repair to Bonn.

M. Maret has joined his majesty at Austerlitz.

The emperor slept last night at Bonn.

NORFOLK, March 24.

By the ship Sheffield, Captain Carpenter, in 38 days from Bordeaux; and the ship Susan and Sarah, Captain Marner, in 28 days from the same port, we have received our regular file of the *Moniteur* to the 13th of last month with other Paris papers; and Capt. Marner has politely favoured us with Paris papers to the 14th and Bordeaux papers to the 16th of February. This last arrival brings us London advices, via Paris, to the 6th of Feb. thirteen days later than the intelligence received at Charleston.

Anxious to lay the most interesting articles before our readers, we have not been able to give the papers more than a cursory view. The intelligence from London will be regarded as important, as leading to a general peace. The change of administration in England is the most complete, of any change that was ever made. It is composed of men of talents and influence, tho' adverse politics to the late administration. When we take a review of the present administration, we must calculate that a peace will follow, at the same time we do not believe it will be a disgraceful peace, and if the war is to continue, the administration is such a one from its talents and influence, as will inspire confidence, and call forth the mighty resources of the nation. It was never our opinion that the late administration, was hostile to this country, but very certainly the leading members of the present, have always been considered as peculiarly friendly to this country, hence we calculate with certainty, upon an honourable termination of all our disputes with Great-Britain.

The emperor Napoleon, had returned to Paris; we do not observe the day on which he arrived, but it was before the 26th of January.

The emperor of Austria, had returned to his capital, his brothers were also at Vienna. We have received the definitive treaty between France and Austria, which we shall publish in our next. Nothing definitive is settled between France and Sweden and Russia, and Prussia appears to have been placed in a very equivocal situation with France, but the Paris papers assert that matters have been temporarily adjusted, and that definitive arrangements will shortly follow.

Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, are erected into Kingdoms; and in addition to their former possessions, certain parts of the Austrian dominions are added, as will be seen by the treaty between France and Austria.

Buonaparte has by a formal declaration, given (in case of failure of heirs of his body) the Kingdom of Italy to Eugene, the son of the empress; this state paper we shall give as soon as translated. This prince has married the princess royal of the new kingdom of Bavaria. The Kingdom of Naples is added to the Kingdom of Italy. Buonaparte has pronounced its fate in an address to his army, which he has ordered to take possession of it. The British and Russians had evacuated that country.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Considerable doubts have prevailed with respect to the number of ships that have lately made their escape from Brest. A few weeks ago, when the harbour was reconnoitred by one of our cruisers, there were in it twenty-one sail of the line, seven frigates, and eight corvettes. Letters from the *Aigle* of the 3d and 4th state, that she had been in and closely reconnoitred the harbour on one of those days, and could not count more than ten sail of the line, one frigate and four brigades—eleven sail of the line, six frigates and some corvettes, have therefore made their escape

during the time our fleet has been blown off the harbour.

January 13.

It was strongly reported at Berlin, when the last letters came away, that Schimmelpennick was about to resign the place of Grand Pensionary of Holland, and was to be succeeded by Louis Buonaparte. This is not a very improbable speculation.

There seems no doubt that the Elector of Bavaria is to be King; and that Eugene Beauharnois is to marry his daughter.

But there is a talk of setting up another King. The Hamburg correspondent insinuates, that the Elector of Wirtemberg looks for that dignity. It would be strange enough, if the daughter of our most gracious Sovereign were to be raised to the rank of Queen by Buonaparte.

It is certain that Buonaparte has been pleased to accept the Grand Electoral Order presented to him by the Elector of Wirtemberg.

We understand that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded of the Elector of Wirtemberg, the whole population of whose dominions does not exceed half a million, an immediate aid of 10,000 men. The Elector has published a long and laboured address to his subjects on the occasion.

Saturday the letters by the Lisbon mail were delivered at the Post-Office. The Spanish government is reduced to a state of the greatest embarrassment to furnish an immediate supply: a Bill has been obtained from the Pope, authorising the King to sell Church property to a certain amount.

The Prince of Peace has sent orders to the different ports to equip a fleet of 25 sail of the line, to be ready for sea by the end of March; but the arsenals are unprovided with stores, even for the refit of the vessels which escaped destruction off Trafalgar.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—About the 20th of November, one of the most violent hurricanes was experienced on the coast of Spain that ever was remembered. A letter received by a respectable house in town, from Valencia, of the 23d ult. states its effects to have been most dreadful at that place. It rained incessantly for four days, during which time upwards of 200 houses were washed away, and not a vestige of them left behind; a number of persons, in endeavouring to save their effects, lost their lives. To add to the disaster, numbers of shipping were driven ashore, and shivered to atoms, and many of the people on board perished. The *Berbice Packet*, belonging to the house by whom the letter was received, was one of the ships driven on shore; and although strong built, she did not survive the hurricane half an hour.

January 30.

Lord Cornwallis's death will be deeply lamented. He had all the qualities that belong to a good man, and many that belong to a great one. He knew how to blend vigour with moderation, to temper justice with mercy, and to be firm without being austere. His life was eminently useful to his country. In India he extended the influence and the empire of this country, and by his wise administration increased our popularity, whilst he enlarged our power. He assumed the government of Ireland at a crisis of peculiar delicacy and difficulty; but he adopted so conciliating and humane a policy, that the spirit of disaffection and rebellion was effectually and decisively checked. His acceptance of an arduous appointment, as the government of India, at so advanced a period of life, 66, proves that the interests of his country were paramount to all other considerations. In private life he was a most amiable man—an affectionate relative and a warm friend. Many years ago he lost his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and her loss is supposed to produce the air of melancholy and reserve which was frequently observable in him to the last moment of his life.

We know not who will be appointed to succeed the Marquis Cornwallis. The opposition have already named Mr. Francis, who, they boldly predict, would at once secure to us tranquility in the territories of the company, and commercial advantages never yet obtained from the distant dominions. They say too, that "this is the moment in which it is yet possible, not merely to prevent Buonaparte's acquisition of a *Comptoir* at Pondicherry, but allies in every part of India."—Yet possible! as if our interests and empire had been injured and injured, instead of having been so materially advanced, improved, and strengthened as they have been by the brilliant administration of the Marquis Wellesley.

The imputations cast upon the conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley, as governor general of India, call up a blush in the cheek of every enlightened politician. His lordship has raised the splendor of our arms to a height before unknown in the East, and has placed our empire on a foundation, the strength and solidity of which give very plausible assurance of durability. He has destroyed the means of resistance to our power at the very time France meditates its overthrow; he has rendered his name illustrious as a great statesman all over the world.—*Idem.*

February 5.

List of the new Ministry, such as it was definitively settled yesterday between the King and Lord Grenville.

Mr. Erskine, lord chancellor.
Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury.
Lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Fox, secretary of state for the foreign department.

Earl Spencer, secretary of state for the home department.

Mr. Windham, secretary at war.
Mr. Grey, first lord of the admiralty.
Earl of Moria, grand master of the ordinance.
Earl Fitz-William, president of the council.

Lord Ellenborough, to have a vote without functions.

The further arrangements are not yet definitively agreed upon; however, we think we may safely publish the following, as about to take place.

The duke of York, commander in chief with a council.

Mr. Sheridan, to be treasurer of the navy.
Gen. Fitz-Patrick, under secretary at war.
Lord Minto, president of the board of control.

Lord Temple and Mr. H. Addington, paymasters general.

Lord St. John and Lord Spencer, postmasters general.

Earl of Derby, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Tierney, principal secretary of Ireland.

Mr. G. Ponsonby, lord chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Grattan, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

Mr. Adam, chancellor to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Pigot, attorney-general.

Mr. Romilly, solicitor-general.

Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. —, secretaries of the treasury.

Lord Hamilton and Mr. Elliot, lords of the treasury.

Mr. Bond, judge advocate.

Doctor Lawrence, solicitor to the king.

Sir Francis Vincent, under secretary of state to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Creevey, under secretary of state to Mr. Windham.

No change has taken place in the King's household.

There will be a Privy Council to-day, at which the new members of the new cabinet will take the oath. We sincerely congratulate our country on the imposing and respectable attitude which the administration is about to give it.

Lord Harrowby and Mr. Hammond, have arrived from Berlin.

New arrangements concerning the Administration.

Mr. Creevey, one of the lords of the admiralty.

Mr. Elliot, principal secretary for Ireland.

Lord Minto, governor general of Bengal.

Lord Robert Spencer, inspector general of woods and forests.

Lord Carysford and lord Fortescue, directors of the mint.

PARIS, January 6.

STATE OF NAPLES.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY.

From my Imperial camp of Schoenbrunn, the 6th Nivose, year 14, (27th December.)

SOLDIERS,

"For ten years past, I have done every thing to save the King of Naples; he has done every thing to ruin himself.

"In the battles of Dego, Mondovi and Lodi, he could only oppose to me a feeble resistance. I trusted to the words of that Prince, and was generous towards him.

"When the second Coalition was dissolved at Marino, the King of Naples, who was the first to begin that unjust war, abandoned at Lunerville by his allies, remained alone and without defence. He implored me; I pardoned him a second time.

"A few months ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had reasons sufficiently legitimate both to support the treason that was meditated and to avenge the outrages which had been done to me. I was again generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples; I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom; and for the third time the House of Naples was strengthened and saved.

"Shall we pardon a fourth time? shall we trust a fourth time to a court without faith, without honour, without reason? No! no! the dynasty of Naples has ceased to reign; its existence is incompatible with the repose of Europe and the honour of my crown.

"Soldiers, march, hurl into the waves, if they await you, those feeble battalions of tyrants of the seas. Show the world in what manner we punish perjurers. Do not delay to inform me that all Italy is submitted to my laws or to those of my allies; that the finest country on earth is freed from the yoke of the most perfidious men; that the manes of my brave soldiers murdered in the ports of Sicily at their return from Egypt, after escaping the perils of shipwreck, of deserts and of a thousand combats, are at length appeased.

"Soldiers, my brother will march at your head; he knows my projects; he is the depository of my authority; he has made my whole confidence; surround him with the whole of yours.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order of the Emperor.
The Major General of the Grand Army,
ALEX. BERTHIER.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.

The evils of war, which have borne so heavily upon us, have at length terminated. Yesterday the wished for intelligence was brought from Presburg, of the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France. The war has lasted two months, and peace has, God be thanked, put an end to it.

According to the terms agreed upon, the French are to leave Vienna in 14 days.— They will evacuate Brunn on the 4th of January, Vienna on the 10th, and all the Austrian states in their possession, excepting those ceded to the kingdom of Italy and to Bavaria, within six weeks. There are, besides the public, several secret articles in this treaty. The contribution of one hundred millions of francs, laid upon the Austrian states, has been reduced to thirty millions.

This day, after the signing of the treaty of peace, the Emperor left Schoenbrunn to proceed to Paris, by way of Munich, where his Majesty will not stay above three days. The peace concluded seems to be definitive.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and was received with the most distinguished marks of esteem. The French army waited to receive him with military music. During the conference, the evacuation of the Austrian provinces was agreed upon. Such affairs as are still to be arranged, are left to the Archduke Charles.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1806.

WE sincerely congratulate the citizens of this Town on the late manifestation of public spirit in support of the Ordinances of our Commissioners tending to guard against the future effects of Fire, particularly the promptness and unanimity which has been evinced in the establishment of "the *Wilmington Night Guard*."

The false security into which we have heretofore been lulled by a hired guard at the expense of 12 to 15 hundred dollars a year, without producing the least good or preventing accident in a single instance even by timely alarm, led to this patriotic measure; in support of which one hundred and thirty of our most respectable citizens have already pledged themselves.

We have the satisfaction of further stating that the Guard is so organized as to render the duty light and extremely easy to be performed, as well as to insure its efficacy and continuance.

Notwithstanding the competent number of which this laudable institution is already composed, it is hoped that no respectable man in the community, feeling an interest in the future welfare of the town or security of his neighbors property, will refuse to contribute thereto personally or by substitute.

A list of the Guards will appear in our next.

At a Special Court held at the Court-House of Sampson county, on the 22d ult. came on the trial of a negro woman slave, the property of Silas Myhan, of said county, for poisoning a negro woman, the property of Mr. Robert Butler; when after a very lengthy and impartial hearing, and the examination of a great number of witnesses, both white and black, she was found guilty by the Jury, and by the court sentenced to be hung on the Friday following; which sentence was accordingly put in execution. At the gallows she made some confessions, which it is hoped may be productive of public benefit.

The New-York papers received by the packet *Venus*, arrived yesterday, contain the important intelligence of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by a British force under the command of Sir Home-Popham and Sir David Baird, on the 19th of January last.

We have been disappointed in obtaining the marine list for insertion in this paper, in consequence of the absence of the Deputy Naval Officer from town.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 27th ult. by the Reverend Mr. Stoford, at Golden Grove, Duplin County, Mr. JOHN E. SPICER, of Onslow County and late of this place, to the amiable Miss CATHERINE MIDDLETON, of Duplin.

From the Petersburg Republican.

The late arrivals from Europe have afforded matter of much pith and moment to the United States. The lords commissioners of the council in England have come to a determination, that ships being American built, sailing under sea letters, cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into Great-Britain, under the act of the 37th of George the III. chap. 97.

In addition to the above, letters from London mention, that no condemnations of American vessels had been made for many weeks; that Mr. Monroe was to have had an audience with Mr. Fox, on the 9th of February; and that it was expedient no further detentions would take place.

The president's message at the opening of congress, and the memorials of our merchants have been published in England, and had produced considerable agitation, with respect to American affairs. Mr. Fox, it is said has expressed himself averse to the proceedings respecting neutral commerce.

In connection with these articles of information, we observe, that J. Erskine, Esq. is appointed British minister to America.