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[10TH YEAR.]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 25.

The French are sending all their disposable force on the other side of the Alps, into the Neapolitan territory of Dalmatia, evidently for the intended conquest of Sicily, and to extend the French power on the shore of the Adriatic.

A division of French troops has also filed off towards Leghorn, and every fortress in the States of the Church is occupied by them—a prelude to the downfall of both these sovereigns. Before the expiration of many weeks we shall hear that the Pope and the Queen of Etruria have been deprived of their respective dignities, and condemned to pass the rest of their days in obscurity, upon a stinted and precarious bounty. The weakness of both will be alike urged in justification of the act. Turin is already named for the future residence of the Pope.

Four new sovereigns are talked of in Germany, namely, the Electors of Baden, Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, and the Duke of Cleves (Prince Murat) Napoleon could not adopt a more effectual mode of annihilating whatever there is of national sentiment, feeling, and character in Germany, than by thus frittering down, and parceling into petty sovereignties, the whole of that once venerable empire.

Expectations appear to have been entertained at Constantinople, that an English squadron would shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles.

A similar report prevails in the north of Germany. Letters from Hamburg and Bremen mention it. Are we to believe, then, that there was some truth in the report received from the American vessel off Cherbourg, a few days ago, of Buonaparte's intention to march an army thro' Asia for Egypt?

A private letter from Hamburg furnishes us with the following important article, in addition to the report of the American Captain:—"The French are preparing, it is said, to send an army of 60,000 men, in three divisions, through Asiatic Turkey, to attack the British possessions in the East Indies."

Can it be any part of the object of the expeditions now fitting out in our ports to counteract these designs?

The Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting already of twelve sail of the line and nine frigates, is to be further augmented. This does not look as if a resolution was taken to abandon their settlements in the Seven Islands.

The King of Sweden has not accepted the offer of Russia to mediate between him and the Court of Berlin. He considers himself as acting in quality of an ally of England, and that the aid of Russia in the adjustment of the existing differences, is unnecessary. His Majesty insists on the evacuation of Lauenburg by the Prussians, and its re-occupation by Swedish troops.

July 26.

It is reported in the German papers, that the Grandees of Russia have attempted to treat the Emperor Alexander in the same manner as his unfortunate father was treated.

The embarkation of troops, for the grand expedition, is now completed.—Their destination is certainly the Mediterranean, it is presumed for Sicily.

Whatever progress is made in the negotiation with France, remains only known to the cabinet council. Nothing farther has transpired, than that the most perfect good will exists between the two governments, that the Paris papers breathe a spirit of mildness, and temper, well suited to the opening of pacific discussions.

Mr. Fox continues to go on in a state of regular progressive convalescence.

A change is said to have taken place in the Russian Ministry, favorable to the French interest. M. Novitski has retired; and the King of Sweden having refused the Russian mediation, some frigates are said to be fitting out at Cronstadt to raise the blockade of the Prussian ports.

Some particulars respecting the nature and result of the important enquiry which has been instituted into the conduct of an illustrious female are in circulation among the highest circles. The examinations are said to have been confined to two points; the first respecting the birth and parentage of a child of four years old, educated under the immediate protection of the Royal person in question; the next as to the general discretion of her conduct. The infant is ascertained, by reference to the re-

gistry, and to its parents, as well as by the concurrent testimony of every person examined on the occasion, to be the child of persons in a very humble rank of life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the Princesses on the purest and most amiable principles of Charity & Benevolence.

On the second head, a large mass of evidence, we understand has been brought forward, in the course of which most of the persons in her Royal Highness's Household have been examined. The whole of the report has been presented to his Majesty who has ordered copies to be furnished to the two Royal persons personally interested in the result of the investigation.

August 4.

We stated yesterday, and on the best authority that M. d'Oubril had, in signing the preliminary treaty with France gone beyond his instructions. We can now add, that the terms are so ignominious and disadvantageous to Russia, that it is thought by some diplomatists the emperor Alexander will probably hesitate to ratify them.

In the mean time, Napoleon acts as if even the definitive treaty was signed. On the very day that d'Oubril signed the preliminary treaty, it was intimated to the Austrian ambassador, that his master must immediately abdicate the crown he has so long worn as head of the German empire, and confine himself in future to such matters as concern only his own house.

Latest from France.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received by the sch'r Atlantick from Nantz, Paris papers to the 29th of July. Their contents are interesting. See the translations below.

It appears certain, however, that a separate peace was signed on the 20th July between Russia and France—the terms are not published.

The fortress of Gaeta surrendered on the 18th of July, after sustaining a fire of 11 days with open trenches, during which time 800,000 pounds of powder was consumed by the besiegers. Thus, after a manly struggle, has this fortress fallen into the hands of the tyrant of the world.

We have seen a letter from Nantz, of the 1st of August, which states a report of the preliminaries of peace between Great-Britain and France being signed at Paris on the 25th of July. The writer says this wants confirmation.

The same letter says, "Last evening's mail brought news from Paris, authorising the free exportation of grain to any port or ports by neutrals. This shows a pacific disposition towards England."

The harvest in France is stated to be the most abundant ever known. Wheat would not sell for more than six livres.

[TRANSLATION.]

PARIS, July 22.

The Jesuits have been ordered to quit the city of Naples in 24 hours, and the kingdom as soon as possible. It is supposed they will retire to Russia, the rules of their order not permitting them to settle in any of the catholic states, not even in those of the holy father.

23d.—A courier from Brittany has trod closely in the steps of the secretary to the Russian ambassador, who arrived at Calais on the 18th with despatches for M. d'Oubril; the former arrived on the 19th, and immediately proceeded for Paris. The smallest appearance of a reconciliation receives the wishes and hopes of the friends of peace and of humanity.

24. The minister of marine has written a circular to the different ports, announcing the signing of peace between France and Russia, and ordered, that all admirals, &c. and commanders of ports, to treat the Russian vessels as friends.

The fête announced for August, is put off till September, to give time for the grand army to be present.

It is said, that on the 15th of this month, the discussions which have been carrying on for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany, are terminated; and that the ministers of the kings of Bavaria and Wertemburg, of the elector of Baden, the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the duke of Cleves and Berg, the princes of the house of Nassau, &c. &c. have concluded a treaty of alliance and reciprocal guarantee, under the title of federation of the Rhine. We believe they have come to a resolution to separate themselves from the Germanick body, in order to have no contradiction between their interests and policy.

This federation is to be under the protection of France—they will have on foot 60,000 men; and the elector of Baden, the landgrave of Darmstadt, and the duke of Cleves, will take the title of grand dukes.

The Jewish deputies assemble for the first time on Saturday next in the ancient chapel of St. John, which has been prepared for the occasion. The Kingdom of Italy will send 16 deputies.

26th. The movement of the troops from the interior, towards Germany, has been suspended, in consequence of the peace with Russia. In a few hours after its signature, M. D'Oubril set off for St.-Petersburg in haste, having first taken a hotel for the new Russian Ambassador. It is thought the ratifications will be exchanged in a month.

8th. It is believed, that Lord Yarmouth, lately arrived from England, will soon appear in a public character.

In our Gibraltar Chronicle of July 12, we observe a paragraph stating that the Spanish government had issued orders to put 18 regiments of infantry, two of artillery, and 12 of militia, on the war footing. The conjectures concerning their destination are various—the following are mentioned—1st. An approaching rupture with France—2d. the regulars to be sent on a foreign expedition and the militia to do duty in the interior—this opinion is corroborated by the fact, of orders being sent to the commander of the Cadiz squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line, to hold himself in readiness to sail at a moment's warning; and by the well known want in which Spanish America stands of the assistance of the mother country, (owing to Miranda's expedition) it is supposed to be intended for that place. The 3d opinion is, that they are intended to garrison the Portuguese ports, which are to exclude English ships, and thereby save French troops the trouble of overrunning the whole country.

Of the disagreement between the members of Administration in England, the Courier of the 21st observes—"dissent and division have crept in among them—their most bitter enemies are to be found in their own party; and the most decisive opposition to the Ministers proceeds from the Ministerialists themselves!—The Foxites disagree among themselves, and disapprove of the measures of the Foxites and Grenvilles—the Grenvilles are not perfectly cordial, for Lord Temple disapproves of the measures of Mr. Windham. The puny party of the Addingtons are at variance with each other, for we have seen Mr. Vansittart in opposition to Mr. H. Addington. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade sets himself up in opposition to the measures of the Secretary of the war department.—The Treasurer of the navy, recommends what the Ministers reprobate; the Treasurer of the Navy condemns the conduct of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury seconds a motion which meets with the decided opposition of the first Lord of the Treasury and of the whole cabinet. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who had assumed an authoritative tone to the Secretary at war is himself severely rebuked by a distinguished member of that party which was supposed to have carried its decisive support to the Ministry—Lord Temple complains of the conduct of the opposition with respect to the volunteers, and Mr. Banks takes up the defence of the opposition, and pointedly condemns the manner and tone with which his Lordship had "upon the present, and indeed almost upon every occasion, reprehended those who differ with him in opinion."

"Are not these pretty strong symptoms of dissent and disunion? And yet, though they are unable to be unanimous themselves, Ministers expect that the people will be unanimous in approving all their measures and in believing that they are ministers of the greatest talent, virtue, consequence, and capacity that ever existed!"

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

We understand that intelligence has been received at New-York, of a separate peace having been made between England and Spain, and of the treaty having been signed at Madrid.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

This forenoon arrived the ship Delaware, captain Farrier, who left Portsmouth the 7th August, and brings London dates to the 6th. The Clyde frigate landed Lord Ladbroke at Calais, and cast anchor off the pier head.

Captain Farrier left the Texel on the 20th of July, at which time he saw the Dutch fleet dismantling. The troops had left Holland.

Capt. F. saw 8 or nine seventy-fours on the stocks at Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Spoke the Fame, from Kennebunk, dismantled. The Fame had spoke the Betsy and Bellisarius, of New-York for Amsterdam.

France and England.—The following extract of a letter gives too much ground to apprehend that a peace has been actually signed by these governments. The letter is dated the 1st of August, and was written by an intelligent gentleman at Nantz, who from his peculiar situation, must necessarily receive the earliest intelligence of so important an event.
"Peace is made. It is not yet officially announced; but, from good authority, I know it was signed two days ago."

Another letter states, "that no progress has been made in the negotiation with Spain, in consequence of the impediments of France—the latter viewing the United States with a jealous eye. Six months may show many strange events."

France and Spain.—We are informed from a source that does not leave us room to doubt, that no progress whatever has been made in the treaty with Spain—owing entirely to impediments, interposed by France—And through several different channels it is perfectly understood that the French mean to come to an open rupture with the United States, and that within six months."
N. Y. E. Post.

MADRID, June 19.

A Memoir has been published by his majesty's authority containing a detail of the successful experiments which have been made in this country, with a machine for purifying the air, constructed by Mr. Gayton de Morveau. These have proved, beyond a doubt, that mineral fumigations are an excellent preservative against the yellow fever. A physician, whose skill is equal to his intrepidity, Don Megual de Cabanellas, lately shut himself up, with his two sons, and forty-eight persons besides, in the hospital at Carthagena, where a number of victims had perished, and where the traces of the yellow fever still remained, and with no other precaution than mineral fumigation, they remained there forty days, without experiencing the least inconvenience.

NAPLES, June 7.

The present eruption of Vesuvius exceeds any thing of the kind within the memory of man. The summit of the mountain is quite to pieces, and the rim of the crater is quite altered, in consequence of the number of fissures, to such a degree, that it is thought that, in the course of a few days, a whole side of the mountain will fall in. About one hundred dwelling houses and estates have been ruined, with large tracts of Vineyard ground, corn fields, &c. The volcano all seems to contain a large portion of matter, as the subterraneous noises are dreadful. Flashes of lightning are emitted, from time to time, from clouds of smoke. People are extremely apprehensive, that the Torre del Greco may share the fate of the Hierculanum, in the year '79. A part of the streets of Torre del Greco have already been inundated by the lava, which the inhabitants have removed with incredible labour and fatigue. The stream continues to run very near the place, and the inhabitants are deterred from leaving their houses for fear of being injured by the glowing cinders discharged by the mountain. A great quantity of ashes has also fallen in Naples.

KINGSTON-JAMAICA, August 16.

We are at length enabled to present our readers with a correct relation of the movements of that distinguished officer General Miranda, as Captain Laddie, of the Columbian Army, entrusted with Dispatches from the General, addressed to the Naval and Military Commanders on this station, sailed from Vela de Coro, on the night of the fifth instant, in the Tender of His Majesty's ship Lilly arrived at Aruba the following morning, and came in His Majesty's brig El Raposa, Lieutenant Campbell, to this Island. We understand through this gentleman, that General Miranda failed from Trinidad on the 24th July, with the following vessels.

- Lilly, 18 guns, Capt. J. Campbell.
- Attentive, sixteen ditto, Lieut. Caffr.
- Express, sixteen ditto.
- Prevost feb.
- 3 Gun Boats.

American Private armed ship Leander.

18 guns, Capt. Johnson.
American brig Commodore Barry, and Private English schooner Trimmer, Having on board a considerable reinforcement of men, enlisted under his standard, and arrived on the second instant off the port of Vela de Coro, where on the 3d they were joined by the Bacchante, of 20 guns, capt. Dacres, which vessel assisted in covering the disembarkation of the troops and marines, who with the co-operation of the armament, took possession of two batteries, mounting nineteen pieces of cannon, of various calibres, with ammunition, &c. and on the same night, marched to the city of Coro, distant about 4 leagues, which was entered at 4 o'clock the ensuing morning, without meeting any opposition of consequence, the whole of the loils on those days, amounting to only one private killed, Lieutenant Col. Kirkland, and Fitzwilliam, Esq. secretary to General Miranda and six men wounded, but who we are happy to add, were left in a fair way of recovery.

In regard to the dispatches, we cannot presume to know their contents, but the