

# THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1806.

[10TH YEAR.]

NORFOLK, November 10.  
The arrival of the Ship *William Penn*, Captain Watson, in 42 days from Nantes, has furnished us with Paris papers from the 1st to the 20th Sept., their contents are not interesting in detail, but much so in substance; we have however, translated nearly every article which deserved attention for this day's paper. Lord Lauderdale had not quitted Paris, though we do not perceive his name in one of the papers; verbal accounts state that his baggage was packed up, and that he was to set out for England in two days.

All accounts appear to confirm us that the war is to be renewed on the continent. Prussia, as was foreseen and foretold, is at length compelled to resist the ambition of Buonaparte; for this purpose she has formed the most intimate connection with Russia, and has settled her dispute with Sweden, by giving up the Duchy of Lauenbourg, which has been taken possession of for his Britannick majesty; the blockade of the Prussian ports has been raised accordingly; indeed the most cordial intercourse now exists between those powers, who are with Russia at the head of the northern confederacy. The Electors of Hesse and Saxony are also members of this league. Of course which Austria will pursue we cannot gather from the French papers, they rather indicate a pacific disposition in Austria; at the same time France is collecting large armies upon the Austrian frontiers. It is not, however, probable, that Austria will remain quiet during a contest, on which the fate of the European world depends. On the part of France, the utmost activity in military movements, and preparations for war appears to be going on. The camp that had been formed near Paris is broken up, and the troops which composed it, with the Imperial guards had marched, taking the route for Belgium.

Captain Watson says that before he left Nantes, information had been received, which stated that Buonaparte had left Paris to take the command of the army. This is not stated in our Paris papers; those speak of such a circumstance as certain to take place, and we observe that at a review of the troops, before they marched they saluted Buonaparte, not as Emperor but as their General.

It is not possible to contemplate the issue of this contest with indifference; this is no coalition produced by British gold; no, the powers who have formed it, are to fight in their own defence, and not to serve the cause of Britain. The members of this league, can be no strangers to the force of France, nor to the celerity and effect, with which she wields that force; they must it is to be presumed be prepared with a force adequate to the object which they have embarked in.

The French papers assert that Cattaro, has been given up, according to the treaty of Presburgh, but this they have very often asserted before, and the Moniteur is silent upon that subject; the probability is, we think that Russia will not now surrender a post that she has appeared to have considered as so important.

We shall wait with anxiety, and impatience for the next arrivals, as the situation of affairs, are by these advices, brought to that crisis as induces an expectation that the next will be of great interest. The French papers say but very little of the affairs of Naples and Calabria, from which we imagine that there has been little doing in that quarter, or that what has been done, was not agreeable to relate.

## LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Translated from Paris papers received at the office of the Publick Ledger, by the ship *William Penn*, Capt. Watson, in 42 days from Nantes.

PARTS, Sept. 14.  
A great number of wagons loaded with ammunition of war are daily passing through Brussels to Maestricht.

September 17.  
This moment we received the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Mr. Fox.

Moniteur.

September 19.

The day before yesterday, in the morning a great number of squadrons of chasseurs, and horse grenadiers, with a detachment of flying artillery of the imperial guard, desisted from the boulevards, and took, it is said the route for Belgium; these troops were remarkable for their fine appearance, and the military ardour which they exhibited, resentment and impatience for war, were painted in the

the countenances of the officers and soldiers. The gazeteers in the north of Germany, for the last six weeks, have not ceased to place before us, the marches of the Russian, Prussian and Swedish armies, which they think are to form an allied army; they appear to forget that France has more than 500,000 soldiers to sustain the glory of her arms, and to avenge the faith of treaties. M. Kotzebue, who recalls so happily and so apropos all the events of the memorable seven years war, is advised to count the victories of the French armies, in a war of three months only. He should reflect on the imprudence of lighting a flame that will not be easily extinguished, and that no force can oppose with impunity, the first captain of his age, and the most warlike army in the world, who is about to enter the fields of their former glory. Those brave men who moved with so much rapidity from the borders of the channel to the gates of Vienna, and the plains of Austerlitz, will with more facility surmount any obstacle that can be now placed in their way, and pass from the banks of the Rhine to the frontiers of Saxony and Brandenburg.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.  
Government has published an official account of the military state of this country. It is composed of one Generalissimo (the Archduke Charles) eight field-marshals, 31 general of cavalry and artillery, 117 lieutenant-field-marshals, 272 major-generals; the infantry is composed of 81 regiments, the cavalry of 8 regiments of Cuirassiers, 6 of light horse, 6 of dragoons, 12 of Hussars, and 3 of cavalry, 6 regiments of artillery, with bombardiers, engineers, and miners, besides a cordon of troops on the frontiers, and several recruiting parties in Austria and Germany.

The French general Andriassy is still in this capital, he has frequent conferences with the Austrian ministers. He makes frequent expeditions to Hungary, but it is said that they relate chiefly to measures necessary for supplying the French troops in Dalmatia, with provisions.

Count Rasmowsky, who still remains here, notwithstanding the arrival of Prince Kouskin, receives frequent couriers from St. Petersburg, and has also frequent conferences with the minister for foreign affairs count Shtermer. It is reported that he has invited our government to co-operate with Russia, and form new connexions with her; but it is also reported that his majesty the emperor has formally declined those invitations, declining that he has adopted a system of politicks since the treaty of Presbourg, from which he will not depart, and which does not permit him to enter into new engagements of a treaty.

HAGUE, Sept. 9.  
The garrison in this place, and his majesty's guards, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching at a moment's warning; their provisional destination is the camp of Zeist, near Utrecht, which will be the rendezvous of 14000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, including the French troops, a part of which is to leave Utrecht this day for the same rendezvous.

That camp will be augmented, as circumstances may require; it is said, it will be under the immediate command of his majesty, and under him general Michaud. The division of our army will be commanded by the generals Dumonceau, Dandels, and Boskap. Colonel Paravicini will command the artillery. The troops are in the highest spirits.

September 12.  
It is said that all the corps of the army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the camp of Zeist; this order has been specially given to the 1st, 2d and 6th regiments of Dutch infantry, together two regiments of light infantry, the two regiments of dragoons, to the regiments of Sax-Gotha, the 6th and 72 regiments of French infantry who are in the pay of Holland, besides which the Dutch royal Hussars, and a company of horse-artillery are to join the camp at Zeist.

HAMBURG, Sept. 11.  
The contents of the note delivered by order of the king of Sweden to the ministers of the two allied courts, accredits near him, respecting his reconciliation with the king of Prussia is to the following effect.

"The return of the Swedish troops into the Duchy of Lauenbourg, and the reoccupation of that country in the name of his Britannick majesty, having removed every cause of hostility, and placing all matters on their former footing, his majesty could not desire a more satisfactory result, for himself and his allies; the undersigned has therefore the honor to inform you by express commands of his sovereign, that orders are given for the cessation of all the measures which had been adopted against the commerce and ports of his Prussian majesty, whereof you were formerly informed by the notes of the Count de Fersen. Marshal of the Kingdom, under date of the 27th April

and 6th of May last. The necessary orders have consequently been given for raising the blockade of the Prussian ports, together with the embargo, which had been imposed on the vessels of Prussia in the harbors of Sweden."

Letters from Dresden say, that although nothing official has been published on the subject, it is confidently asserted, that Saxony has entered into arrangement with Prussia respecting the northern confederacy. — The Count de Wermar conducts every thing relative to the army, of which an increased activity has been observed of late. If advices are to be credited, the Prussian troops have entered Saxony.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9.  
Yesterday the marshal Angereau received a courier from Paris. From that time we count on the renewal of war.

The Electoral Prince of Hesse has hastily quitted Hanau with all his court. The celerity with which he packed up his effects, and the anxiety which he discovered about those most valuable, seem to indicate that the court of Hesse has intimate relations with that of Prussia, and expects that war will break out immediately.

The several French Commissaries, appointed by Prince Berthier for the purpose of assigning to the confederate princes their new possessions, have all arrived at their places of destination.

Letters from Hesse mention, that all the military on foulough, have been ordered to join their respective corps, and that the militia is embodied and organized, but that no further movements are observed among the Hessian troops. The same letter speaks of a representation, which had been made to the elector of Hesse of the advantages which his electorate would derive by adhering to the confederacy of the Rhine. This proposition was taken into the serious consideration of his highness. It is however supposed that the intimate relations, family connexions and military employments, which exist between Prussia and Hesse, will determine the Elector to attach himself to the political concerns of the North of Germany.

Letters from Hamburg state that it is mentioned in several letters from St. Petersburg, that the Prussian government have hinted to the merchants of that city, that they would do well to secure the property, which they may have in France.

They inform from Bucharest, under date of the 10th August, that the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia are seriously alarmed at the movements made by the Russian troops of the Danube. Notwithstanding the devotion of those Princes to Russia, they are particularly alarmed on account of a Russian courier, which was lately sent to Servia, near the insurgents.

STUTGARD, Sept. 9.  
The departure of the Austrian prisoners continues daily, & detachments of the French artillery are daily passing towards the Rhine, but after the news which we yesterday received we presume those prisoners & the French artillery will take different directions. A part of the equipage of Prince Alexander Berthier has arrived at Munich. A French camp has commenced forming in the vicinity of Noerdingen; all the troops quartered in the territories of the prince Ettingen-Waldburg have repaired thither.

All the Prussian troops which were stationed in the suburbs of Nuremberg, belonging to the king of Prussia, have departed for Bereuth.

Sept. 11.  
A French chief of Brigade of the Corps of Marshal Ney, arrived here two days ago, from Memmingen, and gave orders for the establishment of a powder magazine, at Cannonsdorf. A company of artillery men, arrived there the next day, for the purpose of making cartridges. It is reported that the French ordnance which was in our vicinity, and a few days ago was ordered to be transported to France, has been ordered back.— The removal of the military stores from the grand depot at Ulm has been suspended, and the horses which had been put in requisition, are still retained for transporting back those which had been removed.

Sept. 12.  
We have just received the judgment of the extraordinary military commission, established at Brannau for the purpose of trying sundry persons charged with serious offences.— The judgment of the said commission, which has been published and posted in all public places, declares that Joseph Schoderer, merchant at Donawert, John F. Palm, bookseller at Nuremberg, Makell, innkeeper at Neckars, Ulm, in Bavaria, Joseph F. Genish, first clerk in the book-store of Stay, at Augsburg, Kupfer, bookseller and printer at Vienna, and Enrich, bookseller at Linz, in Austria, were legally charged of being the authors, printers and vendors, of certain pamphlets published against his majesty the emperor of France, and against the French army, written with the intention of exciting the inhabitants of the South of Germany, to

an insurrection & assassination of the French troops, and seducing the latter to disloyalty to their lawful sovereign (Buonaparte.)

The said military commission has condemned them all to death, and pursuant to that sentence, Schoderer and Palm were shot in 24 hours after the other 4 were condemned for not appearing to answer the accusations, they are ordered to be arrested in any place which the French army may hereafter occupy, and to be executed under its sentence.

HANOVER, Sept. 7.  
Piquets are drawn from the several corps of cavalry, in order to watch the borders of the Weser, and the country between that river and the Ems, in order to prevent the descent of the Prussian infantry, which has become so general, that some companies have lost a third, and others a half of their men. It is asserted that general Ruel, will not retain the command of the army.— Count Schulleimbourg is universally regretted. The mandates of the royal treasury, have experienced a considerable depreciation, since the report of war has been in circulation.

AUGSBURG, Sept. 10.  
A French courier passed through our city yesterday charged with important dispatches for Prince Alexander Berthier minister of war.

Several ordinances of police, which will produce the most happy effects, have lately been published in our city; every branch of administration is ameliorated: all the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in the Bavarian provinces in Suabia are obliged to send immediately all the superfluous plate for which they have no immediate occasion, to be made use of for the wants of government. [This is surely a blessed effect of the measures of police.]

According to letters from Trieste of the 27th August a Prussian Courier passed through that City the day before from St. Petersburg, which he left after the arrival of D' Oubrill; his dispatches were directed for the Prussian commander in the Adriatic, his orders were to cross it, and he embarked accordingly for the place of his destination, on the 27th of August. The same letters add that the mouth of the Cattaro had been delivered by the Russians to the Austrians, and by the latter to the French, and that the stipulations of the treaty of Presburg, being now completed, that the Count Bellegarde will return with the troops under his command to Trieste, where they were daily expected, and further it is stated that the Russian troops which were in Albania, had re-embarked for the Seven Islands.

VIENNA, August 27.  
Five hundred artillery men are constantly employed in making cartridges.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 4.  
Every week couriers pass through this city with letters, which the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia write reciprocally.

LAURENS, Sept. 3.  
His majesty the King of Sweden, has taken possession of this country, in the name of the King of England; the Prussian arms and eagles taken away; and every thing re-established on the former footing.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, August 27.  
The name of M. D' Oubrill is no longer found in the list of the Members of the Foreign Department.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, August 30.  
We are assured that the Confederation of the Rhine has received orders from its supreme head, to put in motion its contingent troops without delay.

A German Gazette announces that His Prussian Majesty is on the point of concluding a Confederation for the North of Germany.

ALTONA, Sept. 6.  
On the 21st Aug. an alliance was concluded between Prussia and Hesse.

Great preparations are making in Russia. That empire has 40,000 men on the frontiers of Moldavia, 40,000 on those of Gallacia, and 150,000 on those of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.  
His Majesty will very soon (it is said next Tuesday) repair to the army; the Cabinet Minister, Count Haugwitz, will, it is said, accompany his Majesty. It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will follow the King to the head quarters.

The Princes Henry and William, set out yesterday for the army; each of them will command a brigade.

NAPLES, August 4.  
The English have now entirely disappeared in Calabria. They are still at Capri, and their ships are cruising in our Gulf.

It is said that Marshal Massena will join the corps of Generals Verdier and Regnier, and give battle with all his forces. The Castle of Reggio, on the Coast of Calabria, has been taken by the English.

We extract the following statement from the Aurora, to elucidate the exact position of the French armies, and the probable plan of