

**IMPERIAL DECREE.**

At the Palace of Schonbrunn Nov. 15.  
**NAPOLEON**, emperor of the French and king of Italy.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:  
**TITLE 1.** Of the government and administration of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be a governor general and intendant general over the province of Austria.

Art. 2. There shall be a commandant and intendant for each circle, which will make five commandants and intendants for Upper Austria, and four for Lower Austria.

**TITLE 2.** of the governor and intendant general.

Art. 3. The governor general and intendant general shall reside at Vienna.

Art. 4. The governor general shall be charged with whatever relates to the police.

Art. 5. The intendant general shall be charged with whatever relates to the administration. The commissaries of war and inspectors employed in the finances and for the army shall be under his orders.

Art. 6. The gens d'armes, the troops of the country who serve in their places, the regencies, the captains of circles and the burgomasters, shall be under the orders of the governor and intendant general.

Art. 7. The first care of the governor and intendant general shall be to arrest stragglers and put an end to irregularities in the army.

Art. 8. The governor and intendant general shall co-operate with us.

Art. 9. The general of division, Clarke, is appointed governor general of Austria.

Art. 10. The councillor of State Daru, is nominated intendant general.

**TITLE 3.**

Of the commandants and Intendants of circles.

Art. 11. The commandant and intendant of each circle, shall reside in the chief place of the circle.

Art. 12. The commandants of circles shall correspond with the governor general and shall be under his orders. They shall also correspond with the etat major-general.

Art. 13. The intendants of circles shall correspond with the intendant general and shall be under his orders.

**TITLE 4.** Art. 14. The major-general shall to-morrow present to us, the commandants of all the circles. He shall at the same time present to us the intendants who shall be chosen from amongst the inspectors or sub-inspectors of reviews.

Art. 15. As soon as Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola shall be taken possession of, there shall be given them commandants and intendants of circles, who shall correspond with the governor and intendant general of Austria.

(Signed) **NAPOLEON.**

By the emperor,  
 The Secretary of State,  
 (Signed)

**B. H. MARET.**

**TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.**

Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.

Prince Murat and the corps of Marshal Lobkowitz, yesterday overtook the Russian army at Hofsbrunn.

A skirmish of cavalry took place, but the enemy immediately abandoned the field, leaving 100 baggage wagons in our hands.

The enemy had effected a junction, and the dispositions for an attack were made, when an Austrian flag of truce advanced and requested permission for the troops of the Emperor of Germany to separate themselves from the Russians. Their request was acceded to.

Shortly after, the Baron Wintzingerode, Aid-de-camp General to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, presented himself at the advanced post, and offered to capitulate for the Russian army.

Prince Murat intended to consent to it, but the Emperor of France did not approve of the capitulation. The Emperor did not give his consent to it, because this capitulation is a kind of treaty, for the fulfilment of which, Mr. Wintzingerode did not shew his powers from the Emperor of Russia. In the mean time, his Majesty, on ordering his army to march, declared that if the Emperor Alexander who was in the neighborhood, should agree to a capitulation, he was ready to ratify it.

General Vialannes, commanding the cavalry of Marshal Davoust, had entered Presburg, Gen. Count de Palssi, has written a letter, to which Marshal Davoust has returned an answer. The two letters are subjoined.

A body of 3000 Austrians have entrenched themselves in the position of Waldmunchen, on the borders of Bohemia. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers at the head of three battalions of dismounted dragoons, marched against that corps, which precipitately abandoned their post.

Marshal Ney has been appointed to take possession of the Tyrol. He acquitted himself with his usual intrepidity and sagacity. He returned the forts of Scharnitz and Neustark, and soon made himself master of them. In this office he took 1800 men, a stand of colors, and 16 field pieces.

On the 6th at 5 P. M. he made his entry into Inspruck. He there found an arsenal filled with artillery, 16,000 muskets and an immense quantity of powder. The same day he entered Halle, where he also took possession of a large and very valuable magazine, of which he has not given an inventory. The Archduke John, who commanded in the Tyrol, escaped by the way of Luchsthal. He ordered a Colonel to deliver the magazines into the hands of the French, and to recommend to their generosity 1200 sick who were at Inspruck.

To all these glorious deeds, has been added a scene which has touched the hearts of all the soldiers. During the last war, the 76th regiment of the line, lost two standards in the Grisons. This loss has been for a long time lamented by that corps. These brave men knew that Europe had not forgotten their misfortune, though it could not accuse them of cowardice. The Standards, the subject of such noble regret, have been found in the arsenal of Inspruck. One of the officers recognized them, and they were immediately surrounded by the soldiers. When Marshal Ney restored them with the usual ceremonies, tears tickled down the cheeks of the veteran soldiers. The young conscripts were overjoyed at having assisted in re-taking those standards, which were wrested from their brethren in arms by the vicissitudes of war. The Emperor has given orders to have this affecting scene commemorated by an emblematic engraving. The French soldiery entertain for their colors an attachment bordering on veneration. They regard them with the same affection as a present from the hands of a mistress.

General Klein has made an incursion into Bohemia with his division of dragoons. He every where observed the Russians to be held in detestation. The depredations which they commit, cause the loudest lamentations. The irruption of those barbarians who have been invited by the very government itself, has almost erased from the hearts of the Austrians all affection for their prince. "We and the French (say the Germans) are the children of the Romans; but the Russians are descendants of the Tartars. We had a thousand times rather have the arms of France against us, than such allies as the Russians with us." At Vienna the very name of a Russian inspires them with horror. These hordes of savages are not content with pillaging for their subsistence, but they carry off or destroy every thing. The poor peasant, who possesses nothing in his cottage but his rags, is even robbed of them. The rich man, who occupies a palace, has no hope of appeasing them with his riches; they plunder him, and leave him bare under his naked roof.

This, without doubt, is the last time that Europe will invite to her protection such dreadful allies. But should they be capable of doing so again, they will have to pay them for rifling even their own dominions. For a century to come, it will be impossible for an Austrian Prince to introduce a Russian army into his territory. It is not to be supposed that there are not in these armies a number of well educated officers, whose manners are mild, and whose understandings are enlightened. In speaking of the army, we always allude to the habits of the soldiery.

**CAPITULATION**

Proposed by the Russian Army.

It has been agreed between the General of Division, Belliard, chief of the staff, provided it shall receive the sanction of his Serene Highness, Prince Murat, Grand Admiral, Marshal of the Empire, and Lieutenant of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy—and M. the Baron de Wintzingerode, Major General of the Armies, Aid-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, provided it shall be confirmed by his Majesty, v. z.

There shall, from the signature of the present conditions, be an armistice between the corps of the army under the orders of his Highness Prince Murat, and the Russian army commanded by the General in Chief, Count de Kutusow.

The Russian army shall quit Germany, and immediately commence its march by the same route it took in entering it. In which case Prince Murat consents to suspend his march into Moravia.

The present conditions not to have effect until after having received the ratification of the Emperor Napoleon. In the mean time the Russian army and the corps of Prince Murat, shall remain in the positions which they at present occupy.

In the event of their non-concurrence by the Emperor, four hours notice shall be given previous to the breaking of the armistice.

Done at Hofsbrunn, the 15th Nov.

Signed **AUG. BELLIARD,**  
 Gen. of Division, Chief of the Staff.  
**WINTZINGERODE,**  
 Aid-de-camp General.

**NORFOLK, February 20.**

A gentleman of veracity in this place, informed us yesterday, that he received a letter from a member of congress, stating, "that dispatches had been received from our minister at the court of London, representing that the British government was much more friendly than heretofore."

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Lisbon, to a merchant in this place, dated the 21st of December, contains the following:

"We have no farther news here than the continued triumph of the French arms in Germany—after entering Vienna they still pursued the enemy, and the Emperors of Russia and Germany have retired as far as Cracow, in Poland, in consequence of a great battle lost by the allies at Ast, near Brun, in Moravia."

[The above appears to correspond with Mr. Adams's accounts under the Baltimore head, and to be considered, a direct and conclusive answer to that from the London Courier.]

To shew the number of troops France is able to raise on any emergency, the following extract of a letter from Marseilles is given, dated Nov. 29, 1805.

"The town of Marseilles is to furnish for

its quota, if necessary, 10,000 troops, and as yet thirty-seven conscripts only have been demanded by Buonaparte for this year of the war—by his regulation of the 8th of Oct."

**CHARLESTON, Feb. 21, 1806.**

Captain HUDSON, from the City of St. Domingo, informs us that two French ships of the line and two frigates, had arrived at that port and landed 700 troops; and that they remained there when he sailed. In coming out of the harbour, Captain H. saw 10 ships of war to windward, but could not determine of what nation. These ships were most probably the British squadron which touched at St. Thomas on the 3d inst.

February 24.

Captain ERLERS, arrived on Saturday, sailed from Lisbon on the 14th January; but bring no news of importance.

A few days before Captain ERLERS sailed, a fleet of 36 sail of English merchantmen from Oporto, under convoy of three men of war, left Lisbon for England. Eighteen sail of Swedes left St. Ubes the same day, in order to take protection of the convoy—but the next day, all the Swedes returned into port, having seen several sail of armed vessels, which they supposed were French. It was reported at Lisbon, that the English merchantmen were all taken—This again was contradicted; but it was added, that another fleet from the Mediterranean had certainly been captured.

**WILMINGTON,**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1806.**

The following is from the Baltimore Telegraph of the 15th ult.

By the late arrivals both to the northward and southward, as well as at this port, our European advices are brought down to the 31st day of December. The latest we are now in possession of is the verbal information communicated by Captain Adams, who arrived here last Saturday, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 1st of January. He persists in the correctness of his detail, which in substance is, that on the last of December, he saw at the Swedish consul's office, official bulletins of a continued action between the French and Russians, that lasted with small intermission for eight days, and terminated in the total dismemberment and destruction of the Russian army. He says that the accounts stated positively that 40,000 laid down their arms, after stipulating for an uninterrupted return to their own country; and that 20,000 attempting to force their way through the French army were cut to pieces. Now let us contrast this account with our advices from other parts of the continent of Europe. Those from England are to the 19th of December, and give accounts of battles fought with various success, from the 2d to the 5th of December. In general the tide of Victory in these details belong to the Russians—this we are far from denying, all we mean to infer is, that as far as they go they confirm the accounts by Captain Adams. It is, however, a rather curious circumstance, that the British Government should have remained silent if the success of their allies was so triumphant, as set forth in the London morning prints. Formerly we were favoured with an Extraordinary Gazette, if but a single post or trifling advantage were gained over the French;—but now, although their loss in a single engagement is stated at 27,000 men, we have neither an extraordinary, nor not even an ordinary Gazette. However, by way of London, the accounts positively state, "four days of those battles mentioned by Adams," and so far confirms them, although the termination could not be known at the date above mentioned. Let us now trace our view to the detail given by Captain Decast, who arrived from Rotterdam, at Charleston the 8th of February; his advices bring our continental news to the 20th of December, and positively state, that at that time in Holland, advices from the contending armies in Moravia, state, severe battles of many days continuance, which finally terminated in the arms of France being signally victorious. Now if those various accounts are contrasted with each other, one cannot avoid believing that Captain Adams's account is correct—indeed a few days, will, in all probability, clear up the doubts that remain on every person's mind, as they may be variously affected. In the mean time, this little statement of facts, may serve to bring the substance of all our late advices into one general view.

The Secret Bill for purchasing the Floridas passed the Senate on Friday last and was carried by the secret committee to the President on Monday. Washington Federalist.

SIMON TREUS, Esq. is appointed Collector for the Port of Charleston.

**PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.**

	Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs.	9	—	10	—
Cotton per lb.	19	20	—	—
Coffee per lb.	36	—	36	—
Corn per bushel	60	—	65	—
Meal do.	67	—	70	—
Flour per barrel, new	7	—	—	—
Ditto per half barrel, new	4	—	—	—
Lumber per M.	13	—	—	—
W. o. bhd. staves,	25	—	28	—
R. o. do. do. do.	12	—	13	—
W. o. bl. do. rough	12	—	13	—
Shingles per 1000,	1	75	—	2
Sugar per cwt.	10	—	12	—
Molasses per gallon	37	—	42	—
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d p.	73	—	80	—
Jamaica do. 4th p.	1	—	—	—
N. E. do.	60	—	62	—
Tar per barrel,	1	40	—	—
Turpentine,	1	75	—	—
Tobacco per cwt.	4	—	58	—

The resolution instructing the President to negotiate with Great-Britain, was agreed to in the Senate of the United States on the 14th ult. 23 votes to 7.

**PORT OF WILMINGTON.**

ENTERED

Feb. 25, Ship Minerva, Leng, Liverpool with salt and coal, to Giles & Bergwin.  
 Sch'r Mercury, Kelly, St. Thomas with coffee, cocoa, fruit & wood, to the master.  
 26th, Sch'r Polly, Sellow, Provincetown Sloop Bowdoin-Wheeler, St. Croix with sugar, coffee & rum, to master.  
 28th, Sch'r Betsey, Foster, Barbadoes Sch'r Ann, Woods, Halifax, Nova Scotia March 1, Sloop Carolina, Hall, Charleston  
 3d, Sch'r John Adams, Lewis, St. Thomas with sugar, & coffee to T. N. Gautier and Company.

CLEARED,

Feb. 25, Sch'r Rambler, Crowell, Salem Sch'r Harmony Tobey, Philadelphia Brig Friendship, Taggart, New-York Brig Nancy, Moody, Dominico 26th, Sch'r Venus, Oliver, New-York Sch'r Harmon, Farnham, Boston Brig Speculator, Little, Bristol 27th, Ship Belvidere, Hathaway, Dublin Sch'r Kennebeck, Johnston, Tobago March 1, Brig Juno, Purkins, Tobago Brig Betsey, White, St. Croix Sch'r Doris, Hallet, Trinidad 3d, Brig Margaret, M'Clintock, St. Vincent's Ship Royal Charlotte, Brown, Plymouth, Eng. and a market.

Captain Leng from Liverpool spoke in lat. 22, long. 76, the Benjamin, Hall, of Savannah, from Charleston, out 2 days—all well. Lat. 31 30, long. 73, spoke the Rattlesnake, Charles Bisant, from Edenton, out 3 days.

Captain Foster of the Sch'r Betsey, spoke in lat. 20, long. 65, the ship George, Greeno, of Portsmouth, from Demarara bound to Portsmouth.

**Selling under first cost.**

THE subscriber intending to leave town in a few weeks, informs the public that he is now selling the remainder of his extensive assortment of Dry Goods, &c. under first cost, for cash, at the store of Mr. Dickson in Front-street.

**GEORGE M'FRIDE.**

Wilmington, March 1.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. Jacob Harman's at the corner of Front and Dock-streets, where he has for sale Gold Watch Seal- and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Fit get Rings, Fancy Combs, Pocket Books, black lead Pencils, Segar Boxes, Razors and Razor Cases, Gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

**Nathaniel Dana, jun'r.**

N. B. Watches cleaned and repaired as usual.  
 Wilmington, Feb. 26.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to make payment on or before the first day of April next. Those to whom he is indebted will receive payment on presentation of their accounts properly authenticated.

**G. W. Noble.**

Wilmington, March 4.

**Spring-Hill Academy—Lenoir County.**

THE public are informed that the Academy is now open—where Youth will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar at twelve dollars per year. Also, the Latin and Greek Languages and Geography, at sixteen dollars per year.

The subscriber will engage to board those who wish it, at forty-eight dollars per year.

**6w Joseph Eliot.**

Taken up and committed to jail in this town, on the 3d instant, a Negro Man who calls himself Jack and says he belongs to the estate of Peter Mallet. He is Guinea born, very small and appears to be between 43 and 50 years old. His owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

**Moses M'Kethin.**

Wilmington, March 3.

**NOTICE.**

ON Tuesday the 15th day of April next, will be let out at public vendue to the lowest bidder, at the Court-House in Onslow County, the Building of a Bridge across New River, nearly opposite Onslow Court-House. The condition of payment and the plan of building will be fully made known on the day of bidding.

**LEMUEL DOTY,**  
**RICHARD WARD,**  
**WM. MONTFORT,**  
 Commissioners.  
 Onslow, Feb. 31, 1806. 7w.

**FOR SALE.**

60,000 rounded Cypress Shingles, drawn and jointed.  
 6 to 800 Bermuda Stone,  
 500 feet Black Walnut,  
 Apply to **JOHN MACLELLAN.**  
 Wilmington, Feb. 25th, 1806.