

Her colonies will doubtless be accepted at their full value in exchange for the conquered provinces. England must purchase peace, as she has purchased war.

**EELANGEN, Dec. 10.**

The Gazette of this town states, to-day, that the marriage between the Electoral Princess of Bavaria with Eugene Beauharnois, son-in-law of the emperor Napoleon, and Viceroy of Italy, will be celebrated immediately at Munich. That monarch will seize the opportunity of placing the crown of Italy on the head of his son-in-law, who will found the hereditary dynasty of the Beauharnois. The Tyrol, that ancient bulwark of the Austrian monarchy, will be for the greater part united to the Bavarian states, and the Southern Districts will be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, in such a manner, that the father and son-in-law will be near neighbours.

**BERLIN, Dec. 14.**

It is a general report, much credited by the public, that Austria will make a separate peace; and another report says, that in consequence of the armistice, Talleyrand, Count Stadion, and general Grolay, have entered into negotiations at Nicholasburg, and that the intercession of Prussia, and under her guarantee, a peace is to be expected. It is also reported that Buonaparte's campaigns should be attended with the desired success, several considerable parts of the possessions of Russia, Austria and Prussia, in Poland, are to be given to Murat, the brother-in-law to Buonaparte, to create him king of those united parts.

**SCHIEDAM, December 19.**

Some Swiss Journals say, that a corps of 4000 French troops have entered the county of Neuchâtel, belonging to the king of Prussia.

It is said, that the French army, under the command of prince Louis, is destined to the relief of Hameln.

From Milan they write, that the English and Russian troops, which had landed in the kingdom of Naples, have been re-embarked.

**PARIS, Dec. 16.**

The Emperor of Germany demanded an armistice for his troops, which was granted him—an armistice was demanded for the Russian troops who were at the battle of Austerlitz. Of 80,000 Russians, 40,000 exist no more; the rest, without artillery or baggage, and forlorned by the French army, could not escape without an armistice. His Majesty the Emperor had the generosity to grant it, upon condition that the Russians should evacuate, by easy marches, Germany and the two Gallias, and return home. The seeming negotiations by which it was hoped to surmount the violence of the Emperor of the French, will be succeeded by real negotiations, the result of which will be a secure and honorable peace.

(Monitor.)

**LONDON, January 13.**

The intelligence communicated in the Lisbon letter, inserted in our last, of fourteen French ships of war having been seen off the coast by a Swedish vessel, is rendered very probable by dispatches received on Saturday from the port admiral at Plymouth, which state a report, that another squadron had escaped from Brest, between the 13th and 20th ult. the destination of which was unknown.

Admiral sir John B. Warren sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, with seven sail of the line, two frigates and one sloop; he is expected to be followed by other vessels. His destination is not certainly known—probably he goes in quest of some of the straggling squadrons of the enemy.

We announced in one of our papers of the present week, that in consideration of the circumstances of the times, and what was expected of them in the ensuing parliament, the leaders of what is called the opposition, and some of the most distinguished men in the country, had formed themselves into a regular sitting, and had already met once upon the present situation of public affairs.

They have since had a second meeting, at the house of the Earl of A——, when a question of the first public interest, and involving in it the very union of the party, to the separation of which the country must look with alarm, was fully discussed and finally arranged.

This question was no less than the line of policy to be observed by the party in the ensuing parliament, being the great question of Peace or War.

We have obtained permission, and, we are confident, exclusively, to state as follows:—

Mr. Fox gave it as his opinion, that in the present solitary state of this country, severed by the late events from her actual allies, and by the same events rendered desperate in her hopes of supplying their place by others, with Russia retreating in a manner that a whole year would be lost before she could again come into the field, and with Austria so reduced that she could never again come into the field—that in this political solitude, this absence of all hope of alliance, nothing remained for this country but to conclude a peace. That the confederacy and former alliance, must now be considered as fully dissolved—that another must be formed by other negotiations and that to bring these negotiations to any conclusion must be a work of much time, and great uncertainty—that in the mean time the war, if it were on war

that we were resolved, must either be suspended or continued—if suspended, what was a suspended war, but another name for a peace—a peace of precaution, a peace of security? If the war were to be continued, it must be continued with allies. To this he could never consent, because, in the present circumstances of Europe, and as to any useful purpose, he was persuaded we were unequal to it. That the spirit of the country indeed was equal to it; but the spirit was one thing, and the physical strength of the body another. That spirit was but another name for passion, generous indeed, but, like every other passion, not exactly under the controul of reason; but, if the passion of courage, the passion of glory, led us to dispise dangers, reason, recalling us from the elevation, brought us lower towards the ground. That no one admired more than him the generous spirit of the country, but he had lived too long, and loved safety too well, to sacrifice it to a name. That he loved heroes in the field, but not in the cabinet. He concluded by expressing, as his opinion, that the situation of the country required peace.

Mr. Grey assented to all his arguments, if peace could do nothing, it had still the merit that it cost nothing. This, he thought, constituted the whole of the difference between peace and war: such a war at least as we could be expected to maintain. War could do nothing, but cost much—peace could do nothing, but then it costs nothing.

Mr. Windham did not approve of this mercantile calculation of the value of peace and war. An article of some value was totally omitted. National honor in his opinion at least, was no inconsiderable item. Was he called upon to make out a political bill, to balance the creditor and debtor side of peace and war, he should charge it at full value. That a fruitless peace was indeed better than a fruitless war; as a negative evil, an evil of privation, was better than a positive evil, an evil of actual suffering. That war was something, peace was nothing. That war was *prima facie* an evil, and an evil of great magnitude, and was only relatively a good. That he differed much as to the efficiency of the country to maintain a war without a continental ally. But that he would not rigidly adhere to this opinion, as there were many, very many of his friends—men by whose judgment he had been accustomed to frame his own; who now differed with him upon this point but that there was one point in which all his friends agreed; the necessity of a perfect union of one amongst another, an union which could only be preserved in its effective cohesion by a steady adherence to one mean connecting principle, and mutual sacrifices in points indifferent. That all he wished was, that whether peace or war, the honor of the country should be considered, as well as its safety; that the future should be taken into consideration as well as the present; that we should not sacrifice future safety to present ease; and that we should value our honor, as the most effectual means of our safety, above every petty apparent good. He did not indeed approve of such a war as the present. He preferred a vigorous peace to an inactive war. He concluded by giving as his opinion:

Better a peace like a war, than a war like a peace.

Lord Grenville was not present, but a gentleman, who was authorised to speak for him, declared for

A safe and honorable peace—a peace rendered safe by guarantees, and honorable by supporting an aspect, and a reality which should teach the enemy that we feared not war.

Mr. Fox.—Then, thanks to the fortune of the country, thanks to the patriotism which the common sense of our danger has kindled, there is a perfect unanimity and this be our mutual pledge.

A safe and honorable peace. A peace rendered safe by guarantees, and honorable by presenting an aspect of strength.

A peace like a war.—Instead of a war like a peace. Such was this celebrated meeting.—We pledge ourselves fully to the assistance, if not to the exact words—we say no more. In the course of the next week we shall enter more fully on this subject.

**CHANGE OF MINISTRY.**

The change of Ministry is now confidently talked of, and the following list was handed about:—

- Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Mr. Fox, Secretary for foreign Department.
- Lord Grenville, for Home ditto.
- Mr. Windham, Secretary for Colonies.
- Mr. Grey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Lord Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Lord Moira, First Lord of the Treasury.
- General Fitzpatrick, Secretary at War.
- Mr. T. Granville, Secretary for Ireland.
- Mr. Sheridan and Lord Henry Petty, Paymasters.
- Mr. Friskine, Lord Chancellor.
- Mr. Grattan, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.
- Mr. Francis, India Board.
- Lord Chatham, the Ordnance.
- Lord Sidmouth, President of the Council.

These are the principal appointments, with that of Mr. Tierney, who is to fill his old situation of Treasurer of the Navy. Such are the reports of the day, and, as to talent and integrity, we ask the nation to pronounce, if such another list of men could be made out, of men so likely to save the nation from the danger with which it is now threatened?

**January 15.**

The reported action between the archduke Charles and marshal Ney, does not seem to meet with much credit upon reflection. If the archduke had passed into Croatia, as has been heretofore generally stated, he could not have had a battle with Marmont or Ney at Furstenfeld, which is at a vast distance. At Nuremberg, the common conversation speaks freely of Buonaparte's determination to re-establish the kingdom of Poland.

**PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 13.**

Yesterday morning the wind coming to the N. E. Sir John Warren's squadron got under weigh, and towards the evening they were out of sight, consisting of seven sail of the line, two frigates, and a sloop, viz. Foudroyant, 80 guns, London, 98, Hero, Repulse, Ramilles, Namur, and Courageux, of 74; Reftance, and Amphion frigates; and Saracen sloop. It is generally understood, that Sir John's orders are to proceed to the West Indies, in quest of the British squadron. The Illustrious, Canada, and Montague, of 74 guns each, which were of his squadron, are ordered upon other services; the Illustrious has sailed to join Sir Richard Strachan's squadron; the Canada, to the West Indies; and the Montague, to a certain distance with the out-ward-bound convoys.

The West-India and Mediterranean convoys began to move early this morning, but before they could get down to St. Helen's the wind shifted to the S. W. Some of them are at St. Helen's and some at the Mother Bank. The following ships, which have the convoys under their charge, have anchored at St. Helen, viz. Canada, Audacious, Mediator, Squirrel, Rose, Scorpion, Camel, Prevoyante, Apollo, William, and Abundance. Arrived the San Jofe of 112 guns Vice-Admiral Cochrane, Capt. Ricketts; and the Captain, 74 guns, Captain Stephens, from the Channel fleet. The Captain had been lost, but for the favorable state of the wind; the mast came into dock.

**NOTICE.**

I forewarn all persons from hunting with I Dog or Gun, cutting any Timber or otherwise trespassing on Spring Field Plantation, and all the Lands from thence to the Big Bridge, belonging to Mr. William Campbell, under penalty of prosecution as far as the Law will admit.

JOHN M'FARLAN.

New-Hanover County, March 24—27

**A CARD.**

DR. SCOTT has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that during his absence from town, he was fortunate in procuring Vaccine Virus, which has succeeded in the subjects he has inoculated since his return. At a time like the present, when that most dreadful scourge of the human race (the small pox) is so prevalent both in our own, and neighbouring states, he conceives it a duty he owes to the public, to inform them, that he will always have a supply of Matter, at his medicinal store, in Mr. John Martin's house, Front-Street, Wilmington, March 25, 1806.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber about three weeks ago, a negro man named Jack, yellow complexioned, about five feet ten inches high, has a large scar between his eyes, which appears to have been occasioned by the kick of a horse, and is about twenty seven years of age—He is well known in O-flow County, in some part of which I suppose he is now lurking, having heard of his being in the neighbourhood of Swainsborough. I will give the above Reward for taking up and confining in jail the aforesaid Negro, and in addition thereto will pay all reasonable expences for having him delivered to me on Toppat Sound, thirteen miles from Wilmington.

Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forewarned from carrying away, emphyng, concealing or harboring him under the severest penalties of the Law.

EDWARD ST. GEORGE.

March 25, 1806—1f

**INSURANCE.**

Against Loss or Damage by Fire. JOHN MAYNARD DAVIS, Agent for the Phoenix Company of London, continues to make Insurance on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Ships and Cargoes in port against loss or damage by Fire, at his Office, No. 35, East-Bay, Charleston, South Carolina. For particulars enquire of John London, Esq. Wilmington.

Jno. M. DAVIS, Agent, &c. Charleston, 15th March, 1806.

N. B. Letters to the Agent [post paid] duly answered, and on receipt of Premium policies will be executed and forwarded as directed, without delay.

**WILMINGTON,**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1806.  
Charleston, March 15.  
**NAVAL VICTORY.**

We are indebted to the politeness of his Britannic Majesty's Consul, Benjamin Moodie, Esq. for the following letter from Admiral Cochrane, containing an account of the action between the British and French fleets, off the City of St. Domingo, on the 6th February last.

The letter was put on board the brig *Jane*, capt. Hunt, arrived yesterday morning from Cork, who fell in with the *Northumberland*, on the 17th ultimo, in lat. 24 54, long. 63—Admiral Cochrane intended to make for Halifax to repair, having his main mast shot away about ten feet above deck, and his mizen-mast considerably injured.

An officer of the *Northumberland* informed capt. Hunt, that this ship sustained the greatest injury in the action, having had along side the French Admiral of 150 guns.—The *Northumberland* is a 74.

**COPY.**

*Northumberland*, off St. Domingo, 10 February, 1806.

Sir—I have much satisfaction in communicating to you, that the enemy's squadron, lately arrived from France, named in the margin, which Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth went in pursuit of, from St. Christopher's on the 1st, have been taken or destroyed.

They were discovered at anchor off the town of St. Domingo, on the morning of the 6th. As the British squadron advanced, they got under weigh, and attempted to escape by running down along the shore, to the S. S. W. but were frustrated by the prompt measures adopted by the vice-admiral.

A little after 10 in the forenoon, they were headed by the advanced part of the British squadron, and brought to close quarters. The *Superbe*, capt. Sir John Duckworth's flag, leading, followed by the *Northumberland*, *Spencer* and *Agamemnon*. The leading consisting of the *Compos*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Lewis, the *Donegal* and *Atlas* coming up to leeward.

The action began by the *Superbe* firing on the *Alexander*, the leading ship of the enemy's line; the *Northumberland*, taking up the Imperial, the second ship, when the action soon after became general.

The *Alexander*, being disabled, dropt a stern, and about 11 o'clock, struck her colors, having lost all her masts. The rear ships of the enemy closed to support their admiral in the Imperial; and about a quarter past eleven one of them, the *Jupiter*, struck to the *Donegal*. The *Brave* also submitted soon after.

The Imperial used every means to escape, but finding that impossible, she ran on shore near Point Palangue, about 10 leagues S. W. of St. Domingo, and was followed by the *Diomedé*, where they stranded, and were afterwards set on fire by the frigates of the squadron. The enemy all landed from the Imperial, but the captain of the *Diomedé* was brought off with above 100 of her crew, the rest had got on shore.

The loss of the enemy has been very severe.—By a flag of Truce which came off to request permission to send supplies to their wounded, I was informed, that the Imperial had about 700 killed and wounded.—The *Diomedé* a great many—the three ships captured have also suffered severely, making the total loss of their squadron to be 1,800 or 2,000 men.

I am happy to say that the loss of the British squadron has been, comparatively, small, not bearing any proportion with that of the enemy—the total killed and wounded not exceeding 200 or 220, of which this ship had one hundred.

I enclose a copy of the thanks sent to the ships of the squadron, by Sir John Duckworth, previous to his departure for Jamaica, where he went to rest; the prizes having preceded him the day before.

The frigates and corvettes effected their escape during the action, but I hope they will yet be met with by a squadron I have sent in pursuit.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. COCHRANE.

* Imperial,	150 guns,	burnt.
Alexander,	85	captured.
Brave,	84	captured.
Diomedé,	74	destroyed.
Jupiter,	74	captured.
Fraternité,	40	escaped.
Comet,	40	escaped.
A Corvette,	20	escaped.

**COPY.**

*Superbe*, off St. Domingo, 7th Feb. 1806.

As it is impossible for language to convey an adequate sense of my feelings to the Honorable Rear Admiral Cochrane, for the noble support rendered me by the *Northumberland*, or to Rear Admiral Lewis, and the captains of the squadron under my command, for the bravery and judgment displayed in the service of their King and country, by effecting a complete victory in as short a period as our naval annals can produce; I therefore, can only, with a heart impressed by the highest sense of admiration and approbation, beg to offer to the Honorable Rear Admiral Cochrane, Rear Admiral