

Late European Intelligence,

LONDON, Feb. 20. City Address.

Yesterday, the right honorable the lord mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs and common-council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's (being introduced by the lord in writing) with the following address, which was read by John Sylvester, Esq. the recorder:

"To the King's most excellent Majesty. The humble, loyal and dutiful address of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled:

"Most Gracious Sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your majesty's sacred person and family.

"We beg to assure your majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment, the late disastrous events, which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner, to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian power, we cannot refrain from offering to your majesty, our sincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an administration, combining men of the highest consideration and talents, affording amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect, that by such an union of wisdom and energy in your majesty's council, a system of vigor, vigilance and economy will be adopted, which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national security, and prove most conducive to the honor and dignity of your majesty's crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people.

"Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your majesty's present government we have perfect confidence, that under your majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal and united people will be called into action, so that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, this country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the nations of Europe.

"Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards relieving any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your majesty's enemies, and for enabling your majesty to restore to your people the blessings of peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honor, dignity, and safety of these realms.

"Signed, by order of the court, HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address, I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family; and you may rest assured that I can have no other object in view, in the measures adopted for the administration of my government, than to maintain the honor and dignity of my Crown.

London, February 14.

As soon as Mr. Fox was re-elected yesterday, for Westminister, he got into the chair, prepared for him, which was crimson damask richly gilt; and covered with laurels. He was chaired round Covent garden, amidst the loud acclamations of the populace. When he quitted the chair, he went into Hudson's Hotel, Covent garden; the instant he got out the chair, the populace tore the laurels off, and carried it in triumph.

In the afternoon, the friends of Mr. Fox dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr. Fox in the chair. Mr. Sheridan sat on his right hand, and Lord R. Spencer on his left. The dinner was served up about six o'clock. After dinner, the first toast proposed by Mr. Fox, was—

"The King, with three times three."

"The Electors of the City of Westminster."

After which, Mr. Sheridan rose and said, "I would not detain the company by one word of praise; from drinking a health which he was sure was dear to them; that was the health of Mr. Fox—Rapturous applause."

"The prince of Wales" was next given by Mr. Fox, and received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Fox then gave Earl St. Vincent, and success to his command.

"The Duke of Bedford, and success to the government of Ireland."

Mr. Fox, after observing that he had not intended to propose the health of any member of the Administration of which he had the honor to form a part, said, that he meant notwithstanding, to make one exception, and that was,

"The Lord High Chancellor of England, and the Justices of the Peace."

Mr. Fox then observed, that as he not only laboured under some degree of indisposition, as must have been observed on the hustings that day, but also had some business to transact, he would beg leave to retire, after giving a toast which he had long been in the habit of proposing—

"The cause of Liberty all over the world."

After Mr. Fox had retired, Mr. Alderman Combe was unanimously called to the chair. He observed that, although his right Honorable Friend, and those who acted with him, could of themselves have formed a complete Administration, yet, in the present critical circumstances of the country, they have judged it advisable to unite with men of talents and consequence in the state. He wished them a long and perfect unanimity; and concluded by drinking the health of

Lord Grenville, which was received with the most cordial and unanimous applause.

Mr. Byng, Sir Francis Burdett, and the independent freeholders of Middlesex, were next given by Mr. Alderman Combe.

Mr. Alderman Combe, on his health being drunk, addressed the company in a few words, in which he said, that he had always been attached to Mr. Fox, and to his principles, he had frequently declared it at public meetings, as well as maintaining it in private life, and he had no difficulty in confessing that that attachment was, in his opinion, his chief recommendation to the notice of the public. He proposed the health of

Sir Wm. Milner, and the independent electors of the city of York.

The Honorable Baronet returned thanks to the company; and observed, that his sentiments had always been the same as those of Mr. Fox, his new Right Hon. friend he might call him, as, with the exception of a short interval, he had been always able to call him; and now that his Right Honorable friend was come into Office, he hoped we should all recover those privileges of which we had, in some measure, been deprived of late years; for these reasons he could not help congratulating the country on the appointment of Mr. Fox to the high office which he now fills, the duties of which he will no doubt, discharge with honor to himself, and benefit to the world.—The toasts were—

"Mr. Whitbread, with three times three."

"Mr. Sheridan, with three times three."

A SONG FROM MR. DIGNUM:—

"Whilst happy in my native land,

"I boast my Country's Charter."

Then followed the healths of—

Lord Lauderdale, "the Friends of Freedom in Scotland," and "The Duke of Norfolk."

Mr. Dignum sang the Popular Songs, of Buras:

"Scots, Wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

And several other appropriate Songs, and the evening concluded with the utmost conviviality.

From the London Morning Chronicle of February 10.

DILAPIDATED RESOURCES AND HOPES.

The Courier of Thursday last, with its usual candor and truth, remarks that the new ministry "are beginning to prepare the public not to be surprised if they find them unable to govern the country better than that excellent statesman who is now no more."—They are labouring to impress a belief that they have succeeded to "dilapidated resources and hopes," &c.

We should not have thought it necessary, to take any notice of this, more than of the eternal columns of rapid common-place and dull malignity which fill the Courier night after night, were it not that it may be fit to remind the country of the situation, in which the new ministry succeed to the direction of affairs.

We have said (and with that article the new ministry have no more to do than with the scurrilities of the Courier,) that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes." And will the truth of the assertion be questioned by any man who has witnessed the event of the last four months? Do we say that the resources of the country are extinguished, or its hopes annihilated? Do we say that the victory of Trafalgar affords no consolation or that its splendor is not bright amidst the surrounding gloom? Certainly not. We neither despair of the country's resources, nor of its courage; but that man must be blind indeed who does not see that the resources of Great-Britain, and its hopes, too, are dilapidated by an ill-conducted, ill-supported continental war, by the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburg.

Only a few days ago, the patriotic Mr. George Rose, who in a long official life, has made more money in the public service than the Duke of Newcastle spent in it, in a speech which for true pathos and delicacy, surpassed far all that history or poetry records of the speech of Antony over the dead corpse of Caesar, pronounced a funeral oration over the late Mr. Pitt, in which he depicts that "excellent statesman" as sinking the victim of a nation's ills, and exclaiming in his last moments, "O! the times! O! my country!" The heavy afflictions which have befallen Europe, and in Europe England, are represented to have broken his heart, and to have killed him as in a field of battle.

Whether this picture be too much coloured or not, we do not inquire. We did not throw blame on any one when we said that the new ministry succeeded to dilapidated resources and hopes. We meant to describe a state of things under which an "excellent statesman" sunk with sorrow to the grave.

We shall have a great reluctance to bring Mr. Pitt and his system into discussion upon personal grounds; but, for the sake of justice and of truth, we must not suffer the living to be robbed in order to deck the monuments of the dead.

We said that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes," because, after the late events on the continent, no man can reasonably entertain the same expectations of glory and ultimate success, in the war as if these events had not taken place.—This must be obvious, though the utmost praise were due to Mr. Pitt. His own friends agree that the success of his continental measures did not correspond with the wisdom of his plans. Be it so. But, surely, if we can transport ourselves back to last June and July, before the continental war began, before the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburg, it might have been said with a certain degree of truth, that we had resources entire, and hopes fresh and vigorous. It might then have been said, that in addition to the courage, the zeal and enterprise of Lord Nelson, and all our fleets, we had numerous and confident allies on the continent. We had, according to Lord Mulgrave and Castlereagh and Francis de Neuchateau, 500,000 men ready to take the field in the same cause with us. Surely, at least, that was a resource to look to in June last. A wise and able minister would have been entitled to calculate upon that as something to aid our own exertions and to oppose the force of the enemy. But where now are the 500,000 men? Where are those resources? Where are those hopes built upon them of deliverance to Europe; of new banners to its independence, and additional safeguards to our own? Is it false then to say, that now, after the battle of Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburg, the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes."

We see from the treaties laid before Parliament, that the object of the confederates among other things, was to

"Re-establish the King of Sardinia in Piedmont."

"The security of Naples, and the evacuation by the French of all Italy."

"The establishment of such an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations."

These were desirable, most desirable objects, and he who, in the prosecution of them, could contemplate the prospect of 500,000 armed men, and with ability to employ them well, must be acknowledged to have possessed great resources; and, perhaps, might have been indulged in considerable hopes. But when the attempt has been made, and has failed, is there nothing taken away of "resources of hope" from those who have the lot to succeed to the conduct of this arduous war?

The objects of the confederacy were laudable, and they were, to use a simple phrase out of one of the treaties, more desirable than any of attainment. But what man in his sober senses can now indulge even the dream of such terms being obtained by war or negotiation. What man would propose them to Buonaparte, so unsuitable are they now, not to reason and justice, but to the *ultima ratio regum*, that force, which has steamrolled, that fortune which has decided. Is it false, then, that the new ministry succeed to "dilapidated resources and hopes?"

Far be it from us, however, to say, that because in many respects we are deprived of all reasonable expectation of seeing bounds to the insolence and the ambition of Buonaparte on the Continent that we are therefore to consider ourselves either deprived of resources or of hopes. In relation to the Continent and the effectual reduction of the power of France; we assert that none but a visionary can expect such a result from the single exertions of this country. After what has lately befallen the Continent, as little can any reasonable man look to a new continental co-operation to which Buonaparte will be willing to make any concessions, either from fear or policy.

The new ministry, therefore, succeed to the helm of the state under disadvantages which cannot be denied. The war must now assume a different character from that which it possessed previous to the continental disasters. The public repose confidence in the new administration, but they are too just to indulge expectations or to make demands absolutely inconsistent with the state in which the affairs of Europe are now placed.

We entertain no fears, however, that the new ministry will find it necessary to caution the public not to be surprised if they do not govern the country better than the "excellent statesman," now no more. Had they negotiated the treaties with foreign powers, now before parliament, and conducted the confederacy, so miserably broken to pieces, we are confident that no one man among them, however, supported by conscious rectitude, would have arrogated the honor of a monument. There is not one among them who has not spirit to hold in supreme contempt the authors of such absurd and unseasonable adulation.

The citizens of London may raise what columns they please "to lift the head and lie" of Mr. Pitt's merits; but the pile of ruins which cover Europe inspires the beholder with different sentiments, and must tell another tale to future times.

Letters of a recent date from London, assert, that the British high court of admiralty has of late desisted from condemning American vessels engaged in the colonial trade.

For freight or Charter To any of the Northward States, or the West-Indies, (Northward preferred,) the Stanch and well found fast sailing Self

ALMIRA. NRY EDWARDS, Master, burthen 105 tons, and is ready to receive a cargo on board—for freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board, lying at H. Urquhart's wharf, end of Dock-Street. April 22d, 1806. 2w.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the estate of John Shuter, late of Wilmington, dec. request those who were indebted to the dec. to make payment. And those who have demands of his estate are required to present their claims to the subscriber within the time limited by act of assembly—otherwise they will be barred of recovery. SAMUEL SHUTER, Adm'r. Wilmington, April 14, 1806.

Bank of Cape-Fear. THE Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, are hereby notified, that the FOURTH INSTALMENT OF STOCK is due and payable at the Bank on Saturday the third of May next.—On failure of payment, the Stock and the previous payments made thereon is forfeited agreeably to act of Incorporation. By order, JOHN HOGG, Cashier. Wilmington, April 1, 1806.

THE subscriber has on hand remaining from last Fall's Importation, which were laid in on the most advantageous terms at Liverpool, and which he is disposed to sell low. White lead in kegs of 14 & 28 lbs. Yellow Paint do. 14 & 28 Spanish Brown do. 14 & 28 Green Paint in Pots of 2 lb. Window Glass, 10 by 8 & 12 by 10 in boxes, Putty in bladders of 7 lb. each. Hook & eye Hinges 8 10 12 15 18 24 & 30 inches, Nails, fine drawn 4d, 10d, 12d, 20d & 30d. Flooring brads, Boxed axes, falling and club do. Carpenters Planes, well assorted, H & M. Hinges, raised joints and others AND ON HAND of other importations an assortment of Hard Ware, Paint, Oil, &c. &c. DAVID SMITH, Wilmington, March 11, 1806.

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. 36, East-By, Charleston, South Carolina. For particulars enquire of John Landon, Esq. Wilmington. JNO. M. DAVIS, Agent, &c. Charleston, 1st March, 1806. N B. Letters to the Agent [post paid] duly answered, and on receipt of Premiums policies will be executed and forwarded as directed, without delay.

FOR SALE. THE Plantation whereon Michael Sampson, Esq. formerly lived, on Morgan's Creek in New-Hat-over County, containing near two hundred acres.—There are on said Plantation about 36 acres of Swamp under bank and ditch and divided into two fields, quarters drained, now fit for the cultivation of Rice. The upland is well calculated for a stock quarter, having a good range for Hogs and Cattle. On the land are Pear Trees very valuable for the Wilmington market.—One, two and three years credit will be given. Application to be made to the Printer of this Gazette, or Samuel R. Jocelyn, Esq. Attorney at law. December 3, 1805.

FOR SALE. By the subscriber, in Princess-Street, Sugar by the hoghead & barrel, 2d proof Rum, 2d do. do. Molasses by the hoghead. Also, Tobacco—Pork—Flour—Butter—Lard. JOHN LORD, Who wants to Purchase. A likely young Negro Wench that understands cooking & washing, and a sober and honest. Also, A good smart Waiting Boy who is sober and honest, and accustomed to the care of horses. Wilmington, Feb. 24. 40rtf.