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SATURDAY, *MARCH* 22, 1806

NEW-YORK, March 19.

POSTSCRIPT.

VERY LATE & VERY IMPORTANT.

Our conjecture about an embargo, like the morning cloud, has vanished away.—Last evening arrived the ship Oliver Elsworth, captain Bennet, in 40 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the end of January. As migth be expected, the intelligence which they furnish is highly interesting. The situation of the European continent, proves to be substantially the same as has been stated in the French Journals---Bonaparte has actually overturned, and vanquished and subdued all opposition; and after defeating every foe, and prescribing the terms of their submission, has long ere now returned home in triumph to his capital. In England, the greatest statesman of the age has expired—PITT is no more! He died on the night of the 22d of January.

It is so long since we received intelligence direct from England, that many of our citizens began to entertain serious apprehensions of an embargo. The arrival at this port last night of the fast sailing and regular trading ship Oliver Ellsworth, captain Bennett, in 40 days from Liverpool, has dissipated these fears, and put us in possession of London papers to the evening of the 31st of January and Lloyd's Lists to the 28th, more than 40 days later than any previous advices from the European continent.

The British Imperial Parliament was opened on the 21st of December, and Mr. PITT, the celebrated premier, died on the day following. In consequence of his death, and the disastrous situation of affairs on the continent, a new administration was forming, to comprize men of the highest political talents, (including Mr. Fox and the most eminent of his party) and this measure was regarded as the sheet anchor on which depends the salvation of the country.

We are enabled, from these papers, to inform the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser that a Peace was concluded between France and Austria on the 26th of December, and on the succeeding day was ratified by the Emperor Napoleon. We shall give a copy of it in our next.

"The terms (says a London print) are but imperfectly known, but so far as they have transpired, Austria is cut down to the rank of a second rate power, and cannot expect to raise her head for many years in Europe. According to the 34th Bulletin of the Grand Army, Venice is to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy. This is the only point that rests upon official authority. Of the annexation of the Tyrol, and the Austrian possessions in Suabia, as well as part of the hereditary dominions, to the new kingdom of Bavaria, the Hamburgh mails which arrived on Friday last apprised us. We had also learned, through the same channel, that the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were to be advanced to the regal dignity, and to this batch of new kings, report now adds, the Elector of Baden. The Prussian provinces in Franconia, will probably contribute to the extension of the new kingdom in Suabia, preparing for the elector of Wirtemberg. The emperor of Germany, we are told, is to be indemnified in the East, that is with a wing of Turkey, for these mortifying and numerous spoliations; and Prussia is to have her equivalent in some other quarter, but where, particularly, is not hinted. The changes of territory that followed the Treaty of Lunerville, were mere trifles, compared with the transfers and revolution of property stipulated by the treaty of Presburgh. If we only judge by what is known of its contents, it amounts to the annihilation of the system of the German empire. It is not ascertained whether this treaty was preliminary or definitive. Vienna was to be evacuated in fourteen days, and all the Austrian states, except those which were to be ceded to Bavaria and the kingdom of Italy, in six weeks. The contribution ordered to be levied upon the Austrian Provinces, in possession of the French, is said, after the interview between Prince Charles and Bonaparte, to have been reduced, from one hundred millions, to thirty millions of livres, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling."

The Emperor Napoleon has officially communicated to the Senate of France, that a marriage was to take place on the 14th of Jan. between his son Prince Eugene, and Princess Augusta, daughter of the king of Bavaria—and gives this as a reason of his not returning to Paris as soon as he otherwise intended. Bonaparte's communication on this subject is dated Munich, Jan. 6.

Whether a peace between France and England may be the result of the continental one which has just been patched up, it would be difficult to divine from any thing we have seen in the papers. The mediation of Prussia is indeed mentioned in one of them, but in so vague a manner as to furnish no data on which to form an opinion. And our latest *Courier* speaks in such warm language relative to a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the prospect of peace between the rival powers is certainly very faint.

It is affirmed, that "the Armistice, the chief articles of which were arranged between the Emperor Francis and Bonaparte, was without the privity or consent of the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor Alexander retired, highly dissatisfied with the conduct and councils of the Prince he came to assist. The Archduke Charles, it is said, has openly expressed his disapprobation of that ignominous and unnecessary compromise."

The Emperor of Russia reached his capital on the 21st of December; his arrival was preceded by the publication of the following Bulletin:

Holitsch, Dec. 6.

"The exhausted powers of the court of Vienna, the misfortune it has sustained, together with a want of provisions, have compelled the Roman Emperor, notwithstanding the strong and vigorous support he has experienced from the Russian troops, to conclude a convention with France, to which a peace must soon succeed. His Imperial Majesty, having come to his assistance as an ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of those dangers which threatened his empire; and since his majesty the Emperor, under the present circumstances, has deemed the presence of the Russians no longer necessary in Austria, his majesty has been pleased to order them to leave Austria, and return to Russia. The relation of the hostile operations, to the period of their cessation, will be published in a short time."

"P. S. The Emperor Alexander took leave of his Imperial Majesty of Austria, at ten in the morning of the 6th, and immediately proceeded on his return to St. Petersburgh."

From this it is evident, that he was no party to the armistice, and that he never entered any convention of the nature of that mentioned in the 31st French Bulletin.

In consequence of a convention between the French and Prussian monarchs, entered into at the instance of the latter, the British troops in Hanover was placed out of danger. Augereau, by this convention, suspended his march towards this electorate, and the English force of course abandoned the idea of proceeding against the enemy. They would probably return home as soon as possible, having recieved orders to embark.

It is understood that Lord Castlereagh will be Mr. Pitt's substitute in debate in the House of Commons.

Cotton was so low as 13d. when the Oliver, Elsworth, sailed, and few or no purchasers even at that price.

The British Packet, Princess Mary, Pocock, sailed from Falmouth, Jan. 27, with the mail of that month.

A great mass of intelligence is before us. We can now notice only the leading articles. To-morrow we shall proceed with some degree of regularity, and continue our extracts, until the stock on hand shall be exhausted.

Captain Bennet is the bearer of Dispatches from Mr. Monroe, our Ambassador at the court of London, to the secretary of state.

LONDON, January 25.

It is with unfeigned concern we state, that the Right Hon. William Pitt breathed his last at half past four o'clock on Thursday morning, at his house at Putney. His loss, at this particular period, will be severely felt by the nation, and, we, believe, is sincerely lamented by all parties. His most determined political opponents, at all times, bore testimony to his distinguished talents, and unblemished integrity; and were no less willing to admit that the errors of his long administration were more to be ascribed to the unprecedented difficulties of the times he had to encounter and which he seemed determined to surmount, without having recourse to the necessary aid of cotemporary talent, than to his want of foresight in anticipating the magnitude of the undertaking, or readiness of comprehension in planning means to meet those difficulties; but the task of execution, which might have been rendered more easy by an union of energies, was too much for those of an individual, and he sunk under it, the paralised victim of too much confidence in his own strength.

"The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business.—His whole nervous system was so deranged that, for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest; and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit or retain any sustenance.

"Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

January 27.

We have received letters from Gibraltar which have brought us some interesting details.—Lord Collingwood, it appears, was in sight of a large French fleet on the 15th of last month. We may, therefore, soon expect important intelligence from his Lordship.

January 28.

On Monday last, Lord Grenville had an interview with his Majesty at two o'clock, which lasted for about half an hour. The result was, that Lord Grenville received his Majesty's commands to form a new administration, and to present a plan of a ministry, arranged by his Lordship and his political friends, to his Majesty's consideration.

Several lists have in consequence been handed about; but as we believe that no arrangement is yet agreed upon, except that Lord Grenville is to be First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Fox Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The HEIR APPARENT is naturally consulted through all the stages of arrangements at the express desire of the king.

The following is a List of the New Administration handed about, but not finally arranged.

Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Erskine, Lord Chancellor.
Mr. Windham, Secretary of State for the War Department.
Lord Moira, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Mr. Grey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Forces.
Lord Chatham, Master General of the Ordinance.
The Marquis of Buckingham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
General Fitzpatrick, Secretary at War.
Mr. Sheridan, Treasurer of the Navy.
Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Romilly, Attorney General.
Paymasters of the Forces, Lord Henry Petty and Mr. T. Grenville.

January 29.

The Emperor Napoleon had not reached Paris on the 16th instant. He remains at Munich to be present at the marriage of his son, Prince Eugene, with the Princess Augusta of Bavaria.

The treaty of Presburg consists of 24 articles. It was signed on the 26th of December, and ratified the next day.

January 30.

George Abecrombie Robinson, esq. Secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, arrived at the India House yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Sir George Barlow, dated October 23, announcing the deeply regretted death of the Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazeepoor, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. Upon this melancholy subject a Gazette extraordinary was published at Calcutta. These dispatches were brought home in the Medusa frigate, capt. Sir John Gore, which arrived at Weymouth from Bengal, in eighty four days.

Holkar we were informed, on the last arrival from India, was completely ruined—had fled in disguise—was wandering as a fugitive and a beggar. Now we are told his troops are again in motion!—and, as a matter of great consolation, that a peace has been concluded!—no, but that there was every prospect that this would be the case with Dowlut Row Scindia!!

The fact is, a new war has broken out in India. We are unwilling to state the rumours that have reached us, because they may be erroneous; but, at a crisis like the present, the country ought to know its situation without any disguise whatever, and we doubt not the remedy.

We understand that private letters from St. Petersburgh mention the death of M. de Woronzoff, the Minister of the Emperor.

January 31.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock, Consols for money, 61 1-1—for February 61 4 3 8. Price of Flour 60 to 65s.

None of the Hamburgh Mails have yet arrived, but the Hamburgh Correspondent to the 18th inst. have reached town. The French troops, conformably to the Treaty of Presburgh, are retiring from the Austrian territories; but their march instead of indicating their speedy return to France, seems to foretell farther projects for the aggrandisement of Napoleon, or at any rate for an increase of his influence. The French troops are spreading themselves in considerable divisions in the Upper Palatinate, and the territory of Hesse Darmstadt: and the whole of Ney's division is proceeding to the Venetian provinces, where Massena, with a formidable army, is already.

It is stated, under the usual convenient form of a rumour from the Banks of the Danube, that sixty thousand French, under the command of General Marmont were to join the Austrians, and take possession of Bosnia and Servia for the Emperor Francis. This is extremely probable. It was promised that, for the cessions made by Austria, under the dictation of the French Emperor, the former should receive an "indemnity in the East." Should this scheme be attempted, it will shew in strong colours what dependence ought to be placed, by any power whatever, on the cajolery of the French cabinet. In every memorial, or other official communication, made by it to the Divan, the good faith of France, "the only natural ally of the Porte," has been trumpeted forth with a degree of effrontery, which it could not have exceeded, had it ever before invaded its territories.

Bosnia and Servia, it is probable, will be seized on with as little compunction as Egypt was before, and a foundation will thus be laid for the complete subversion of the Turkish Empire; for the Emperor of Russia will conceive himself, as is in fact the intention of Napoleon, attacked by the measure, and the Turkish provinces will become the prey of the strongest. It is true, that in the commencement of the contest the Turks and Russians may act as allies against France and Austria, but Alexander, whose army was brought to the brink of annihilation by the weakness of the Austrian government, must secure some sway in the actual direction of the Turkish resources, before he can act with vigour, and it is not difficult to see what this must ultimately lead to.

The period for the commencement of these important movements is probably not very distant. Czerni, who has been so long in rebellion against the Porte, is at the head of 100,000 insurgent Survians. A strong French corps, Ney's most likely, is on the way to occupy Venetian Dalmatia, from whence they can effect a junction with that powerful Rebel in a few days. Let what will be the issue, Napoleon will calculate on being a gainer by enrolling Austria, Russia and Turkey.

Count Haugwitz, was to proceed to Paris about the middle of the month, there to complete the negociations which he had begun at Vienna.

Most of the principal inhabitants of Naples retired to Sicily. The royal family have not yet retired to that island, the only possession, we fear, which will shortly remain to them.

A general and sweeping change of the Austrian ministry, as complete to the full as that which is about to take place in this country, was effected the day before the treaty of peace was signed; it probably might have been the sine qua non of that famous convention.

The death of Count Woronzow, the Russian minister, is confirmed, by intelligence from St. Petersburgh of the 28th ult. general Andreossi is to be the French ambassador to the court of Vienna, into which city the emperor was to make a humiliating entry about the middle of Jan. The archduke Charles was expected to enter that capital, at the head of his army, the day after it should be evacuated by the French, which would be either on the 10th or 11th instant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 21, 1806.

The Parliament was, this day, in the absence of His Majesty, opened with the usual formalities, by Commission.

Before three o'clock, a considerable number of Peers attended; and, at that hour, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Camden, and Lord Auckland, took their seats in their robes, as His Majesty's Commissioners, on the Bench, in front of the Throne. Mr. Quarme, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was then dispatched, to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the Bar.

The Royal Commission, authorising certain Peers, therein named, or any three, or more of them to open the Parliament, and, in the name and in behalf of His Majesty, was then read; after which, the Lord Chancellor, as organ of the Commissioners, delivered the following speech to both Houses:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his majesty's Commission, under the great seal, amongst other things to declear the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his Majesty's Fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honor of the British Flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his majesty is at war; but the Victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the Annals of the British navy, the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a portion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maratime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

"His Majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was achieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented, but glorious termination of a series of transcendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majesty to annex to those honors which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.

"His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavors to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the powers of the Continent as evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several Treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavorable issue, yet his Majesty feels confident that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his Allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the Continent.

"It is a great consolation to His Majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, His Majesty continues to receive from his august Ally, the Emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened Policy by which he had hitherto been actuated; and His Majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preserving at all times, the closest and most intimate connexion with that Sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to assure you, that they are framed upon the Scale of Exertion, which the present situation of the Country renders indispensible. His Majesty fully relies upon your granting him such Supplies, as, upon due deliberation, the Public Exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthen which must necessarily be imposed upon his People, and with this view he has directed the sum of One Million Sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the Sale of such Prizes made on the Powers with which he is at War, as are by Law vested in the Crown, to be applied to the Public Services of the Year.

"His Majesty is most fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with Him, in the success which has distinguished the British Arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the War on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, His Majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his Forces, the zeal and loyalty of every Class of Subjects, and in the inexhausted resources of his Dominions, for rendering the British Empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank amongst the Nations of the World."

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SATURDAY, *MARCH* 22, 1806

We yesterday presented our city readers with an Extra, containing the most important articles in our paper of this day; they now appear for the reading of our country friends. In several points of view, the information they impart is highly interesting. To those who were too zealously incredulous to believe the late details of French successes, it will furnish certainty, and do away suspense:—from the commercial class it removes the excited fear of embargo, in English ports;—and, to the view of the eager politician, it exhibits events, which afford ample scope for speculation, as to their probable consequences. The editor, on his part, will not presume to attempt to unveil the profound *arcana* of political futurity; for it would seem, that when a Bonaparte is chief actor in the great and solemn drama now performing in the European world, it is next to impossible to calculate on the coloring he will give the rapidly shifting scenes. On such a subject the idea of temerity seems allied to the advancing an opinion:—and with such impressions the editor would not adventure any thing like speculation.

An awful instance of divine correction of a nature which cannot fail to be admonitorily applied by all who hear of it, was experienced by a young man in Stanford, on Monday last. Whilst giving reins to the vehemence of his passion, and impiously uttering the most blasphemous expressions, he was, by the visitation of Providence, suddenly struck dumb! Under this affliction, and in a state of mind, from remorse and contrition, the most deplorable, the unhappy young man has remained ever since his intemperate and wicked behavior under the infliction of this signal mark of divine displeasure.

N. Y. Jaher.

The present is the propitious moment for America to assume a commanding attitude, and to place her commerce on a sure and respectable footing. Let this moment pass unheeded, and it may never again occur. The Nation at large, have turned their eyes towards their Representatives, in whom they have confided their dearest interests; and to them alone do they look. May their hopes not be disappointed.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

[*Freeman's Journal.*

☞ *The Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD will preach in the morning of to-morrow, in St. Paul's; and the Rev. Mr. GIBSON, in Christ Church.*