

at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail ahead, and the Phoenix spoke me at night. I found that active officer, capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At daylight we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phoenix.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time, the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general: the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van; at half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cesar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochfort squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. STRACHAN.

Honourable William Cornwallis,  
admiral of the white and commander in chief, &c. &c. &c.

Cesar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur.  
Bellona, Aeolus, Santa Margarita, far to leeward in the south-east.

### IMPORTANT!

BOSTON, January 4.

Mr. Davis, who arrived yesterday from the Vineyard, acquaints us, of the arrival there on Wednesday last, of the ship Resolution, captain D. Rogers, in 40 days from Lisbon; who informed Mr. D. that previous to his sailing from Lisbon, information had been received there, by Mr. Pinckney, that our differences with Spain had been amicably adjusted; and that the court of Spain had ordered payment to be made for all the spoils of ships, cargoes, freights, &c. heretofore allowed; and that all our territorial disputes with Spain are happily settled; and that the general aspect of our diplomatic concerns in that quarter, was auspicious and flattering in a high degree. That Mr. Pinckney had sailed from Lisbon for Charleston, in a Swedish ship, 5 days before the Resolution failed.

NORFOLK, January 6.

Captain Gordon, who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Highland Mary, in 35 days from Bourdeaux, has favoured us with the Moniteur, and other Paris papers to the 20th November, and the Bourdeaux papers to the 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and so astonishing, that it is difficult to believe we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French grand army to near Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the emperor of the French had actually entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capital, and no enemy to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonies, and to make it more solemn and impressive. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the ancient valour of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French army up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the bulletins of the army which we shall hereafter notice. That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating of their enemy, were the same. The modern Caesar, may in imitation of the ancient, say *veni, vidi, vici!* The Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Buonaparte well known in the diplomatic circles of Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France. Sometime last summer, Buonaparte in speaking to the Austrian minister observed, "Your master wants to know, does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go to war, I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise, the present details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the archduke Charles, has contended with Massena like a soldier, and obliged

his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the intention of the Austrian and Russian generals to concentrate all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The king of Prussia, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy, adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 25th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank, but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the success of France, she is raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Sicilies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the states of that king; provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions, we shall publish this treaty in our next. In her finances, France experiences great embarrassment: In addition to which the great banking-house of Reamier has suspended its payments.

The English grand expedition had arrived and landed at Cuxhaven, the French appear to treat it with derision, nor from the present aspect of affairs does it appear probable that it will be able to render any important service to the cause of the allies.

In several of the Paris and some of the German journals, a CONTINENTAL PEACE is supposed to be certain and immediate. It will be observed that the emperor of the French was to proceed shortly to Munich to hold a general congress for that purpose; it is confidently asserted in some of those journals, that the emperors of Russia and Austria have made overtures to the emperor of the French, through the mediation of Prussia.

With England, France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigour. Already she has commenced the formation of another camp at Bologne, to which place a part of the Imperial guards has actually arrived. Buonaparte, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and Easter in London; while we admit that he is punctual in most of his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

The defeat of the combined fleet was known in France; the Moniteur preserved a sullen silence, while two of the minor journals ventured to notice the action in these words:

"Authentic letters from Madrid, assert in a positive manner, that admiral Nelson died of the wound he received in the engagement of the 21st October, four English captains, as well as a great number of officers of every rank, lost their lives in it; it is a fact now clearly ascertained, that admiral Collingwood has not been able to capture a single ship of the combined fleet, which were dispersed by the storm. The death of admiral Nelson alone is an undoubted defeat for the English navy."

Except this very varacious account, there is not one word of this memorable combat in the Paris papers. An account had been received at Bourdeaux, which, when more at leisure we will publish for the amusement of our readers; the summary of the loss of the British, according to this account, is 5 sunk, 1 blown up and 3 drove on shore. The Prince of Wales of 98 guns, which was not in the action, is among these sunk, and admiral Bickerton, who was not in the action is said to be killed, and this the account adds, "is according to admiral Collingwood's statement."

From these circumstances our readers will naturally make some allowance for other accounts. But after a large allowance there is enough to prove the discomfiture of the allies.

At Bourdeaux the 24th of November, exchange on London 24 francs per pound sterling.

Jacome Buonaparte arrived in the city of Nantes on the 20th of November, and was received with the highest civil and military distinctions. He was, it was said, on his route for Brest, to join the fleet at that place, which animated by the presence of his Imperial majesty's brother, would (says the French journals) be impatient to give the English battle. They will probably think better on that subject.

We have just seen a copy of a private letter from an officer of the French navy, dated Cadiz, Nov. 1, by which it appears that the loss of the combined squadron was greater than before stated; L'Aigle and L'Indomptable were also lost; the former on the Spanish coast, and the latter in Cadiz bay, so that only TEN sail of THIRTY-THREE remain.

STRASBURG, November 17.

The city of Vienna has just opened its gates for the first time to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at his setting out the emperor had not arrived there. He was, however, immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich, where a congress is to be opened for the re-establishment of peace, overtures for which have already been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia will employ his mediation, and that count Hagnwitz, who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

### Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

WINTER.—A SONNET.

AT length, stern Winter, on his storm-wing'd car,  
From distant ice-clad regions rushes forth,  
Borne on the frigid pinions of the North,  
And founds his triumph o'er the year afar:

Joyless the day, and cheerless is the night,  
Save, where Prosperity or Plenty smiles,  
Where social converse the long hours beguiles,  
And Earth's enjoyments spread around delight.

Ah! let the sons of Affluence, wrapt in bliss,  
Now call to mind "the houseless child of want,"  
Without one friend, and life's poor pittance scant,  
Pining midst frosts, and—dying in distress.

Oh!—while the treasures of this world we prove,  
To Man be charity, to Heav'n be love!

On Tuesday last the bill for withdrawing the funds from Washington and Saint-John's Colleges passed the senate of this state.—The yeas and nays were as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Brown, T. Johnson, M'Callloch, Partridge, Ringgold, Shriver, Thomas, Whiteley, Williams.—9.

Negative.—Messrs. Harwood, president, Christie, Duckett, Hayward, Houston, J. Johnson.—6.

### The Knot.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening last, in this city, by the rev. Mr. WYATT, Mr. BENJAMIN SEWELL to Miss HESTER NICHOLSON.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. at Frederick-town, by the rev. Mr. ZOCNEY, ROGER B. TANNEY, Esq; to Miss ANNE P. C. KEY.

Mrs. Key and Miss Campbell,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they will open SCHOOL on Monday, the 10th day of February, in the next house in that in which Mrs. Key at present resides, where young ladies will be instructed in reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic, plain and ornamental needle-work, netting, &c. at 6 dollars per quarter, and 3 dollars entrance. Young ladies received as boarders, at seventy pounds per annum, paid quarterly, in advance. Annapolis, January 15, 1806.

Dr. Tiffot's

CELEBRATED GOUT DROPS,

A CERTAIN cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, weakness of the joints, and all kinds of sprains.—For gleans, be they of ever so long standing, and for the stone and gravel, it is perhaps the most active, penetrating and effectual remedy in the world.—In the cramp and all pains in the head, face and body, it is without an equal.

This medicine, which justly claims a pre-eminence over all others, as being decidedly adapted for the speedy removal of those complaints above mentioned, owes its discovery to the celebrated Tiffot—a physician of most exalted eminence in his profession, and is chiefly the extract of an herb peculiar to Europe, whose powerfully healing, restorative and balsamic qualities, this great man by the administering owed much of his fame.

Bottles, at two dollars each, with copious directions, may be had at Mr. Neth's and Mr. William Caton's, merchants, Annapolis. 10/2/6  
January 2, 1806.

In CHANCERY, January 9, 1806.

ORDERED, That the sale made by HENRY HENRY CHAPMAN, as stated in his report of the land of Doctor John Courts, late of Charles county, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d day of February next. The said lands are stated to have been sold for £.6987 9 0.

True copy,

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters testamentary on the estate of BETTY ANN EDEN, late of the aforesaid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to William Muir, or the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of January, 1806.  
ELIZABETH JENKINS, Executrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES ROYSTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and those who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

MARGARET ROYSTON, Administratrix,  
Annapolis, January 14, 1806.