trade Great Britain as yet permits (thro' her great benevolence) provided we go to and come from the single port of Havanna; but condemns your ships if they are found coming from any other port in the island. For this pittance of trade to Havanna we are at the mercy of G. B. She may (agreeably to her law of nations) deprive us of it at any moment, and if we can judge of what she will do, by what she has done, we must expect she will (without notice) cause all our ships found trading with the colony of her enemy, to be seized—her courts will condemn. Great Britain has not interdicted or molested our trade to St. Domingo. It was left for the honorable mover to propose—to deprive his country of that valuable branch of our commerce, and that he says it out of compliment to what he supposes to be the desire of France—He shews us no document to induce us to believe that nation would wish it. Judging (as I do) from what would be the interest of France, I am induced to believe that she will not be obliged to the mover. It is her interest that Great Britain should not have the benefit of the commerce of St. Domingo; if we interdict this trade, Great Britain will have the whole—she will have the monopoly which she asked, and which Dessalines refused to give her; and she will then aid him against Ferrand—blockade the city of Santo Domingo by sea; while the blacks attack him by land. Gen. Ferrand may in such case soon be starved into submission. The supplying that island and drawing all her valuable products into England, will enable Great Britain to pay a handsome annual subsidy to any of the powers of Europe. The interdiction of our trade will enrich England and do no benefit to France. What effect may it produce as it respects us? Is a serious question.—I fear it will create another piratical power. The Haytians will have provisions if they are to be found on the ocean; the interdiction will be considered by them as a declaration of war, the worst of all wars—a war with a view to starve them. They will send out their vessels of war (for they have armed vessels) they will take your unarmed ships bound to Jamaica, to the Spanish Main, to Carracca, & molest your trade to Cuba—they are upon the high road of your trade from Europe to New-Orleans—they will destroy it—you will compel them to be a maritime power—they will soon make it necessary for you to surround their island with an armed fleet; but, it will be asked, of what advantage is our having the trade to the mother country (France). I have already stated that we prevent its wealth from going to her enemy—but this is not the only advantage—our ships carry to France the coffee we draw from St. Domingo; the cotton, rice and tobacco of our country, and receive in return the wines, brandy, soap and dry goods of France, which are landed in the U. S. and form a large proportion of the cargoes sent to that island. Thus then France (in truth) supplies "as formerly" the people of St Domingo with its manufactures and products, to the enriching of that nation; the moment we stop that trade, France will furnish no more. Great Britain will supply the whole. The Haytians will find supplies, whether we are the carriers or not; their coffee will procure them all they want; we shall be exposed to the necessity of keeping an expensive fleet; Great Britain will be enriched, and France will lose the advantage in which she now partakes. These are some of the reasons that have induced me to presume that the silence of France is owing to her knowledge of the consequences that would result from our interdicting that trade.

The gentleman ought to have informed us of the consequence that may result to our finances from his plan; had he informed himself he would, I must believe, have hesitated. Sir, it will take from the U. S. a revenue of at least two hundred thousand dollars per annum. Let gentlemen look to the report from the Treasury, they will there see that our neutral position—in other words—our carrying for other nations, has given a revenue of two millions per annum for three years of the last Presidential term. The year 1802, being a year of peace, our revenue fell short of the average product of the other three years to that amount. St. Domingo contributed at least the sum mentioned (I think much more) towards these two millions gained by the carrying trade.

I again beg leave to mention that we are asked to make this sacrifice without being (so far as we know) requested thereto, either by our own government or that of France.

After a few replicatory remarks from Dr. Logan, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

To be Sold,

Or Exchanged for other property in the City, or its vicinity.

TWO valuable and contiguous TRACTS of LAND in the state of Kentucky, the one containing 6880 acres, and the other 6252 acres, by late survey. They are under old and indisputable titles of more than twenty years, and situate in a populous county, adjoining flourishing settlements. All taxes thereon have been duly paid. Apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington, November 6—wtf }

BOLTING CLOTHS.

RECEIVED a general assortment of warranted Bolting Cloths of Oliver Evans of Philadelphia and have constantly for sale at my store in Bridge street, George Town Columbia.

WM. MORGAN.

1st month 1, 1806—2awsw

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 11.

The letter (and it's enclosure) of which the following are copies, were received at this office last night from captain (now rear adm'l) sir J. Strachan, bart. commander of his majesty's ship the *Caesar*, to William Marsden, esq.

Caesar, Nov. 11.

Sir,

The accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the hon. adm. Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

CAESAR, Nov. 5.

West of Rochefort, 264 miles, wind S. E.

Sir,

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals—made all sail to join before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin*, we came up with her at 11 at night—and at the moment she joined us we saw six large ships near us. Capt. Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the captains of the ships of the line astern, to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly—& immediately bore away in the Caesar for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux and the Eolus being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita, near us; at 9 we discovered the enemy of 4 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 3 sail astern; and the Phoenix spoke me at night. I found that active officer, capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At day light we were near them, and Santa Margarita had begun, in a very gallant manner, to fire upon their rear, and was soon re-joined by the Phoenix.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable began to take in their small sails, and form 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 center 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 line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ship's companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Caesar, 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 surprize, sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, admiral of the White, commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

FIRST LINE.

STARBOARD TACK.

British Line.

Caesar, of 80 guns,
Hero, of 74 guns,
Courageux, of 74 guns.

FRENCH LINE.

Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, capt. Touffet,
Formidable, of 80 guns, rear admiral Dumanoir,
Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, captain Villegrey,
Scipion, of 74 guns, capt. Barouger.

SECOND LINE, (when the Namur joined.)

LARBOARD TACK.

British Line.

Hero, of 74 guns, hon. capt. Gardner,
Namur, of 74 guns, capt. Halsted,
Caesar, of 80 guns, sir Richard J. Strachan,
Courageux, of 74 guns, capt. Lee.

FRENCH LINE.

Duguay Trouin,
Formidable,
Mont Blanc,
Scipion.

N. B. The Duguay Trouin & Scipion totally dismasted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremasts standing.

Our frigates Santa Margaritta, Eolus, Phoenix and Revolutionaire.

The Revolutionaire joined at the time the Namur did, but with the rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy.

I do not know what is become of the Bellona, or the other two sail we saw on the night of the 2d inst.

The reports of damage, killed and wounded, have not all been received.—The enemy have suffered very much.

* *Caesar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur.*

Bellona, Eolus, Santa Margaritta, far to leeward in the south east.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *of November 12.*

Admiralty Office, Nov. 12.

Copy of a letter from rear adm'l sir Richard Strachan, bart. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his majesty's ship the Caesar, off Falmouth, the 8th inst.

Sir,

Not having the official returns when the Eolus left us, and now having occasion to send in the Santa Margaritta, to procure pilots to take the French ships into harbor, I transmit you the returns of killed and wounded, in the action of the 4th; and also a copy of the thanks alluded to in my letter; which I request you will communicate to their lordships.

I dare say their lordships will be surprized that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it by the enemy firing high, and we closing suddenly.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

I have as yet no correct account of the loss of the enemy, or of their number of men.

The Mont Blanc had seven hundred; sixty three killed, and ninety-six wounded, most dangerously.

The Scipion, 111 killed and wounded.

The French Admiral, Mons. Dumanoir le Pelly, wounded; the captain of the Duguay Trouin killed; and second captain, wounded.

A list of killed and wounded in his majesty's ships, undermentioned, in action with a French squadron, on the 4th of Nov. 1805.

Caesar—4 killed and 25 wounded.
Hero—10 killed, and 51 wounded.
Courageaux—1 killed and 13 wounded.
Namur—4 killed, and 8 wounded.
Santa Margarita—1 killed and one wounded.
Revolutionaire—2 killed and 6 wounded.
Phoenix—2 killed and 4 wounded.
Aeolus—3 wounded.
Total—24 killed and 111 wounded—135.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Caesar, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1805.

Having returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the senior Captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and the frigates, and requests the Captains will do him the honor to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships companies, how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

R. J. STRACHAN.

To the respective Captains and Commanders. }

From the Mercantile Advertiser, of January 6.

The British packet Manchester, which arrived at this port on Saturday, has furnished us with London papers and shipping list, both to the 16th of November, inclusive.

The papers contain no later advices from the continent of Europe than have already appeared in the Mercantile Advertiser; but they give us the official account of another brilliant victory on the ocean, which is considered in England as a sequel to the atchievement of the 21st of October before Cadiz. Sir Richard Strachan has engaged and taken four French sail of the line. The event has produced the most lively testimonials of joy amongst the people of Great Britain, who consider the new victories which are daily pouring in upon them as evidences of the favour of Providence to the generosity of their motives and the righteousness of their cause; and as a proof that "no extent of daring ambition, however great, no grasp of honor, however extravagant, will remain unrealised to a nation like England, bred up in conquest, and avaricious of glory." Gold medals are ordered to be struck, to be worn as on the occasion of former victories, by the officers who distinguished themselves in this engagement.

Dispatches were received on the evening of the 15th of November from Vice Admiral Collingwood, via Lisbon, dated off Cadiz the 28th of October, the particulars of which were immediately notified to the Lord Mayor of London to satisfy the public anxiety. They state, that, "owing to the violence of the wind, he had not succeeded in bringing off any of the prizes made in the action of the 21st. He expresses his hope that by the following day he should complete the destruction of the whole, excepting the Santa-Anna, which was towed into Cadiz by a frigate. It further appears, that when Admiral Gravina put to sea again, in order to protect the disabled ships, the Prince of Asturias (his flag ship) and the Rayo, another three decker, were dismasted, and the latter fell into the hands of the British. The number of officers killed and wounded in the English ships, from which returns were received, was much smaller than had been apprehended."

The article in the succeeding extracts under the London head of November 15th, copied from the Courier, which states, that the negociations between France and Prussia, had reached a crisis from which the junction of the latter with Russia and Austria was deduced, is considered in the Morning Chronicle of the 16th as not resting on sufficient authority to entitle it to credit, and as being in itself a very improbable story.

On the night of the 6th of Nov. an attack was to be made on Boulogne, from which great hopes were entertained, the whole military force there being estimated at not more than 4000 men. The batteries were to be kept imployed, while an attempt was made to destroy the flotilla in the harbor.

General Damourier set out from London for the continent on the 13th Nov. where he is to be employed in his military capacity; but in what service, or under what power, was not accurately known.

Proclamation had been made for a general thanksgiving throughout England and Scotland, on account of the late splendid naval victories, to be observed on the 5th December. Parliament had been prorogued to the 7th of January.

The French talk of being at Vienna by the middle of November.

It is stated that General St. Cyr, with the army which was in the Neapolitan States, is to join Massena; a convention for the neutrality of Naples being agreed to by the French government.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

It was very confidently stated yesterday that government had received accounts of a treaty, offensive & defensive, having been signed between our minister at Berlin and that court; but we apprehend the rumour is unfounded. It may have originated in an account hinted at in the foreign journals, and noticed in letters from Hamburgh of the 8th, that a treaty, offensive and defensive between Russia and Prussia, had been signed on the 31st at Berlin.

Whether this intelligence be true or not, we cannot decide. We have perused with great attention the foreign journals, and collected all the facts from which a conjecture as to the determinations of cabinets can be formed. Hitherto however, though we have met with a great deal from which the opposite resolutions of Prussia, both for neutrality and for war, might be plausibly deduced, we have found nothing decisive. The progress of negociation on the continent is almost as interesting as the details of combats and the movements of the armies.

While at Berlin and Potsdam, the Emperor of Russia was treated with that marked attention which might naturally be expected to be shewn to so illustrious a stranger. He was feasted in the most superb manner. A resort of strangers from all the neighborhood flocked to see him. All the foreign ministers in amity with Russia paid their respects to him, among whom Mr. Jackson, the British Minister. On the 4th he left Potsdam for Wiemar.

The important and commanding situation in which Prussia stands has thus been recognized by the unexpected visit of the emperor Alexander. But this is not all. The archduke Anthony, brother of the emperor of Germany, has arrived on an extraordinary mission at Berlin. His object doubtless must be to stimulate the king of Prussia to these measures of vigor which the emperor of Russia had in person been laboring to produce. These are flattering testimonies of what Prussia could do. It is a recognition of her holding the balance of power, and the fate of nations in her hand. And how has she gained this distinction? By having acted with prudence and address—by having reserved her strength for useful exertions, and her interposition for favorable occasions. By having acted in a manner the very reverse of those ministers in other states, who have done nothing but offer subsidies for absurd, ill concerted attempts; who by having with an abuse of their advantages interfered *a tort et travers*, have been driven altogether almost out of the society of European states. Prussia, on the contrary, has placed herself in the enviable situation of being courted by all, of being implored by emperors and princes, of being subsidized by such ministers as Mr. Pitt to pursue her own interests, and to maintain the independence of Europe. Whatever resolution Prussia may adopt she has much in her power, and she owes the pre-eminence she enjoys to the caution and systematic adherence to her natural policy, while her neighbors shewed nothing but a precipitation which exposed them to greater evils than they had suffered, and which resembled more an ebulition of hot-headed insurgents, than the wise, well combined efforts of independent nations in a great and noble cause.

Lord Harrowby arrived at Hamburgh on the 8th. He will make the fourth imperial applicant to the court of Prussia within this month, the emperor of Russia in person, the archduke Anthony of Austria, Lord Harrowby, and gen. Duroc, have all been urging their suits to the king of Prussia.

We have examined every thing of public occurrence which could enable us to form a judgment of the intentions of the court of Berlin, whether for war or neutrality, but there still appears room for doubt. The Prussian troops are now in complete possession of Hanover, with the exception of the fortress of Hamelp, whither the French are preparing to defend themselves. It is said that a convention has been executed, by which 20,000 Prussians are to remain in possession of the Hanoverian dominions, two thirds of the expence of which are to be paid by Prussia, and one third by the states of Hanover. The report of the Russians having taken possession of Hanover is false. We do not find that any other foreign troops besides those of Prussia have yet entered Hanover. Several corps of Russians have, indeed, advanced into the territories of Mecklenburgh. Two thousand had arrived at Lauenburgh, but none have yet entered Hanover, almost all the points of which are now occupied by the Prussians.

The Prussians have not made any movements that certainly indicate a determination to march into the united provinces; far less have they marched 25,000 men into them, as was reported. They are assembling a considerable army in Westphalia, but still the object is doubtful. Numbers of troops, too, are marching towards Franconia, to which quarter, if Prussia is to join the confederates, we still think the powerful efforts should be directed, because it would be nothing in the end to take detached fragments of Bonaparte's possessions, while he is left in possession of victory over his powerful opponents. No attacks will induce Bonaparte to separate his forces considerably at present, and no immediate gain should lead his adversaries to do so. The Russians, Austrians, and Prussians (if they are to join) should press upon him and around him, separated as he is from France.

The policy of Prussia, in one view, at the present moment, seems to be to conceal from Bonaparte the determination she has adopted, till every thing is ready to strike the blow. But if Prussia hesitates long, it may be too late. The last intelligence from Berlin is of the 5th, at which time all we know is, that armies were forming in Westphalia, and that, in conjunction with the electors of Hesse and Lower Saxony, a great army was to be established on the Lower Rhine, particularly in Franconia. The elector of Hesse is fortifying Hanau, and there are many appearances which bespeak precaution against active war in that quarter. On the other hand, the movements of Prussia may be to preserve a neutrality, which the shock of war and the eagerness of the combatants might violate, unless it were preserved by force.

Gen. Duroc has left Berlin. Before his departure, he received a valuable snuff box, set with diamonds, with the king's picture. He carries to his emperor the result of his negociations; and, what may be no less important, of his observations.

Before Prussia can take any decisive step, Bonaparte, according to all probability, will have beaten the Austrians. The success of the French in Suabia have, it is supposed, shaken the first resolves of Prussia. Council after council is held. It is reported that count Hardenburgh is going to Bonaparte's head quarters on an extraordinary mission. If this be so, it looks as if Prussia were disposed to begin with negociations for a general peace.

In these critical circumstances lord Harrowby goes to Berlin, to commence his negociation, and to propose his subsidies.

The king of Sweden has arrived at Stralsund, and troops are assembling in that neighborhood. It has of late been reported, that the forces assembled in this quarter will act on the Rhine, and not in Holland. The king of Prussia, if he does not act, seems at least willing to give free passage to the confederates. It is said, that one of the Russian armies, in advancing through Silesia, is detained to act on the Rhine.

Morn. Chron.

The Third Victory.

Weekly Messenger Office, Monday 1 o'clock.

We just learn that an express has arrived at the admiralty, with the important intelligence that admiral Louis had fallen in with the Rochefort squadron, and that after a smart action, *Six more of the enemy's ships of the line struck their colors.*

LONDON, November 9.

The occupation of Hanover by the Prussians, which is now confirmed, took place so immediately after the evacuation of that city by the French as to induce an apprehension that these movements were preconcerted by their respective courts: There was not, however, any communication between the commanding officers, on the subject. The French began to move off at 8 o'clock in the morning: their march was announced by express to the Duke of Brunswick, at Hildesheim, who immediately sent a regiment of grenadiers, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to occupy the city, and to restore its legitimate form of government. Some French commissioners and agents remained in Hanover unmolested, but a sale which one of them had announced was interdicted.

The losses of the French in the late affairs in Suabia have been infinitely greater than Bonaparte has admitted; he estimates the entire at 1500 men, and does not notice any being made prisoners; yet in the capitulation with Gen. Werneck the release of the French prisoners is one of the conditions. In the affair near Albeck 3000 French troops were made prisoners, & they lost according to the German accounts upwards of 10,000 killed and wounded in the action of Guntzburg and Albeck.

Mack, whose recent treason has produced such calamitous events in Suabia, was strongly suspected during the last war in Italy to have been bought by France, but his influence at court unfortunately shifted the charge on his troops. Were it however otherwise he has long been rendered incompetent of personal exertions by bodily infirmity; he is generally carried in a litter.

The Swedish monarch, with an army of 25,000 Swedes and as many Russians, is on his march to the field of battle.

Dispatches are received at the India House by the Tynemouth Packet, which on Thursday arrived at Plymouth after a passage of five months from Bengal, which it is reported announce the surrender of Deeg Bhurtpoor Rajah, and