

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 3, 1806.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 3, 1806.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

OFFICIAL

Account of the late battle off St. Domingo, which
admiral Cochrane enclosed to a friend in this city.Northumberland, off St. Domingo,
10th 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. Christo-
pher 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 action—the Superb, carrying Sir John
Duckworth's flag, leading, followed by the Northum-
berland, Spencer, and Agamemnon; the lee line con-
sisting of the Canopus, Bellona, the flag of the admi-
ral Louis, the Donegal and Atlas coming up to lee-
ward.

The action began by the Superb firing on the Alex-
ander, the leading ship of the enemy's line; the
Northumberland taking up the Imperial, the second
ship, when the action soon became general.

The Alexander being disabled, dropt a stern, and
about eleven struck her colours, 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 the Do-
negal. The Brave also submitted soon after.

The Imperial used every means to escape, but find-
ing that impossible, she ran on shore near Point Pa-
lanque, about 10 leagues S. W. of St. Domingo, and
was followed by the Diomedé, where they stranded,
and was 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 his 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 from 1,800 to 2,000 men.

I am happy to say the loss of the British Squadron
has been comparatively small, not bearing any pro-
portion to that of the enemy, the total killed and
wounded not exceeding 200 or 220, of which this
ship had 100.

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

* Imperial, 130 guns; Alexander, 84 guns; Brave, 84
guns; Diomedé, 74 guns; Jupiter, 74 guns; Fraternité,
40 guns; Comet, 40 guns; and a corvette, 30 guns

By the ship Anne, capt. Bulh, from Amsterdam, we
have received Amsterdam papers to the 13th ult. one
of which contains a proclamation of the king of Prus-
sia, declaring, that in consequence of a convention be-
tween him and the emperor of France, the states of
his Britannic majesty in Germany, will be occupied
by him till the conclusion of a general peace.

By the ship Flora, from the Downs, London papers
to the 15th of February, have been received, and by
the Jupiter, and other ships from England, a regular
file of Lloyd's List to the 12th ult. from which the
following is extracted.

It is said, that Mr. Fox, a short time previous to
his coming into the ministry, expressed himself averse
to the proceedings respecting neutral commerce, which
have been recently continued.

PARIS, January 15.

France and Austria.—The treaty of peace between
France and Austria has been published. The electors
of Bavaria and Wertemberg, (the last, son-in-law to
the king of England,) have been raised to the rank
and title of kings, but remain connected with the Ger-
man empire. The Venetian territory which Austria
gained by a former treaty, is now annexed to the
French Italian kingdom. New territory has been
given to Bavaria and Wertemberg.

January 22.

The emperor has adopted prince Eugene Beauhar-
nois, as his son, and allotted to him the kingdom of
Italy, after certain conditions are fulfilled by certain

powers, and in the interim the prince is to act as vice-
roy. It is said he takes the name of Eugene-Napoleon.

On the 4th inst. at Munich, was celebrated the
marriage of prince Eugene Beauharnois, [son of the
French Empress by her former husband, since adopted
by Buonaparte,] with the princess Augusta Amelia of
Bavaria.

We are assured that orders have been given to
augment the flotilla at Bologne, in as much as the
grand army will soon return to the coast.

January 27.

The emperor and empress returned to this capital
last evening. The emperor declines any public hon-
ours till his troops return. Addresses, as usual, were
presented by the different branches of the govern-
ment.

January 29.

The Rochefort Squadron has returned to port, af-
ter a cruise of 161 days. It has taken one man of
war, 3 sloops, and 42 merchantmen.

Yesterday his majesty, surrounded by the princefs,
and grand dignitaries, received on his throne, the ho-
mage and congratulations of the constituted authori-
ties.

February 1.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST NAPLES.

"From my Imperial Camp, at Schoenbrunn, Dec. 27.

"SOLDIERS,
The king of Naples; he has done every thing in his
power to destroy himself.

"After the battles of Dego, of Mondovi, and of
Lodi, he could give no effectual opposition. I placed
confidence in the word of this prince, and I behaved
with generosity towards him.

"When the second coalition was dissolved at Ma-
rengo, the king of Naples, who was the first to com-
mence that unjust war, abandoned at Luneville by his
allies, remained alone, and without protection. He
solicited my pardon, and I forgave him a second time.

"A few weeks ago you were at the gates of Na-
ples. I had sufficient reason to suspect the treach-
ery which was intended, and to avenge the insults
which I had received. Still I was generous. I ac-
knowledge the neutrality of Naples—I ordered you
to evacuate that kingdom, and, for the third time,
the house of Naples was confirmed and saved.

"Shall we grant pardon for a fourth time? Shall
we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a court
without truth, honour, or common sense? No! No!
The Neapolitan Dynasty has ceased to reign—its ex-
istence is incompatible with the repose of Europe, and
the honour of our crown.

"Soldiers! March—drive into the sea, if they will
wait your attack, these feeble battalions of the tyrants
of the sea. Shew to the world the manner in which
we punish the perjured. Lose no time in informing
me that the whole of Italy is subject to my laws, or
those of my allies; that the finest country in the
world is emancipated from the yoke of the most perfid-
ious of men; that the sacredness of treaties is avenged;
and that the manes of my brave soldiers, massacred
in the ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt,
after having escaped from the dangers of the sea, the
deserts, and a hundred battles, are at length appeased.

"Soldiers! My brother will lead you on; he is
acquainted with all my plans; he is the depositary of
my authority—he is in full possession of my confi-
dence—let him have your's."

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

37th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches
towards Naples, to punish the treason of the queen,
and to precipitate from the throne this culpable wo-
man, who has violated in so shameful a manner, all
that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured
to intercede for her with the emperor; he replied,
'Were hostilities to recommence, and the nation to
support a thirty years war, so atrocious an act of per-
fidy could not be pardoned.' The queen of Naples
has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed
her destiny; let her go to London to increase the
number of intriguers, and form a sympathetic ink
committee with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor, and
Wickham, the may also invite, if she pleases, baron
D'Armfeldt, M. Ferfen, D. Antraigues, and the
Monk Mécus.

MADRID, December 22.

Troops are assembling near Seville, whose destina-
tion is for Portugal, to compel that power to shut its
ports against the English. The 6,000 Spanish troops
first intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of
the expedition to Portugal.

VIENNA, January 22.

Our ministers have daily conferences with the Rus-
sian and English ambassadors; they are relative to
peace.

LONDON, January 31.

On the 28th of December the French frigate La
Liberte, was captured by two British frigates. She
mounts 40 guns, and had 280 men; and had parted
from another frigate some days before.

The prince regent of Portugal has been obliged to
retire from public duties in consequence of mental de-
rangement. His mother, we believe, is in the same
melancholy situation.

February 1.

Orders have been issued in France, for renewing the
preparations for the invasion of England. The flo-
tilla at Boulogne is to be considerably augmented,
and the grand army is immediately to return to the
coast.

Another Insurrection in Italy.

The inhabitants of Parma are in a state of rebellion
against Buonaparte's authority; in consequence of
which prince Eugene has addressed a proclamation to
them, in which he threatens them with exemplary
vengeance, if they return not immediately to their
obedience, and implicitly submit to the will of their
oppressor.

The insurrection in Parma and Liguria were en-
couraged by the debarkation of the British and Rus-
sian troops at Naples, and appear to have embraced
not only the mass of the people, but the principal in-
habitants, who were already weary of the tyranny of
Buonaparte. There is no doubt that the whole of Italy would
have united to throw off their yoke.

February 4.

In one of Buonaparte's late proclamations he says,
England may have peace if she will reduce her mari-
time establishments!

Mr. Fox is said to be in favour of peace, without
stipulating for the reduction of the Bologne flotilla.

February 5.

The emperor of Russia has arrived at his capital.
It is reported, that gen. Baird's expedition is des-
tined against Buenos Ayres. He was at the Brazils
on the 18th of November.

The papers, letters, and treaties, respecting our
continental connexions, have been laid before parlia-
ment. It appears, that an armed negotiation was at
first intended; but on the annexation of Genoa to
France, war was determined on—Austria was to fur-
nish 320,000 men, Russia 180,000. The failure of
the whole plan was attributed to the precipitancy of
Austria, in marching her troops forward too soon;
but she is not blamed for this, as it was done from
over zeal in the cause.

The house of commons have voted annuities of
2000l. to lady Nelson, and admiral Collingwood, and
1000 to admiral Strachan.

The life of lord Nelson is publishing by permission
of his family, who have furnished the necessary pa-
pers.

February 8.

A gentleman lately returned from Flushing states,
that there are six 74 gun ships nearly ready to launch
at Antwerp.

The king of Sweden has withdrawn his minister
from the German diet, after giving in a note which
concludes, "that his majesty considers it beneath his
dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the
diet so long as its decisions shall be under the influ-
ence of usurpation and selfishness."

The lords of the council have come to a determi-
nation, that ships being American property, but not
American built, sailing under sea letters, cannot be
considered as American vessels; and consequently are
not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the
act of the 37th of his majesty, cap. 97.

Government are dispatching vessels for the Cape of
Good Hope, confident it is now in our hands.

The house of commons have unanimously deter-
mined that a monument shall be erected to the me-
mory of the marquis of Cornwallis, the news of whose
death in India has just been received.

The French are collecting a very large army in
Italy. Too numerous for the mere conquest of Na-
ples, if that were irrevocably determined on. It is
therefore conjectured with much reason that France
by agreement with Austria, has some designs on Eu-
ropean Turkey, and that the German emperor is to
be indemnified by territory there for what he has lost
by the war just ended. The formidable insurrection
which exists in Turkey, of the Servians against the
Grand Signior, would make the project easy of exe-
cution. But there is another report, that Buonaparte
has lately concluded a new treaty with the Porte, by
which the integrity of the territory is guaranteed.

Our fleet from off Brest, having been compelled by
the weather to return to port, reports are current that
the remainder of the Brest fleet have got to sea; but
this is improbable.

February 12.

There is a report in circulation, but we do not
vouch for its truth, that the king of Prussia, was in-