BOSTON, February 24.
From our correspondent.

Nantucket, February 10.—Arrived here on the 4th inst. schooner Rover, Gardner, from Malaga. Left. Dec. 6, schooner Anna Margaret, Waterman, of and for N. York, in 10 days; brig Mary, of and for do. just arrived from Gibraltar, where she had been detained and tried for attempting to enter Cadiz, a blockaded port, but acquitted with paying costs; United States frigate Essex, Campbell, from Cadiz—having parted her two best cables, in a gale in Gibraltar bay, a short time previous, destination unknown; United States brig Vixen, under repairs. Spoke, lat. 36, long. 24, off the Western Isles, brig Edward & Charles, Pettingill, of Bath, 29 days from Norfolk, for Teneriffe.

NEW-YORK, February 28.
Arrived,

The ship Columbia, Hayden, of Nantucket, in 30 days from Liverpool, via the Vineyard.

The English brig Betsy, Sprowl, in 28 days from the Bay of Honduras. Left ship Merry Quaker, of New-York; brig Sally, of ditto; and an American brig and schooner, names unknown. Sailed from Honduras under convoy of his majesty's ship Swift, in company with the brig Rover, Holby, for Liverpool; ship Maria, Pines, of Bristol; and ship Penelope, Brian, for London. About two weeks previous to sailing, the American brig Betsy, of Portland; and the British sch'r St. Joseph, of Balize, were captured to the southward of Balize, in the bay of Honduras. Parted from the convoy the 19th of February, all well.

The brig Romulus, M'Donald, in 11 days from Havana. Left brig Aristides, Le Barron, for New-York, next day; schooner Hiram, Nixon, for do. in 4 days; brig Young Edward, for do. in 8; brig Rajah, just arrived from do.; ship Eleanor, Doane, for do. in 10 days; schooner ——, Pratt, to sail next day; and a number of others. Informs, that the schooner Diana, White, of New-York, mounting one 24 pounder and bound to Port-au-Prince, in company with the ships Emperor, and Indostan, was taken by a French privateer and carried into Barraçoa on the 12th of January.

The schooner Franklin, Jones, in 28 days from Curracoa.

The schooner Miranda, Hoadley, in 10 days from Savannah.

The schooner Young Sea Horse, Hilliard, in 10 days from Savannah.

Cleared, ship Fidelia, Joy, Amsterdam; brigs Comet, Fleming, Isle of France; Calliope, Record, Charleston; sch's Mary, Miller, Martinique; Amelia, Brooks, Charleston.

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Sag-Harbor, Feb. 24.—The schooner Antelope, Beatty, from Richmond, Virg. for Boston, went a-shore at East-Hampton, on the night of the 14th inst. in a violent gale at E. S. E. She struck upon the bar & beat over it; the sea making a breach over her continually. The people went up the shrouds for safety, and at 9 in the morning were drawn on shore by ropes, with the assistance of the inhabitants. The cargo, consisting of 530 bbls. of flour, and 60 kegs of tobacco, is mostly saved—together with the sails, rigging, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.

Capt. Hendy, of the schr. Milford, from Point-Petre (Guad.) has politely handed us the following list of vessels left there the 10th instant:—Ship Mary, Childs, of and for Wilmington, in 14 days; brigs Paragon, of and for New-York, in 5 days; Elgalgo, Chapell, ditto ditto, in 18; Emily Oxnard, of and for Portland in 27; Fox, Lee, ditto ditto, in 40; Commerce, Fraley, of and for New-London, in 15; Cleopatra, Deshon, of and for ditto, uncertain; Minerva, Sanger, of Norwick, for Turks-Island; Charleston, Jewett, of Savannah, for Charleston, uncertain; Sally, Morse, of Troy, (M.) for Wilmington, in 14 days; schrs. Lively, Vaughan, of and for New-York, uncertain; ——, Bunce, of Saybrook just arrived from N. York.

Brig Cyrus, Smith from Havana, (whose arrival we mentioned yesterday) left there, the 14th instant, brigs Spanish Lady, Wallington, for Philadelphia, in ten days; Elizabeth, Campbell, for ditto unknown; Atlantic, Major, for ditto, in 2 days; Ruth & Mary Russel, for ditto, in 5; schrs. Trial, Hammett, for ditto, in 18; Liberty, Chase, for ditto, in 3; brig Cyrus, Horton, for ditto, uncertain; ship Eliza, Bemin, for N. York, in 7 days; brigs Romulus, M'Donald, for ditto in 5; Young Edward, Morris, for ditto, in 8; ship Eleanor, Dean, for ditto, uncertain; schrs. Hiram, Nixon, for ditto, in 6 days; Hector, Wilber for ditto, in 3; brig Aristides Barron, for ditto, uncertain; schr. Jefferson, Mitchell, for ditto, in 8 days; brigs Ranger Smith, uncertain; Midas, Brien, for ditto, in 6 days; ship Rose in Bloom Burdick, in 12; *schr. Eliza Vickery, Vickery, for Baltimore*, in 14; Rebecca, Butler, for Philadelphia; Jack Tar, for Gloucester, in 10 days; Freedom, Kinsman for ditto, in 15; ships Augustus, Endicott for Salem, uncertain; Experiment, Cothory, for Boston, in 10 days; Suffolk, Thomas, for ditto, in 10.

March 1.

Arrived, brig Nancy, Williams, St. Kitts, 19 days; Ruth and Marry, Russel, Havana 12.

Cleared, schr. Jolly Bacchus, Ferett, St. Jago de Cuba.

Capt. Williams sailed from St. Kitts the 7th inst. after being detained five days by an embargo, laid in consequence of admiral Duckworth sailing from thence on the 2d in search of the French squadron, seen in the Mona passage.

Left at St. Kitts,

Ships Maysville, Ryan, and Dispatch, Ramsdale, Philadelphia; brigs Thetis, Alsop, and Morning Star, ——, of New-Haven, for Havana, in 2 days, and several northern vessels.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) Feb. 13.
Wilmington again in Ashes.

On Tuesday last this truly unfortunate town was once more visited by that worst of all calamities fire, which has laid in ruins its most beautiful parts—about 20'clock in the morning of that day, the bake-house occupied by John B. Gamache, on the north side of Market Street, immediately opposite the printing office, was discovered to be enveloped in flames, and before the alarm became general and the citizens could assemble, communicated to an adjoining two story wooden building, which was so far consumed as to defy all exertion to check the progress of the devouring element to the elegant new brick houses of John Lord on the east, and Dr. N. Hill on the west: from thence it extended northerly through the whole square, down Market-Street, to the river, up Front-Street on both sides to Princess Street, and thence up that street on both sides to Second Street; and in this extensive range the only buildings which escaped are Mr. John Martin's, corner of Front & Princess-street a small wooden building of major Walker, corner of Princess and Second-streets, two fire-proof warehouses back of Market-street, near the wharf, owned by Messrs. Richard Bradley and Alexander Hostler, and a warehouse on Princess-street, belonging to the estate of Peter Mallet.—The unfortunate situation of the court house (in the centre of the small square formed by the intersection of Market and Front-streets, with a *wooden roof* exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) required every exertion at that point, to prevent the fire from crossing Market-street. We rejoice and are grateful for the succeess of that exertion, by which alone what remains of the town to the southward was saved.

The amount of loss sustained cannot be computed at less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of dwelling houses, warehouses and stores destroyed, is about 70 and the loss in goods no doubt very great. There were upwards of 70 bales of cotton purchased on account of a house in New-York and a number of other valuable articles, consumed in the new brick store of Willkins, Scott and Co.

The friendly and prompt assistance rendered at this distressing time, by the strangers, captains of vessels and their crews, will be remembered by the citizens of Wilmington, with gratitude.

While the editor bewails this sad catastrophe, and laments its consequences to many of his fellow-citizens, he has cause to rejoice and be thankful, that he is not among the number of unfortunate sufferers. The only injury he sustained was the derangement of his printing apparatus in the hurry of moving, which will necessarily preclude the publication of the Wilmington Gazette next week.

NORFOLK, February 25.

Arrived, brig Fame, Cox, 22 days from Jamaica; sloop Flora, Chase, 17 days from Boston.

GEORGE-TOWN, March 1.

The house were principally engaged yesterday on Mr. Dawson's resolutions relative to fortifications, &c. Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cook and Mr. Clinton, advocated, and Mr. Macon and Mr. Early opposed. Mr. Early however signified his willingness, in case the gunboat system should be brought forward, to port that as he considered it a better mode of defence than the one under consideration.

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Reports are various respecting a minister being sent to G. Britain. Some are of opinion there will be one sent, while others say there will not. The prevailing idea, however is, that a minister will be sent. But it is supposed certain non-importation resolutions must be first prepared, that he may go clothed wilh sufficient terrors to that naughty nation.

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The senate, we understand, were yesterday engaged on the bill brought in by Mr. Wright, relative to the impressment of our seamen. After some discussion, the whole was struck out, except the words, BE IT ENACTED; that a new bill was then reported in its room, which met with a similar fate.

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It is said in the best informed circles, there will be no minister extra sent to the British court. The reasons assignad are various—and seem to involve delicate considerations. They are not however so interesting as to require publicity. SECRECY.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, March 1.
Arrived,

The schooner Mary-Ann, Tripp, in 18 days from St. Kitts. Left, Feb. 9, the ship Dispatch, Ramsdale, of Philadelphia; Maysville, Ryan, of do.; brig Havana Packet, of Middletown; Thetis, Alsop, of do. to sail next day; schooner Chance, Wallace, of New Haven; Eleanor, Milward, of New-York; and Eliza, Hall, of Norfolk.

The sch'r Antelope, Rogers, in 27 days from Demerara, and 17 from St. Thomas. Left a New-York ship, with a green bottom, just dropped down the river for St. Domingo; brig William Tell, Gladd, of Poughkeepsie, from New-York; Rose, Sullivan; a barque, capt. Pool, of Portland; ship Resolution, M'Lean; and sch'r Ranger, from the Isle of May; brig Dolphin, to sail in 6 days for Boston; brig William, of New London; sch'r Polly, Denison, of do.; Phœbe, of do. in 2 days; and others not recollected. Touched at St. Thomas, Feb. 9, but brings nothing but what was reported by the brig Farmer, which vessel is the latest from that quarter.

The schr. William, Pratt, in 11 days from Havana. The schr. Hector, Willoughby, was to have sailed the same day; and the brig Aristides, Lebaron to sail in a day or two, both for New-York.

The schr. Enterprize, Crowell, in 9 days from Baltimore.

The schr. Jefferson, Bonnell, from Petersburgh, and 4 days from Hampton Roads.

The schr. Remittance, Treat, of Milford, in 4 days from Norfolk.

The schr. Hector, in 13 days from Havana.

The *sloop Charlotte, Squires, from Baltimore.*

Cleared, ship Betsy, Miller, Amsterdam; schrs. Concord, Christie, St. Kitts; Barton, Seely, Salem.

Below, last night, the brig Susan, of Hartford, in 23 days from St. Christophers—and, in the Offing, a ship. Wind N. W.

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We are informed that letters are received in town mentioning, that an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on board of an American frigate in the Mediterranean. A captain of marines is said to have been run through the body with a sword and killed, by an officer of high rank in the navy, for having remonstrated to his superior on the impropriety of his ordering one of the marines to be flogged.

The following articles which have not appeared in any American print, are copied from the last West-India papers, received at the office of the New-York Gazette

The Prince of Peace has replied to admiral Don A. Escano, under date of the 27th of October, in the following terms:

"I have just received from your excellency, three letters, one of the 22d, and two of the 23d inst. acquainting me, for the information of his majesty, of the action between the combined squadron, and that of the enemy, commanded by lord Nelson, off Cadiz, in the evening and night of the 21st insant, which intellegence your excellency has not omitted to give, notwithstanding you are considerably inconvenienced by a wound in the left leg, on account of his excellency, admiral Gravina not being able to do it, from the wounds he received in the same action. All the three letters of your excellency breathe a spirit of truth, animation, constancy, valor, and loyalty to the king. His majesty is penetrated with the event, and is desirous (with me) of information of the situation of your excellency, and that of admiral Gravina; expecting at the same time to be informed of the detail, and the conclusion of this glorious but unfortunate action, in order to reward merit, dry up the tears of the afflicted families and to assist the necessitous.

The disposition of the king, his noble and generous heart, will not be satisfied till he sees these cares of his paternal affection accomplished; neither shall I, for my own part, enjoy ease, while the least thing remains to be done.

I acknowledge my obligations to your excellency for your intelligence, and request you to participate the same to admiral Gravina.

The Madrid Gazette of the 12th Nov. contains a letter from the Prince of Peace to admiral Escano, stating, that the king has been pleased to promote, in consequence of their bravery and good conduct, of the several officers of the fleet as follows:

Don Frederic Gravina to be captain-general in chief of the fleet.
Alava - - Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.
Escano - lieutenant-genral.
All rear-admirals - ditto.
Brigadiers - - - Rear Admirals.
All other officers, one step.

Seamen and soldiers three months pay, and those individuals that particularly distinguished themselves, to have badges; the widows of officers to enjoy the pensions of widows of officers one step above that of the rank their husbands held.

The killed and wounded officers are as follow:

Admirals—	Gravina,	wounded.
	Alava,	do.
	Escano,	do.
	Cisneros,	do.
Brigadiers—	Churruca, of the Nepomuceno,	killed.
	*Galliano	Bahama, do.
	Borja,	Trinadad, wounded.
	Cagigal,	San Augustin, do.
	Valaes,	Neptuno, do
	Vardaz	Idlefonso, do.
Captains—	Bustamonte	Montanez, killed.
	Gardouqui	Santa Anna, wound.
	Olacta,	2d Ct. Trinadad, do.
	Pariza,	Argonauta, do.
	Argumosa,	Monarca, do.
Cpt. of Fr.—	Custanos,	Mountanez killed.
	Mayero,	Nepomuceno, do.
	Somoza,	Neptuno, wounded
	Rumeri,	Bahama, do.
	Brunderis	San Augustin, do.

Lieutenant—3 killed; 5 wounded—do. of Frigates—4 killed; 3 wounded.

* One of the best officers in the Spanish service.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, two small FARMS, the one containing 116 3-4 acres of good level LAND, about one-half cleared, the other in wood, & nearly the whole under good fence. The buildings on this tract are convenient and comfortable, with several good springs of water, very convenient to the house, and for watering the meadows. The situation is healthy and pleasant, with young bearing Apple and Peach Orchards and other fruit trees. The other containing 67 1-4 acres, about one-half cleared, and the remainder in thriving young wood. About 50 acres of this tract are under good fence; the improvements are a log Dwelling House, Barn, Stabling, &c. the springs are excellent and convenient on this place also.

These farms are 4 1-2 miles from Baltimore, in a northerly direction, and are divided by the same road that divides the country seats of general Smith and Thomas M'Elderry, esq.

The terms of sale are, one-fourth cash, one fourth in four months, the remainder in one and two years with legal interest. When the payments are all made, an indisputable title will be given for the whole property, which will be shewn at any time by the subscriber on the premises. If the above property is not sold by the 15th day of April next, it will be offered at public sale on the first day of May, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, where attendance will be given by

ANDREW MEGRUE.

February 24. 4t

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, *MARCH* 3.

Captain Evelith, who arrived on Thursday last in the snow Paragon from Leghorn, favored us with French and Italian placards containing several of the earlier bulletins, which we had previously published, respecting the movements of the French armies. Not supposing any thing later could be received by this vessel, we made no further enquiries. Contrary to our expectation, however, the following official letter, from this morning's American, the original of which is lodged with us, was discovered among a bundle of old handbills, and was seen by the gentleman who received it, by the merest accident. So much for its lying dormant so long. Of its authenticity the reader will draw his own conclusions; to assist him in which, we have annexed the remarks of Cobbett, merely to shew the opinion entertained of the result of that battle in London on the 21st of December. The official letter has this superior voucher above any of the bulletins, that, unlike any of them it has the signature of the French minister of war and the next general in grade to Bonaparte himself—and may be looked upon as containing less fiction than they did.

The reports of this morning, said to be brought by an arrival at Philadelphia, are without foundation—a gentleman of the first respectability having left there yesterday and assured us there was no such arrival there, nor any recent accounts from Europe.

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The editor tenders a tribute of his warmest thanks to the commercial friend, who politely furnished him with two distinct printed sheets, the contents of both, in French and Italian, of which the following are translated copies. The paper on which they are printed bears the French stamp, and they appear to have been intended for general circulation. They were received by the late arrival of the Paragon, at this port from Leghorn and Malaga:—She left the former place the 14th of December, and the latter the 15th of January.—[*American.*]

BLOODY BATTLE OF THE 2D DEC.
Between the French and Allied Forces.
(Translated for the American.)

Copy of a letter from Marshal Berthier, minister of war and major general of the grand army, to marshal Massena.

PORTOTIZ, 12th Frimaire, (2d Dec.) year 14th.

I am impatient, marshal, to send you back your aid de camp to announce to you the brilliant victory which we have just gained over the Russian army. They were drawn out in array before us to the number of 80,000 men, of whom 15,000 were Austrians. On the 10th they made a motion in their left wing to attack us, and to surround our right. It was evident they meditated an attack on the 11th. The emperor, as usual with him, prevented this by himself commencing the attack at the break of day. The battle lasted from seven in the morning to five in the evening. The Russian army was entirely destroyed; 25,000 prisoners taken; 15,000 killed and 120 pieces of cannon taken possession of. The guards of the Russian emperor were attacked by those of the emperor Napoleon—They were entirely discomfited; the colonel and one-third of their officers taken; the standard bearer, all their artillery and in fine the whole body of the guards, as well horse as foot, to the amount of 5000 men, were entirely cut to pieces. Almost all the Russian generals have fallen into our hands. The emperors of Russia and Austria had the greatest difficulty to save themselves across the marshes. A considerable quantity of men, stopped by the marshes and a lake, into which they threw themselves, were drowned, experiencing the same fate as the Turks, who threw themselaes into the sea at the battle of Aboukir. Our troops are now pursuing the small remains of this army, once so arrogant. For further details, your aid-de camp will relate to you what he has seen and heard. I have but barely time, marshal, to write to you thus briefly, as you know we have few moments to spare. I have received the letter in which you informed me of your junction with general Marmont.

The major-general.

(Signed) M. BERTHIER.

A true copy, M. MASSENA.

A true copy, general of division,
VERDIER.

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Extract of a letter from his excellency Monsieur De Beauharnois, minister plenipotentiary of the French empire, at the court of Etruria, to M. Verdier general of division, dated

Florence, 18th Frimaire, (Dec. 8) 14th year, At 1 o'clock in the morning.

A letter from the minister of exterior relations, dated Vienna, the 12th Frimaire, informs me, my dear general, of the grand victory gained by our august sovereign on the day of his anniversary: the three emperors were present. The guard of the emperor Napolean attacked that of the emperor of Russia, took its colonel, one-third of the officers, all the artillery, & cut the rest to pieces.

The French troops are now pursuing the remains of the Russian and Austrian army.

The field of battle was at Austerlitz.

Napolean, our august sovereign, is well & we every here present.

Good by and love me.

FRANCIS DE BEAUHARNOIS.

P. S. The bulletins will arrive by the couriers.

A true copy, General of Division,
VERDIER.

From Cobbett's Register, Dec. 21.

The government bulletin, of the 19th, was much of the same stamp as the former—all *hearsay;* but that hearsay sublimated into official authenticity by the manner of communicating it to the public.

"Official advices from Hamburg, of the 13th, state, that an estafette passed thro' that town on the 12th from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the allies and the French, in Moravia. The event was not accurately known to his majesty's minister at Hamburg, but he learned, that though the centre of the allies was defeated on the 2d, they had renewed the battle on the 3d, and that it lasted during the whole of the 4th, and probably into the 5th; and that the tide of success turned completely in favor of the Russians. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of joy at Berlin, on learning that the emperor Alexander was safe, after displaying the most transcendant heroism. Government have also received advices from *a respectable quarter*, detailing many particulars the sum of which seems to be, that on the 2d the French attacked the allies on their march; that they directed their whole efforts against the centre, which not being formed when the attack commenced, they succeeded in defeating, after a bloody conflict of several hours, in which the centre lost the whole of its cannon; that the allies retreated from the field to Wischau, and did not seem to have been followed by the French, so that the emperor Alexander, who had displayed the most determined courage on the 2d, renewed the battle on the 3d and 4th; and by his ardent fortitude and example turned the fortune of the contest in favor of the Russians. He rode through the most tremendous fire, calling out to the army, "*victory or death!*" which was returned by exclamations from his troops that "*they never would forsake their emperor.*" The Russians, having lost their artillery on the 2d, were during the following days ordered to figt with the sword and bayonet; and the final result was, that the emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost. The French were driven from the field beyond Austerlitz, (where the battle of the 2d commenced) and afterwards retired behind the Swartz, with their left at Brunn and their right at Nicholsberg. No details have been received of killed and wounded on either side."

COBBETT'S REMARKS.

This, if true, is very pleasing intelligence; and, when so much of detail is given, one would hardly suppose it possible to be false, though coming out of Whitehall, had we not already read the bulletin of the 17th, of the far better part of which this last bulletin contains a contradiction. Who would not have thought from the bulletin of the 17th that the battle of the 2d had been *fought at Wischau*, and that the allies remained on the field of battle? It now appears, however, that the battle of the 2d was begun at *Austerlitz*, and that the allies retreated to *Wischau* a distance of about 10 English miles. The story of 27,000 French killed, of Bonaparte's being wounded, and of his proposing an armistice, is completely contradicted by this second official bulletin; and, it is impossible not to receive even *its* contents with great distrust, when we find it acknowledging that the allies were defeated on the 2d, when the bulletin of the 17th had represented them to have obtained a victory. The battle of the 2d, ended in "a victory;" but, it being impossible to keep up the belief of *that* for any length of time, it is, in the next bulletin, allowed to have been a *defeat;* but, at the same time, it is asserted, that the allies have *now* got a victory.

The account of the battles of the 3d and 4th, rests as far as this intelligence goes, upon the *report of an Estafette*, who, in all likelihood, knew what would please the person to whom he made his report. But allowing his report to have been correct, I really cannot see, that much has been gained by the allies, except an reputation.—That, indeed, is a great deal. To have *fought* at last; barely to have fought at the end of a retreat, or reather runing away, of five hundred miles, across rivers and through fortified places more numerous than are the battalions in the army of their enemy, is a good deal. They have fought, and renewed the fight with stiff wounds; they have, at last drawn blood of their antagonist. This looks well. It is a rational ground for hoping that we shall hear of something more. But, here seems to be the utmost extent of the advantage; for as to having *beaten* the French, there is, all the intelligence fairly considered, not the least appearance of it, the French army, according to this last bulletin of our government, being posted precisely where it was previous to the battle of the 2d. Not an inch have they retreated; and I must hear of something much more resembling a victory over them, before I shall expect to hear, that they have made one step towards Vienna. Suppose, however, that Napoleon were to be compelled to retreat? Must we therefore, conclude that he is ruined? How would this reasoning suit, if applied to his enemies? *They*, God knows, have retreated far enough in all conscience; and yet, we are told, that their affairs are in a very promising way. Aye; but they have been retreating in their own territory. So, then, Napoleon has only to get them to follow him into *France*, and *thrugh Paris*, in order completely to annihilate them! Away with all the nonsense about his being *hemmed in* and *cut off!* Who are to hem him in? The "three great armies," we are told; to wit: the Austro-Russian, the Prussian army, and the army of the archduke Charles. As to the Prussian army, *if it has really marched*, there is Augereau ready to meet