

LAYBACH, October 8.
The Gazette of this place says, that 20 French ships, laden with provisions & bound to Dalmatia, have been taken in the Adriatic sea by the Russians, and that the French troops in Dalmatia have, in consequence, been reduced to great extremity.

FRANKFORT, October 15.
It is impossible to give an idea of the enthusiasm which the Jews of our city, who are very rich and very numerous, bear to the emperor Napoleon. They call him "the Saviour of their nation" and "their Messiah!" We are assured that the prince prime is preparing to give them much more liberty than they enjoy at present.

BERLIN, October 18.
Prince Louis has been decently and solemnly interred by the French. This gallant prince had a presentiment of his fate, saying, when he went from hence, "It is probable that I shall never more see Berlin!" He had also made his last will.

HANOVER, October 18.
A fire broke out at Salzderheden, on the 16th, which consumed 83 houses.—From Brunswick we learn that the duke has arrived at Blankenburg, and that his wound is not dangerous. Prince Louis, who fell on the 10th, was buried by the French with great ceremony.

COBOURG, October 18.
The battle of the 14th lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. The circumstance, which turned out most to the advantage of the French, was their early surprising and making themselves masters of a little hill, named Snekkenberg, between the left wing and the centre of the Prussians, on which they instantly posted six thousand men, with considerable artillery. The Prussians strove to retake it. Three times did they come on again to the attack, but in vain. Gens. Blucher and Ruel attacked the last time at the head of their men, each with a stand of colors in his hand, but they were repulsed, wounded. The fire from this eminence contributed more than every thing to throw the enemy into confusion, and here the entire regiment of Kochler's hussars were cut to pieces.

BRUNSWICK, October 21.
Our beloved sovereign was brought here to-day from Blankenburg in a litter. Both his eyes are considerably swelled; great hopes are entertained of the preservation of one of them.

October 24.
This day several Prussian regiments passed through this place for Magdeburg. The French are at the distance of only four miles from this place. Yesterday they entered Blankenburg. The duke of Brunswick made a very able retreat, with 10,000 men, and after joining the corps under the duke of Weimar, continued his retreat. Wolfenbützel is full of Prussian troops.

The following has been published here: "By the command of the duke, our gracious sovereign, the inhabitants of this place, as well as those of the towns and villages, are ordered and admonished, under the present circumstances of hostility near this country, to wait the progress of events with confidence and tranquility; and especially to conduct themselves in a friendly manner towards any foreign troops that may happen to pass through, to whatever power they may belong, and also to contribute towards the subsistence of those troops as much as possible.

"The provincial government will co-operate with all their power in these measures upon every occasion that may offer.

(Signed) V. BOTTICHER."

SAXONY, October 26.
Poles are now erected along the frontiers of Saxony, with the inscription, *Saxe Electoral pars neutra*—"Electoral Saxony, a neutral territory." The minister at war, Berthier, has published an ordinance, directing that the inhabitants of the Mersburg territory shall in particular be spared, on account of their good behaviour. The merchants from the Austrian States have been permitted to depart from Leipzig, with all their wares without molestation. Above 60,000 French troops have marched through Leipzig. Contributions have been levied on the city to supply them with necessities, shirts, shoes, &c. Above 3,000 foreigners have applied to the commission establishment there for passes, but only about one hundred are made out in a day, and none are granted to Englishmen, Russians or Prussians.

HAMBURG, October 31.
By the most recent accounts, the king of Prussia still remains at Castrin. The Prussian troops are resolved to make a stand on the banks of the Oder, where they expect in a very few days to be joined by the Russians, who are rapidly advancing thro' Prussia Poland and Silesia. The total of the Russian force under marching orders for Germany, amounts to 200,000 men. The emperor Alexander is to take the field in person.

The latest advices from Vienna state, that the garrison of that city were under orders to proceed to Bohemia, to reinforce the army collected there, for the purpose of maintaining the neutrality of Austria. All the Austrian prisoners are sent off to the same quarter as they return from France. A new levy is also ordered to the amount of 80,000 men.

The garrison of Magdeburg is reported to have made a sally on the 26th: the result is not mentioned.

It is now ascertained that the number of Prussians released at Eisenach, by the gallant

try of lieutenant Hellwig, instead of 8,000, consisted of between 8 and 9,000. Their escort consisted of 540.

LONDON, November 1.
The king of Sweden is using every effort for taking an active part in the war; and accounts from Berlin state positively the arrival of a Russian army of 60,000 men in Silesia, which was advancing by forced marches to the support of the Prussians.

It has been currently reported, that Prussia, in consequence of her severe disasters, has already concluded a peace with Napoleon. The report, however, is premature, though there is hardly a doubt that such an event will shortly take place. Saxony is detached from her and the Russians, by the formidable position of the French army and we fear, incapable of affording any effectual assistance.

The Neptune of 98 guns, arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, has brought the following intelligence: The Neptune and Minotaur left lord Collingwood's fleet off Cadiz, on the 27th ult. consisting of the following ships: Ocean, Lord Collingwood, Queen, Admiral Purvis, Tiger, Orion, Zealous, Ajax, Saturn, Swiftsure and Standard, with the Athenee, Active and Tiger frigates.

The enemy's fleet consists of 12 sail of the line, among which were 5 admirals—they are much in want of seamen. The British squadron is in a high state of health and discipline. Another meeting is devoutly wished for by both officers and men—of the result there can be but one opinion from the iron-nerved admiral, lord Collingwood.

The Thunderer was hourly expected from Messina to join the squadron. We learn from the Hamburg papers, that the garrison of Erfurt, consisting of 7,000 Prussians, which surrendered to prince Murat after the battle, was rescued from an escort of 300 French by a Prussian detachment of hussars under the command of lieutenant Halwig, who fell upon the French escort, and cut it to pieces. This in a less disastrous moment, would have been matter of no small consolation—but, alas! in circumstances like the present, it is of but small avail!

December 3.

A division of the Prussian army, about 7,000 men, after the battle of Auerstadt, threw themselves into Erfurt, under the command of marshal Mollendorff and the prince of Orange. Mollendorff, in his 80th year, shewed himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held by the great Frederick.—He fought with the most heroic courage—he was wounded three times in the battle—after his wounds had been dressed, he returned to the field and assumed the command of the army, which the duke of Brunswick had been obliged to relinquish; he threw himself into Erfurt, but unable to resist the enemy's superior force, he was forced to surrender on the 16th. He and the prince of Orange were liberated on their parole; the 7,000 were made prisoners and sent to the Rhine, but were rescued on their march by a small Prussian detachment of between 100 and 200 men.—A Prussian lieutenant having heard that 7,000 men were under an escort of only 800 men, offered to rescue them, which he effected—he posted himself in a wood at Eichstadt, and when the enemy passed, he sallied out upon them, took the French and released the Prussians, who returned to Eisenach, and made the French who were there prisoners—they then followed the route of the Prussian army.

Jena, the scene of the late great battle, is within a few miles of Lutzen where Gustavus Adolphus fell in the great battle of 1632, "Cousin," said he, as he left the field, wounded, "look to the troops; I think I have enough.

November 7.

There is no truth, it appears, in the report that the Duke of Brunswick obtained, or even applied to the French for, the recognition of the neutrality of his territory. The enemy occupied his capital on the 25th ultimo. His highness had previously removed from it, and arrived on the 28th, in the afternoon, at Altona, to which he was conveyed in a kind of litter or easy carriage. We are happy to state, that the accident which happened to him is not likely to prove of lasting inconvenience. The ball by which he was grazed, passed under one of his eyes, afterwards touching the nose, which received a severe contusion. The inflammation had subsided, and his highness was able to open both eyes when he reached Altona. His sight was not likely to be in the least affected.

Magdeburg is invested, but it is not probable the enemy will besiege it in form. The place is garrisoned by 12,000 men, and is well provided: it will not prove an easy conquest. After the unfortunate battle of the 14th, great part of the Prussian army retreated upon that fortress; and instead of having taken shelter under its walls, the different corps proceeded towards the Oder to form a junction with the Russians, which it was intended should take place at Stettin and Castrin.

November 8.

PRICE OF STOCK.
Bank stock.
3 per cent reduced 60 1-2 3-1 5-8
3 per cent consols 61 1-8 3-8 1-4
3 per cent referred
4 per cent consol 78 3-4 9 1-8 9
5 per cent anns. 94 3-4 95 1-4 1-3
5 per cent 1797
Bank long ann. 17 1-4 5-16
Do. short 1778 and 1779
Imperial 3 per cent ann. 59 5-8 d-4
Do. ann. 25 years 7 1-2 50 6
Irish 5 per cent
South-Sea stock

Do. ann. for 16 years
India stock 182 3-4 3 3-4
Do. bonds 3 4 prem.
Consols for acct. 61 3-8
Omanum 4 prem.
Exchequer bill par 4 prem.

PAYMENTS ON OMNIUM.
1806—April 5 Deposit 10 per cent.
May 23 2 payment 10
June 20 3 do. 10
July 18 4 do. 10
Aug. 22 5 do. 10
Sept. 19 6 do. 10
Oct. 17 7 do. 15
Nov. 21 8 do. 10
Dec. 19 9 do. 10
1807—Jan. 16 10 do. 5

General Simcoe, we regret to state, died on Sunday last, at Topsham, in Devonshire. He arrived at Torbay a few days before, & was conveyed from thence by water to Topham.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

A letter received in this city, dated Trinidad, Nov. 22, states, that Miranda had gone to Barbados—that a British expedition for the Spanish main was preparing there—that Miranda was to receive a commission of brigadier-general, and that a number of his officers were also to receive commissions in the British service.

Arrived, the schooner Neptune, Bell, 24 days from Curacao. The schooner Mariner, sailed for New-York, 4 days before. The schooner Safe-Guard, Robins, was to sail in 8 days. December 18, lat. 20, long. 69, 30, spoke ship Perseverance, Gardner, from the city of St. Domingo for New-York. 28th, off Barneget, spoke the sloop Melinda, from New-York, for Philadelphia. An American schooner had just arrived at Curacao.

The schooner William, Wallace, 12 days from Fredericksburg, and 48 hours from the Capes.

The new brig Bedford, 4 days from New- Bedford.

Still in the sound, the brig Olympus, from Cherbourg; and a British brig from Liverpool, fast on the rocks at Hell-Gate.

Below, a brig and two schooners. Wind N. W. One of the schooners is said to be the Minerva, from Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Huron, Sydelean, Jamaica; brig Concord, Hitch, Trinidad, (in Cuba); Alliance, Brasher, City-Point; schooner Philip, Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Sperry Baker, West, St. Thomas; Argus, Tiffany, Curacao; Minerva, Rhodes, Providence.

COOPERSTOWN (N. Y.) Dec. 25.

A medical friend has favored us with the following very extraordinary *parturient* case: Mrs. Catharine Cross, wife of Ephraim Cross, of this place, on the 22d of March, 1806, was delivered of two children (boys) and on the 9th inst. she was again delivered of three children (two boys and a girl).—Thus you will discover from the above dates, that she was delivered of five living children, within the course of 8 months and 23 days.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

A letter from one of the most respectable houses in London to a correspondent in New-York, states, that there is no prospect of peace on the continent, and that the war will probably be prosecuted with vigor.

A letter dated Batavia, 14th September, 1806, says—"The Dutch spice fleet, from the Molaccas, bound for this place, has been captured by an English country ship and frigate. This fleet has been valued at three or four million Spanish dollars; a loss which must be most seriously felt by the company at this moment."

No arrivals at this port yesterday.

Cleared, ship Atlantic, Bennett, Bremen; brig Isabella, Crane, Amsterdam; Eliza, Vaneman, Guadaloupe; Good Friends, Harper, Leghorn; Betsy, Bradford, Corinna; sch's Hope, Prady, Leghorn; Lady Hope, Nickerson, Havana; Lily, Brunster, Plymouth; Hanna, Somers, St. Simons; David, L'Hommecieu, New-York; Huntress, Montgomery, ditto; sloop Sally, Latham, St. Thomas.

Arrived in the river, ship China Packet, from Calcutta. Sailed from thence on the 11th Aug. 1806, and from the Sand-Heads, on the 17th, in co. with ship Pomona, Adams, of and for Newburyport; same day, lost sight of the Pomona. Left at Calcutta, the following American vessels: Ships Juliana, Graham, of and for New-York, to sail in all October; Dramo, Breck, of Boston, to sail in all December; *Montezuma, Dashiield, of Baltimore, just arrived; brig Hector, Lovett, to sail in 20 days for Beverly; ship Golden Age, Emery, from Salem, time of sailing uncertain; Betsy, Dutch, from Salem, last from the Cape of Good Hope, time of sailing unknown; Hope, Burr, of do. to sail in 6 weeks; Howard, Bray, of do. last from Pulo Pinang, to sail in one month; Boston Packet, Bowditch, of do. last from Mauritius, in dock repairing, time of sailing uncertain.*

It was rumored at Calcutta, that an embargo would take place in a few days, and be continued until the sailing of the company's fall fleet for Europe. Calcutta goods of every description were uncommonly scarce, a considerable alarm was occasioned at Calcutta from a report that five French line of battle ships were cruising off St. Helena. A short time previous to the above dates, the Bellona and Charlotte, two French privateers, were captured in the Bay of Bengal, and the Henrietta, a privateer brig, was driven on shore on the southward of the island of Ceylon. The China Packet experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal.

October 30, lat. 33, 50, S. long. 17, 10, E. fell in with three English East-Indiamen, bound to Bengal, they informed that four days previous they spoke the barque Pompey from Salem, bound to Mauritius. Nov. 25, lat. 1, n. long. 30, w. was

boarded by the captain of an English 74 gun ship, and treated very politely, he had in company two frigates and twenty-one transports, full of men, they were standing to the southward, but did not inform us of their destination.

Dec. 26, in lat. 36, 8, n. 71, 45, west, spoke the ship Moultrie, captain McClanahan, out 60 days from the Mauritius, bound for New-York, she informed us that the brig Dominick, of Philadelphia, bound from Mauritius to Bourbon, was taken by a British cruiser.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.

Arrived, Ship Agnes, Bunce, Philadelphia; brig Betsey, Shillader, Havana; schooner Edward & Edmund, Miller, Rio Pongus, 108 slaves, to J. Callaghan; sch'r Penclupper, Boyd, Long-Island.

Cleared, ship Arctic, Lynch, Kingston; ship Kate, M-Leven, Liverpool.

There were 4 ships and several smaller vessels off the bar last evening—among them the British ship Mercury, from Africa, and a schooner belonging to Newburyport from Alicant.

On Thursday morning, off Tybee Island captain Boyd, spoke brig Commerce, from New-York bound to Savannah. At the same time saw 5 ships and 6 brigs entering Savannah river. On Tuesday last captain B. lost a seaman named Thomas Jones, a native of Maryland; he was swept from the deck by a sea.

Captain Miller spoke in the Rio Pongus, the schooner Eliza, 90 days from this port. Left in the river brig *Fourth of July*, Blank, and schooner James, Prebble, for this port, to sail in a few days; and ship Maria, Pike, to sail 20th November.

Captain Gardner, arrived the day before yesterday, spoke ship Smallwood, Sharnwell, of Baltimore, for Liverpool, out six weeks, in a very leaky condition, about to put back; brig Commerce, of Baltimore, put back in distress, one week out; and, in lat. 33, long. 26, ship Thomas, from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans, out 33 days.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable friend, for a late French pamphlet, made up of extracts from the Paris Moniteur, the French official paper. This work, containing the official correspondence between the French and Prussian ministers, previous to the late brilliant campaign, is not of sufficient interest to induce a translation. With many thanks to our friend, we will return the work.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Time, that monitor who never deceives, is daily bringing before our eyes, some circumstance or fact, which serves to evince that the system of defence for the United States, recommended in the speeches & messages of the great Washington, was founded on the soundest policy and most enlightened views of our liberties and interest.

Against this system, and the federalists, is daily bringing before our eyes, some circumstance or fact, which serves to evince that the system of defence for the United States, recommended in the speeches & messages of the great Washington, was founded on the soundest policy and most enlightened views of our liberties and interest.

It is far from our intention to cast the least blame on the multitude in this case; but we cannot forbear expressing ourselves fully on the conduct of the men, who have given this direction to their passions. Falshood and abuse, are never allowable, and in every instance where they detract from the honest fame, or wound the character of a single individual, they are criminal. If we look into the columns of these newspapers, which the directors of the multitude supply with political matter, what do we find? Are the measures of the federalists discussed with candor and liberality, tested by facts, and the evidence on both sides heard with patience and without prejudice? No, we find assertions which have never been substantiated; insinuations, unsupported by the slenderest proof; reproaches, for arguments; insults for demonstrations; illiberality for candor; and a cruel and persecuting spirit, instead of a spirit of charity and conciliation.

We shall not attempt to conceal that this conduct has generated a temper in society, the most hostile to social intercourse, and that may be productive of the most injurious consequences to our common country. That four days previous they spoke the barque Pompey from Salem, bound to Mauritius. Nov. 25, lat. 1, n. long. 30, w. was

duct are every day belied or misrepresented, who are treated in their newspapers with abuse the most gross, & calumnies the most wicked, cannot feel respect for the persons under whose auspices these outrages on decency, liberality and moderation, are encouraged or permitted. Is it not evident that such a procedure is calculated to render one half of the community, regardless to the fate of the other half; at least, to beget an indifference for their country, that must paralyze its efforts, should a crisis ever arrive to require the united exertions of the people. And, can it be possible that this is done, that a few men, for a short time, may exercise a little brief authority?

Will not those who can think for themselves among the multitude, look into these things, and, if practicable, correct the evil. It is not, it is to be hoped, too late. The measures of the federalists are well known. Let them be candidly examined by their utility, by the times which called for them; and by a fair comparison with such as have been substituted in their place. The federalists laid the foundation of a navy, built frigates, and employed them in the defence of our commerce and rights. Was this deserving of calumny and abuse? The federalists expended considerable sums of money in commencing a system of fortifications for our harbors and frontiers. Was this a useless waste of the public treasure? The federalists provided the means, passed the laws, and pledged a sufficiency of the public revenue, for discharging or paying off the public debt, in pursuance of which law the debt is in a train of extinguishment. Did this look as if they considered a public debt, to be a public blessing? The federalists equalized the burdens on the people of the United States, by duties upon trade; a tax upon land and houses, and an excise. Did this savor of favoring one part of the community at the expense of the other part? The federalists proportioned the regular force, to the actual state of things, increasing it whenever the country was threatened with danger, and reducing it the moment its tranquility was assured. Did this shew any inordinate fondness for a standing army?

People of the United States, examine this system! Consider how much of it their successors, notwithstanding their abuse of it, have been obliged to retain, and how little of it they have ventured to pull down; and whether in some form or other, they will not be obliged sooner or later to adopt all that they have thought proper to reject, and to give a much greater extent to our fortifications, our navy, and our army, if they would save our country from domestic traitors or foreign domination.

The house of delegates of the State of Virginia, rejected the resolution to amend the constitution of the United States, proposed by the State of Kentucky—Ayes 60. Noes 88.

Account of flour, butter and lard, inspected within the city of Baltimore, and the precincts thereof, for the last quarter ending the 31st December, 1806:

Barrels of wheat flour,	126,812
Half-barrels do.	7,005
Barrels of rye do.	1,038
Half-barrels do.	82
Kegs of butter,	4,232
Do. of lard,	1,234

ANNUAL ACCOUNT

Of city inspections for the last year, ending 31st December, 1806:

Inspections of flour, fish, beef and pork.	
Barrels of wheat flour,	344,425
Half-barrels do.	16,698
Barrels of rye flour,	4,656
Half-barrels do.	82
Barrels of Indian meal,	1,141
Half-barrels do.	8
Hogsheads do.	892
Barrels of Herring's,	25,810
Half-barrels do.	133
Barrels of shad,	1,935
Do. of mackerel,	2,683
Half-barrels do.	98
Barrels of salmon,	134
Do. of pork,	9,011
Half-barrels do.	155
Barrels of beef,	6,815
Half-barrels do.	800
Inspections of butter, lard and flaxseed.	
Kegs of butter,	6,851
Do. lard,	5,167
Hogsheads of flaxseed,	1,402
Half do.	163
Inspections of lumber, staves, heading and wood brought by water.	
Boards and scantling,	ft. 9,280,649
Shingles,	8,626,877
Laths,	1,250,350
Mahogany,	ft. 312,956
White-oak staves & heading,	782,636
Red-oak do.	807,772
Cullings,	352,245
Wood,	cords, 49,027

EDWARD J. COALE,

Register of the city of Baltimore.

January 2, 1806.

Philadelphia, 1st January, 1807.

His Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public information to the merchants & traders whom it may concern, that an order of his majesty in council of the 15th of October eighteen hundred and six, directs, that horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and every other species of live stock and live provisions, be added to the articles which his majesty, by his order in council of the 17th of September, has authorized the governors & lieutenant-governors of his majesty's islands and colonies in the West-Indies (in which description, the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Somers islands are included) and of any lands or territories on the continent, and of any lands or territories belonging to, to permit to be imported into the said islands, colonies, lands and territories respectively; and that the