

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1807.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

The following are the documents referred to in the thirteenth bulletin of the grand army.

(A) NOTIFICATION.

General Macon, sub-governor of the thuleries, commander of the legion of honor, grand cross of the order of the lion, and commander of the city of Leipsic, to the bankers, merchants and shopkeepers of the city.

Gentlemen, The fate of arms has put Leipsic into the hands of the great Napoleon.

Your city is acknowledged in Europe to be the chief emporium of English merchandise; and is in this respect a dangerous enemy of France.

The emperor and king orders me what follows:

Art. I. Within twenty-four hours which shall follow the present notification, every banker, merchant or shopkeeper, having funds or merchandise arising from English manufactures, whether they belong to the English or to the merchant, shall make his declaration of the same in writing in a register opened at the house of the commandant of the town.

II. These authentic declarations being made, search shall be made in the houses of the declarers or non-declarers, to inspect their books and verify the goods, to be assured of their good faith, and punish in a military manner the fraud if any be detected.

III. The magistrates shall in like manner make upon their responsibility, the just and detailed declaration of the military magazines, belonging both to Saxony and to Prussia; as also of the powder magazines, even those belonging to merchants.

IV. A commission shall be appointed, charged to seal up all the warehouses or funds which shall have been discovered.

V. Every contribution of private requisition, either in cloth, money or horses, if it does emanate from a competent authority, is rigorously forbid. The inhabitant or magistrate who shall have the weakness to subscribe to it without acquainting the commandant of the town, shall be punished by a fortnight's imprisonment.

VI. The present notification shall be read and stuck up at the corners, squares and market places of the city.

MACON. Given at Leipsic, 18th October, 1806.

(B. C. D.) (E.) SUBSCRIPTION.

To his excellency count Haugwitz, minister of state and cabinet of his majesty, the king of Prussia, knight of his orders, at the king's head-quarters, Louislana, 12th October, 1806.

Sir,

It is always with real pleasure that I receive the very flattering renewal of your excellency's former sentiments for me: continue them to me as to a friend who has ever unalterably loved you, and who is ten-

derly attached to you. I have not failed to lay your excellency's letter before the prince royal, but I could obtain only an evasive answer; the prince prefers ministerial means and I am not able to write you his sentiments; as for mine you know them, my very dear friend, and cannot doubt them. I dare not return to a matter which you have treated of the letter you have just done me the honor to write me, so luminously & so entirely to the bottom. May God grant the most happy success to the king and his armies! He is now the true champion of universal liberty.

I do not think that Napoleon would be willing at this moment to struggle against the Prussian forces had those of almost all Europe united against him, without a coalition, from the mere impulse of the personal safety of each state, fighting for its own cause, which is at the same time the general cause, but that he will prefer to negotiate, and even, perhaps, sacrifice a few provinces invaded from Prussia, thereby gaining the necessary time for the formation of 200 thousand conscripts; but next year, after having accomplished his other wishes and vast plans, he will endeavor to make us pay, with interest, when we least expect it, for his having been taken this year unawares. Therefore, it were to be wished that Wesel could be had back at the peace, together with the present grand duchy of Berg, in compensation for Anspach. Mentz will always serve, as well as Wesel, for considerable assemblages of troops which may overrun the north of Germany when least expected.

If the Rhine and the Mein be not decidedly frontiers of the Northern confederacy, the latter will be unable to resist any unforeseen aggression of the French; for who can be always armed? If Frankfurt, with its territory, Höchst and Königstein, do not become Hessian, with all the intermediate country, Hesse will be soon or late devoured without being able to make any resistance, and the situation of Prussia become very precarious. By indemnifying the prince in Franconia, with Bamberg, Aachenburg, might indemnify Darmstadt for all his possessions on this side the Rhine; the whole course of the lower Rhine, from the Lahn, ought to belong to Prussia. Every other arrangement is void of all consistency, and war, at this moment, would be far preferable.

Pardon me, my dear friend, my reveries, but as you mean to testify to me the same confidence, I should think myself to blame, were I not to open to you my heart without reserve; this is, perhaps, the last moment when the total ruin of Europe may be prevented, by setting some bounds to this wasting torrent which is going to swallow up every thing. Besides, if he contrives to form again a kingdom of Poland, the present chief aim of his negotiations, the universal monarchy will be made in a short time.

I fear I have already said too much, but if you will permit me, I will leave nothing unknown to you, being persuaded that you will not compromise me.

It is with perfect friendship, & the most distinguished consideration, that I shall never cease to be,

Sir,
Your excellency's most ob't servant and ancient friend,
CH. L. DE HESSE.

TRIAL FOR BURNING.

A special oyer and terminer was held at Flatbush, in King's county (Long-Island) on the 16th and 17th inst. for the trial of William Cornwell and Martin Hill, two boys, the former about 14 years of age, and the latter about 12, on a charge of arson, for burning the barn of Hendrick L. Suydam, in the town or Brooklyn, on the evening of the 15th November.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the grand jury brought in a bill of indictment against William Cornwell only, for the arson, Martin Hill having been used as a witness.

They were both indicted for a grand larceny, for stealing between 20 and 30 dollars from the store of Isaac Weeks on the same evening.

Soon after the grand jury came into court, William Cornwell was put to the bar and arraigned. He pleaded guilty, but his honor judge Thompson, who presided, out of tenderness to the prisoner, and desirous that he should have all the legal advantages which his youth could afford, directed the plea of not guilty to be recorded, which was accordingly entered. His honor then assigned as counsel for the prisoner, Mr. King and Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Riker, the district attorney, then moved the court that the trial should proceed, but on account of the lateness of the hour the court adjourned till ten o'clock the next morning.

On Wednesday at the opening of the court, the prisoner was again put to the bar. The jury were called, and five or six of the jurors were challenged by the prisoner's counsel, and set aside. After twelve jurors appearing and being sworn, the district attorney opened the cause, and stated to the jury minutely the facts which he should produce against the prisoner, to convince them as well that he had burnt the barn, as that he had capacity to render him an object of legal punishment.

Mr. Suydam, the owner of the barn, was called as a witness and proved that his barn together with the other property to a great amount, and other buildings, had been burnt on the night stated in the indictment.

Martin Hill was then called. The counsel for the prisoner objected to him as an

incompetent witness on the ground of infancy. On examination by the court he manifested great discernment and talents, and appeared to have a just sense of the consequences of committing perjury, whereupon he was sworn.

He testified that he and Cornwell had first entered the store of Mr. Weeks, and forced open the draw of the counter with a knife. That they took out between 20 and 30 dollars, and described the money with great exactness. He stated that they had concealed the money in Mr. Cornwell's cellar.

After this, they concluded to set fire to some barn. He stated, that they had before bought a candle to enable them to count the money, but the candle not burning well, they had thrown it away and bought another of Mr. Rann, where they also lighted it. He further mentioned that it went out several times, and was as often lighted by Hill, the witness, at different places, which he particularly mentioned, and also, the different periods of time. He said the last time the candle was lighted, Cornwell went into Chichester's store and lighted it. He also mentioned several other facts, in all which he was supported by witnesses of the utmost respectability. Mr. Spragg saw the prisoner light the candle at Chichester's, and justice Garrison saw him pass with a lighted candle, in company with a boy about the size of Hill, and whom he had no doubt was Hill. The money was also found in the cellar of Cornwell's father; and was produced in court. It exactly answered the description of that which had been stolen from Mr. Weeks.

Both Hill, the witness and the prisoner, on being examined separately by the magistrates, had confessed their guilt.

Judge Furman and the other magistrates before whom the prisoner and Hill had been examined, proved in the fullest and most satisfactory manner, that both the lads possessed great and unusual talents and cunning—such indeed, as is rarely met with in young men in ordinary life, at 13.

Here the testimony against the prisoner closed. The counsel for the prisoners produced only one witness, the mother of the prisoner. Her testimony, however, rather established that he was above 14. Her distress, and the consequent effect it had upon the boy, produced a most affecting scene. They both wept bitterly and sobbed aloud. For a few moments it interrupted the proceedings of the court. Many of the bystanders shed tears, and every countenance was marked with pity and compassion.

Mr. King, counsel for the prisoner, rose and addressed the jury in a speech of near an hour. He delivered himself with great force and eloquence, and defended the unfortunate lad with distinguished ability. He was peculiarly successful when he addressed the feelings of the jury. Every man appeared deeply affected for the little culprit, on whose fate they were to pass their verdict.

Mr. King having concluded, the district attorney rose in reply—After premising that it was one of the most painful duties which his official situation had ever imposed, that he felt the same sensibility which the jury had manifested, as well for the sufferings of the mother at the misfortunes of the boy; he proceeded to state the law upon the subject. He read several cases where infants under fourteen had been punished in England with death, after which he went thro' the evidence minutely, and concluded with observing that, in his opinion, the law and the facts were conclusive against the prisoner, and that the jury must find him guilty.

His honor judge Tompkins delivered the charge of the court.

He began with cautioning the jury against indulging any prejudice which the enormity or danger of the crime might excite. To guard themselves against convicting for the sake of example, or on the grounds of policy, or because it might be essential to the safety of the community. He emphatically told them to be biased by no considerations, and that if the prisoner was not a fit object of legal punishment, or if they had a doubt on the subject, it was a solemn duty which they owed to their consciences and the law to acquit him.

His honor then recapitulated the evidence and concluded with declaring the law to be, that a boy, above the age of 14 is presumed by law capable to commit a felony, but that the presumption raised by the law, out of tenderness to infants, may be rebutted by proof.

If, therefore, it should appear that an infant under the age of 14 and not less than 7, had very extraordinary discernment and cunning, so as to distinguish between good & evil, & be fully conscious of what he did, and especially if he evinced more intelligence than boys usually do at 14, he might in law commit a felony, and be the object of punishment. That accordingly, cases had been cited where in England a girl of 12 had been burned for killing her mistress—one boy of 10 and another of 9, who had killed their companions, had been sentenced to death, and he of 10 years actually hanged, because one had hid himself, and the other the body he had killed. And one boy of only 8 years was tried at Abingdon for firing two barns. He discovered great malice, revenge and cunning, was condemned and hanged accordingly. In modern times a boy of only 10 years was unanimously adjudged by all the judges in England to be a fit subject of capital punishment.

His honor, however, concluded by charging the jury, that in all such cases the evidence of that discernment and malice, which is to supply the want of age, must be strong and clear beyond all doubt and contradiction.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and brought in a verdict of guilty.

After this, Martin Hill was arraigned for the larceny, to which he pleaded not guilty. But the evidence against him was so full and clear, both as to his having committed the theft and his capacity, that the jury

found him guilty after having been out of court about five minutes.

Cornwell was sentenced to the state-prison during life, and Hill for two years and an half.

SALEM, December 23.

Arrived capt. John Salkins, 34 days from Martinique. Left at Maran, Nov. 14, brig Oliver, Gould, for Kennebunk, 20 days; sloop Columbia, Jenks, Providence, and brig Fanny, Warner, Boston, for Savannah, 10. Spoke, November 23, Descada 12 lea. dist. S. schr. Lanny, Hill, 18 days from Baltimore, all well. Dec. 16, long. 67, lat. 39, 26, sloop Ann, of Duxbury, 2 days from Boston.

BOSTON, December 28.

The trial of Thomas Oliver Selfidge, esq. on an indictment of manslaughter, which commenced before the supreme court, sitting in this town on Tuesday last, continued until Friday noon, when, after this long and interesting hearing, judge Parker summed up the evidence, and gave the cause to the jury, with his accustomed perspicuity and impartiality. The court adjourned from two o'clock to four, when the jury came in with a verdict of not guilty. We understand that the jury were but five minutes in agreeing on their verdict: It was composed of gentlemen of each political party; and the only person challenged was a Federalist, and a personal friend of the defendant.

This important trial is now in the press, and will be published in the course of 10 or 12 days; it will comprise all the testimony and pleadings, taken down in short hand, by eminent stenographers employed expressly for the purpose.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

The story that the murderer of News-wanger was discovered, as republished in Monday's Evening Post, from a morning paper, turns out to be wholly unfounded. No discovery has yet been made.

Arrived, the British brig Sarah, Gill, 77 days from Liverpool, via Newport; received no damage at Hell Gate. Nov. 21, lat. 40, long. 57, 30, spoke the brig Sarah & Peggy, 8 days from N. York for St. Sebastian—had the head of her mainmast sprang.

The schr. Minerva, Bird, 17 days from Philadelphia. On Monday last saw the sloop Malinda, from New-York for Philadelphia; and a schooner from North-Carolina for New-York, with naval stores, both at anchor under Squam Beach.

Below, the schr. Sally, Hand, from Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Protection, Bearn, Belfast; Britannia, Lovett, Liverpool; Acmon, Nye, Savannah; brig Mary, Marshall, West-Indies; Jane, Dantforth, Cork; Mary, Norton, St. Thomas; schr. Cornelia, Bartlett, St. Thomas; Collector, Mayo, La Vera Cruz; Venus, Oliver, Wilmington; sloop Julia, Comstock, Providence, R. I.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

The ship Eleanor, 43 days from Goree, bound to Charleston, with slaves, arrived at Nassau on the 27th November, in want of provisions and water, with only two seamen able to do duty, the remainder sickly—left Goree on the 17th Oct. all in good health. On the 21st the slaves, revolted and rose to such a pitch that they were obliged to fire upon them before they could get them driven below, during the contest several of the slaves were wounded and three jumped overboard—William Parker, a seaman, who was bruised in a shocking manner in his head by the slaves, was unfortunately wounded in the hip by a musket ball, of which wounds he died on the 23d.

No arrivals at this port yesterday.

Cleared, brig Alexander, Hartwell, St. Pierre, Mart.; schr. Louis Adeline, Lyons, Richmond; Three Sisters, Spear, Charleston.

January 3.

No arrival at this port yesterday.

Cleared, ship Hebe, Ogle, Leghorn; brig Susanna, Morgan, Havana; schr. Sea Horse, Findley, Matanzas.

A brig ashore outside the Piers, and a schooner ashore in New-Castle bite, with chairs on deck, both bound down, names unknown.

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

CHARLESTON, December 22.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Hamburg ships Johanna Heinerick, and Gertrud, from that city. Captain Wittern, of the former ship, left the city on the first day of November. He gives us the details of the operations of the grand armies up to that period. The battle of the 14th October, of which we have already given the French account, was the last one which had been fought when he sailed. The statement of that battle, as detailed by captain W. differs materially from what has been published. The French army is stated to have consisted of 250,000 men; the Prussian army of 150,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested which has been fought since the commencement of Bonaparte's career. For a long time the victory was doubtful: The right and left wings of the French army were repulsed with great loss by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 11,000 men, commanded by marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action, decided the fate of the day. They penetrated the centre of the Prussian line in the form of a wedge, and succeeded in breaking it, and routing the army. The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been about equal on each side. Two French generals of dis-

tingtion fell in the action. The duke of Brunswick lost an eye in the action; but none of the Prussian generals were killed, as stated in the French account. Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a subsequent engagement. The Prussian troops are stated to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation, but they were overpowered by superior force. Notwithstanding this defeat, however, the Prussian forces had again rallied, and another battle was shortly expected. The Prussian army was collecting at & in the vicinity of the impregnable fortress of Magdeburg. An army of reserve, of 80,000 men, was also in readiness to meet the enemy. Two Russian armies, one of 20,000 men, and another of 50,000, were approaching by forced marches the scene of action; they had arrived in Prussia Poland. Bonaparte had arrived at Potsdam, within a few miles of Berlin. All the treasures, military stores, &c. had been removed from that city.

By the above arrivals, we were last evening favored with Hamburg papers to the 25th October—containing nothing of importance.

Arrived, Hamburg ship Johanna, Heinerick, Wittern, Hamburg 49, days; Hamburg ship Gertrud, Hussar, Hamburg, 50; British ship Mercury, Barrow, Congo, 66; John Watson and co. 400 negroes; ship Yorkshire, Lee, Liverpool, 84; ship Charleston, Webb, New-York, 8; brig Rockland, Kitchen, New-York, 11; schr. Chariy, Cushing, Alicant, 78, in distress bound to Newburyport; schr. Happy Return, Tatem, St. Thomas, 20; schr. Margaret, Kettletas, Madeira, 47; schr. Alliance, Locke, Richmond, and Norfolk, 6; schr. Two Brothers, Hubbell, New-York, 10; schr. Thomas Jefferson, Grant, St. Jago de-Cuba, 20; in distress, bound to Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Bacchus, Davis, Liverpool; sloop Lydia and Patty, Gunter, Havana.

A sloop (probably the Juliet) 25 days from Philadelphia; a brig belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. from Demerara, and a ship were coming up last evening.

Captain Grant sailed from St. Jago de-Cuba in company with the brig Olio, Ramogan, for Philadelphia; brig Mary's, Daily for do.; schr. Janet, Bell, for New-York. Left, schr's Nancy, Grillon, for Salem in 10 days; Greyhound, Holmes, uncertain; Robert, Black, from Philadelphia, just arrived; Americanus, McCornick, from ditto, condemned, not sea-worthy. Spoke, off St. Jago, brig Sally, Oliver, bound to Turks-Island, had been out 15 days, could not get to windward, and was obliged to bear away for St. Jago again.

December 28.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Columbia last Friday evening, that the legislature was to adjourn the following morning, after having done little other business of importance, than passing the tax bill. This bill is prohibited the exportation of negroes had been lost in the senate, and the bill for establishing a penitentiary had two readings in the senate and was then laid over. It was supposed that nothing would be done on Saturday but signing the bills.

Arrived, ship Betty and Polly, Heynes, Baltimore 13 days; brig Montpelier, Tibbets, Demerara, 56, in distress bound to Boston; Danish brig Ann and Elizabeth, Boyce, Altona, 49.

Cleared, brig Friends, Medcalf, Kingstons.

Ship —, captain Peterson, from Hamburg, and a brig were off the bar last evening.

NORFOLK, December 10.

Arrived, in distress, brig Stetson, Taylor, 59 days from St. Jago de-Cuba.—Carried away her main-top-mast, and leaky.—The Stetson was bound to New-York.

Cleared, ship Damifries, Beard, Liverpool; schr. Ann, Osborne, Charleston; sloop Volunteer, Colvin, Petersburg.

Captain Garrow, of the schooner Caroline, in 7 days from Matanzas, in Cuba, informs, that about 16 days since, a British force entered the port of Baracoa, and destroyed the place by fire. In consequence of which, the government of Cuba, fearing a similar attempt on Matanzas, had sent 2000 troops from Havana to that place. The expedition, we understand, was not accompanied by any troops, but consisting only of officers and seamen of the navy, and marines.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

The Lion, Alden, hence, has arrived at Boston.

Sloop Two Brothers, Alden, from this port, arrived at Kingston [Jam.] the 1st of December.

The brig Lion, of Baltimore, was at the Isle of France, on the 30th September, last—her destination not known.

Captain Pulsifer, of the ship Restitution, arrived at Salem, from the Isle of France, fell in with at sea, on the 16th ult. in lat. 30, long. 63, 30, the wreck of the schr. Patriot, captain Robert Truitt, of Baltimore, who had been out 52 days from Malaga, and took therefrom, the captain and his crew, and brought them