

AMHERST. (N. H.) Jan. 13.  
MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On the morning of the 29th of December, the house of lieut. Pratt, of New-Ipswich, was consumed by fire. Joseph Jefferies, a foreigner, who had lived a short time in the family, being unwell, was up between three and four o'clock, A. M. Coming out of his chamber, his astonished eyes beheld the flames around the chimney extending to the floor above. After a general alarm to the sleeping family, he sprang to the east chamber, where a Mrs. Wheeler slept. She arose, and fondly clasping her son of 3 years, went down into the kitchen, which was filled with fire and smoke. After a fruitless attempt to pass a door, fell at the broad stair, and dropped her child, but recovering, fled before the dreadful enemy. The foreigner, after awakening an elder son of Mrs. Wheeler, by drawing him from his bed, now sought in vain for the child, and prevented the frantic mother's rushing into the flames to save her tender offspring, they, with the young man, escaped by jumping out of a west window, the wind being at that point. But how reluctantly did the mother quit her fond hope, remaining at the window till the winding flames forced her to retreat!

In the mean time Mr. Pratt, bursting his window below, sprang out, ran to the opposite side of the house, broke in a window, through which he drew out his aged mother, and returned to secure his wife, who was trying to unlock his desk to save the important papers. She failing, they took out the desk at the window, though at the utmost hazard of the life of the person who was within. Nothing else of importance was saved of the rich treasure (for common life) which this house contained.

To see the distressed mother, amidst the piercing shrieks of an expiring child, and herself previously burned, and decrepit age unsustained by its staff, both from their windows, and in their sleeping habit fleeing from the devouring element, was a scene, at which humanity could not but feel a shock, and drop a sympathetic tear. It appears the fire must have proceeded from the fire of an oven, in which they had been baking, or a coal snapping from the kitchen fire. Mrs. Wheeler, whose life at first was despaired of, is now in a hopeful way of recovery. The child was found at dawn of day among the burning rubbish in the cellar. His skull and limbs were totally gone; and so insatiable was this mysterious consumer, that but a faint vestige of the human features remained.

NEW-YORK, January 26.  
FIRE.

About 12 o'clock this morning the ship Montezuma, lying at Exchange ship, caught fire by means of a lighted candle having been taken into the run of the vessel where there was a quantity of straw. The flames spread rapidly and communicated with some powder that was accidentally left in the ship. But the quantity was so small that the explosion did little or no injury to the vessel or the persons on board. The flames were immediately got under.

NASHVILLE, January 3.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, in Williamson county (Tenn.)—major William Neely in the chair; the following address and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

At a moment like the present, when rumors prevail in the Atlantic states, calculated to excite suspicions of the fidelity of the western inhabitants to the general union, the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity cannot be indifferent to its probable tendency. A frank expression of their sentiments, to wipe away any jealousies that may exist.

Having lived in habits of obedience to laws emanating from the enlightened councils of the freest governments in the world, and experienced the salutary effects resulting therefrom, they would view a separation from the federal head, as productive of incalculable evils; and as far as they have any means of deriving information, they believe this sentiment to be uniform.

Not having any data upon which to found a belief that an insurrection is contemplated—they do not feel it their duty to express any opinion of views, or ascribe disorganizing schemes to those persons whose mysterious conduct may have given rise to such rumors. But they can, without hesitation, declare, that if there are any who have the temerity to attempt to sever from the union, any part of the western country, or, in contravention of the laws of the land, to involve the citizens thereof in a war with any power in amity with the United States, that they justly merit the indignation of every friend to this country.

As citizens of Tennessee, the members of this meeting would sincerely regret if there were any grounds to suspect that a defection to the union was prevailing in this country: It would carry the imputation of ingratitude to that government by whose fostering care they have so rapidly grown and prospered, and by whose wise and equitable measures, an honorable peace has been preserved, while our borders have been enlarged, and our commercial prospects brightened. But independent of the motives which a grateful recollection of the past must inspire, the general government have a sure pledge of the fidelity of Western America, from interest. She cannot be insensible of the necessity of a union with the maritime states, to preserve the navigation, and commerce of the Gulf, with its northern appendages, which United America has re-

cently obtained. If restless ambition should propose a heterogeneous alliance with monarchs for that purpose, the great body of the citizens must be aware that none but a few viceroys, or such as might be instrumental in hoodwinking the people into the measure, could be benefited by the change. Rejoiced, That the general government sustains the most endearing relation to this section of the union.

That Thomas Jefferson ought to be rewarded with the affection of a grateful people, for his distinguished services.

That there ought to be an annual interchange of the laws of the state legislatures, as means to assimilate the habits of the people, to bring them to a nearer state of brotherhood, as well as to afford help to the younger states.

That the foregoing be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the Tennessee delegation in congress addressed to the president of the United States; and that a copy be furnished one of the printers in Nashville, for publication.

Wm. NEELY, Chm.  
THOMAS H. BENTON, Sec'y.  
Franklin, Dec. 27, 1806.

CHARLESTON, January 16.

It has seldom been our duty to record circumstances so disgraceful to humanity; or more calculated to rouse the indignation of every feeling mind, than those we are now about to detail:—

The ship Cleopatra, John Butman, master; and R. V. Lawson, supercargo, arrived in this port on Sunday last, with a cargo of slaves from Africa. Thirteen of her crew were landed the next day and conveyed to the Marine hospital, in a most pitiable situation, from the wounds and barbarous treatment they had received on the voyage. It appears from their evidence taken before James Bentham, esquire—that three seamen were cruelly beaten and killed at sea; that those who have returned, are much maimed; that some of them have been burnt in the face with fire brands; others were beat with hammers—one man had his arm cut with a billet of wood, and twisted round nearly out of its socket, in consequence of which a mortification took place, of which he died last evening—another was stripped naked, and two blood-hounds let loose upon him, who have severely torn his flesh, [the dogs were thrown overboard two days before the ship arrived in port.] For three or four days they were sometimes shut down, and no provisions or water given them—and they were often compelled to eat their pork and beef without having it dressed. These unfortunate men relate many other instances of wanton and deliberate cruelty; but as the case will be brought before the federal court in May next, where the culprits who have been committed to gaol will be judged by the laws of the country, we deem it not proper to inflame the public mind by a recital of them.

The boatswain of the ship, Daniel Saunders, was this morning committed to gaol, upon the affidavit of the surgeon's mate, charging him with having killed one of the seamen, by the name of Anderson. A jury of inquest was held yesterday evening at the marine hospital, upon the body of one of these poor fellows, who died yesterday morning. The following is their verdict:—

That the deceased Oluff Gronning came to his death by the cruel and ill treatment of captain Butman and R. V. Lawson, by severe beatings, and particularly by Mr. Lawson stabbing him under the left arm with the torments, or cook's fork, it having entered the throat, by which he languished and died—There being also the marks of eight blows inflicted on his arms, hand and feet, and said to be inflicted by said Lawson, with a billet of firewood, and the pumpbolt on board said vessel."

Another of the crew died last evening. A jury of inquest have brought in the following verdict:—

"Daniel Meyer, a native of Denmark, a mariner on board the ship Cleopatra, capt. J. Butman, and R. V. Lawson, supercargo, came to his death from the cruel and ill treatment, wounds and bruises, particularly by the captain, twisting and bruising his right arm, from which a mortification took place; and a number of bruises on his arms and legs, which deprived him of the use of them, inflicted by Mr. Lawson and the captain jointly, on board, of which he died in the Marine hospital last evening."

We learn that none of the seamen now at the hospital, are considered in a dangerous situation. They are all foreigners; most of them Germans.

Just Published,

(Price 25 cents.)  
To be had from the different booksellers, STRICKLAND on the establishment of colleges, particularly St. Mary's, in the precincts of Baltimore—By different writers.  
January 22. #2-co21f

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of captain James Norman, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased; requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated—and those indebted, to make immediate payment to Mr. Charles Robinson, who is fully authorized to settle the same.  
THEOPHILUS NORMAN, Adm'r.  
January 28. e04t 2w4tj

Edward Johnson & Co.

INFORM their friends & the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver,  
STRONG, TABLE, AND SMALL  
B E E R.  
January 2. 2aw

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

LONDON, December 1.

In pursuance of marshal Mortier's proclamation requiring all bankers & merchants having British funds and manufactures in their possession, to give in correct statements, the commissariat, or chamber of commerce, at Hamburg, requested by public notice, that those complying with the proclamation should also furnish them with copies, and at the same time send an estimate of the losses they shall be subject to, should the measures enjoined be carried into effect, in consequence of reprisals by the British government. The great object intended by this estimate is to show, by a partition to Bonaparte, that the plan of confiscation must be ultimately more favorable to Great-Britain than to Hamburg. The underwriters were also desired to state, as far as they were able, the injury they would sustain by the capture of Hamburg and other vessels, in order that a fair balance might be made out. A meeting of the underwriters was accordingly held at Borsen Halle, but the result had not transpired.

December 3.  
By the Alpha, captain Hutton, arrived at Harwich, we learn that the French took possession of Cashoven on the 28th. The intelligence is not to be doubted. Napoleon will endeavor to shut up every port in his power in the North Sea—Denmark must look to herself—but she is not without assistance. Sir Samuel Hood is to sail immediately with a squadron into the Baltic; so that Bonaparte's threat of shutting up the Sound will melt in air.

We understand that the privy council have come to a resolution to issue an order for preventing the transfer of foreign property in the funds. His majesty came to town this morning to give it effect by the royal signatures.

December 6.  
Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state, that Bonaparte had commanded from the Spanish government, a categorical answer to three questions. 1st. The nature and terms of their negotiations with Russia. 2d. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient security for their possessions in America. 3d. Why Spain was not at present arming—demanding at the same time 50,000 dollars per day until such questions should be satisfactorily answered.

December 14.  
The following note has been published: To the states of Hanover.  
GENTLEMEN,  
I have taken possession of your country in the name of his majesty the emperor and king, my most gracious sovereign. The revenues of the country will be collected, and justice administered in his name, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD MORTIER.

SAXONY, November 1.

The following proclamation has appeared in this electorate:

"The inhabitants of the village of Wetheldorf had the temerity to murder isolated Frenchmen passing through their territory; they detained and plundered a convoy. A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocious acts; and it has also been given. The inhabitants of the above mentioned villages, have all, except the old men, women and children, been punished with death. A similar treatment is reserved for those who may imitate the example of those rebels. But at the same time, that all acts contrary to the law of nations and of war will be severely punished with the greatest severity—protection and security will be granted to all the peaceable inhabitants."

HAMBURG, November 5.  
Private letters announce that the allied troops, commanded by prince Jerome, have arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder; and that their advanced guard has proceeded to the Polish Prussia. It is also stated that the Russians have passed the Vistula, and that they have advanced as far as Glinnesa, Posen, and other towns in Prussian Poland. It is said his Prussian majesty is with them.

November 14.  
It is but too certain that the whole Prussian army is totally routed and dispersed; one corps after another has been obliged to lay down its arms, and all the principal towns, viz. Stettin, Custrin, Spandau and Magdeburg have capitulated: in the latter the French found an immense treasure, as all the most valuable effects, from Munster, Cassel and East Friesland, had been deposited there as out of danger; it is really astonishing how ill provided with even the most common necessaries these places were, but for which they never would have fallen into the hands of the French, and particularly Magdeburg, one of the strongest places in Europe; as for the king of Prussia nobody knows where he is at present. The army of marshal Davoust is already arrived at Posen, it consists of 30,000 men.

Nothing but accident has prevented general Blucher from coming to Hamburg, in which case we should have shared the same fate as Lubeck, which has suffered dreadfully. A deputation has been sent from that town to claim the protection of the French emperor, and one will also be sent from hence.

The duchy of Oldenburg has been taken possession of in the name of the king of Holland, by 1400 Dutch troops. Hence has been obliged to join the confederation of the Rhine, and must consequently act against Russia.

The day before yesterday, the body of his serene highness, the duke of Brunswick, was opened and embalmed at Altona; on opening the skull, it was found that the wound which this lamented prince received was mortal. His highness bore the exquisite torture occasioned by the wound, with the utmost fortitude and resignation, but when he learnt the loss of his dominions, his heart began to break.

His son, the duke of Brunswick Oels, who capitulated with gen. Bliicher, and who so heroically defended the gate of Lubeck, arrived at his father's house the day after his death. His highness's horses were yesterday sold by public auction; his jewels & other effects will be sold to-morrow. An Estafette has been sent to Napoleon at Berlin, requesting that the duke's venerable remains may be deposited in the family vault of his ancestors.

PARIS, Nov. 19.  
THIRTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Paris, Nov. 19.  
Besin, Nov. 10.

The fortified town of Magdeburg surrendered on the 8th. On the 9th the gates were occupied by the French troops: the capitulation is herewith annexed.

Sixteen thousand men, nearly 800 pieces of cannon, and magazines of every kind are on our hands.

Prince Jerome has laid Glogau, the capital of Upper Silesia, under blockade, by brigadier general Lefebvre, at the head of 2000 Bavarian horse.

The town was bombarded on the 8th by ten howitzers, fired by the light artillerymen. The princes passed an eulogium on the conduct of the Bavarian cavalry. General Derozy invested Glogau with his division on the 9th. A parley has been opened for its surrender.

Marshal Davoust entered Posen with a corps of the enemy on the 10th. He is highly satisfied with the spirit that animates the soldiers. The persons who hold situations under the Prussian government would have been massacred, had not the French army taken them under its protection.

The vans of four Russian columns, each 15,000 men strong, had begun to enter the Prussian states by Georgenburg, Ollitia, Grodno, and Jalowka. On the 25th of October, these advanced guards of columns had made two days marches, when they received news of the battle of the 15th, and of the consequent events. They retrograded immediately. So many successes, and events of such high importance, should not slacken the military preparations in France. They should, on the contrary be followed up with fresh energy, not to satisfy an insatiable ambition, but to fix bounds to the ambition of our enemies.

The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin—until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia, and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte!

The French army will not quit Berlin until the possessions and colonies, both Spanish and Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made.

[Here follows the capitulation of Magdeburg.]

SEIZURE OF HAMBURG BY THE FRENCH.

And confiscation of all British property found in that city.

HAMBURG, November 22.

This city, which has so long preserved its independence, is reduced to a state of vassalage. After the most solemn force practised by the French minister, to produce the conviction that the neutrality of Hamburg would be respected, 2000 infantry, and 250 Dutch cavalry, suddenly entered the place on Wednesday, with general Mortier at their head, and formally took possession of the city in the name of Napoleon.

The next day (Thursday) French soldiers mounted guard at all the public offices and gates, and free quarters were provided for the troops, who were distributed at the houses of the citizens. A few hours only had expired, when the names of the generals, colonels and commissioners of the French army were inscribed on the doors of the principal mansions, so that it might have been supposed to have been a garrisoned town for six months. The commissary at war occupies the house of the British ministers, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted it. The headquarters are at a senator's, in the Blichen.

One of the first measures has been a demand by the commander in chief of all the English property, in whatever form it may appear. To this application the senate replied, that to enforce such a requisition would be the total ruin of the city. Gen. Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means are already taken to carry this scheme of pillage into immediate execution; and for this purpose the merchants are required to give an estimate of all the English property in their hands, domiciliary visits are appointed to ascertain the validity of such accounts—and yesterday afternoon many of the most respectable persons were put under arrest, to operate on the public mind by intimidation. Among these I am sorry to name Mr. Burrows, Mr. John Thornton, Mr. Geo. Smith & Mr. Parish. At first these gentlemen were confined in a house near the exchange, after seals had been put upon their effects; but they have since been permitted to occupy their respective houses. A guard however, always attends them. In this situation of things, apprehensions are entertained, that more of the English will be put under arrest, until the avowice of these public plunderers is satiated. Since Wednesday, about 5,000 more French infantry have arrived here; and it may naturally be expected, that from the total stagnation of trade, and the increased price of subsistence the lower orders will not be able to maintain themselves; and that the greatest disorder will prevail in a city, the population of which extends to 120,000 souls. The famine threatened at Berlin is to be alleviated by supplies from the granaries of Hamburg, which is another cause of anxiety, under the immediate necessities and difficulties with which this unfortunate city has to contend. I am sorry to present before you so melancholy a picture, and I should with yet more reluctance make any comment upon it, as affecting the interest of the great commercial city, in which you reside, and the manufacturing town throughout the British empire. Unfortunately the destruction of war is not confined to those

who perish in the field, it is brought home to the fire-sides of those who are the best friends to the peace, order, and happiness of society. "Yours, &c."

BOSTON, January 21.

Arrived, via the Vineyard, the ship Calumet, captain Trevitt, from Batavia. Sailed from that place the 9th of October, in co. with ship Eliza, Stanwood, for Boston; saw him through the Straights of Sunda, and left him all well. Left at Batavia, ship Egeria, Fields, of and for Providence, in 10 days; Margaret, Heard, for Baltimore, repairing; Iris, Rathbone, of Providence, had lost her bowsprit; Patterson, Shaw, of ditto; Sally & Hetty, Vickory, Philadelphia; Etna, Grant, of Baltimore, last from Mocha; Charles, Stiles, of ditto, to sail in three weeks. The ship Catharine, Blanchard, of and from Boston, passed the Straights of Sunda Aug. 27, for Canton; ship Swift, Eldridge, of New-York, last from the Cape, passed do. 11th Sept. bound to Manila; ship Mandarin, 110 days from Boston, passed do. the 15th September; brig August, Mensch, 114 days from Baltimore, for Manila, passed do. 17th September; Jefferson, Harrison, 120 days from Philadelphia, for Canton, passed do. October 1.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

By the arrival of the schooner Enterprise, in 11 days from Bermuda, we learn that his Britannic majesty's frigate Cambrian, the Bermuda's ship of war; and the gun brig Irvin, have captured and sent into Bermuda the following American vessels: Ship Titus, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia; brig Henry and Francis, from Cadiz for New-York; Herminopolis brig Cyrus from Havana for Philadelphia; brig Virginia, from a bye port in France, for Norfolk; ship Cicero, from Vera Cruz, for Philadelphia; ship Eliza, from the Isle of France for Newburyport; schr. Intrepid, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia; schr. Aspasia, from Cayenne, for New-York, and the British brig Unicorn, from Jamaica for St. Domingo. The sloop Paragon, Dickerson, master, has been seized at Bermuda.

Arrived, the schr. Evarde, Surges, of Philadelphia, 20 days from St. Thomas. The schr. Favorite, Gamble, sailed the day before for Philadelphia. Left schr. Sally, Johnson of Philadelphia, & others not recollect-ed. Jan. 24, lat. 84, long. 74, spoke schr. Mary, Morris, from Boston for Savannah, under a jury bowsprit, had lost her boat.

The schr. Enterprise, Patten, 10 days from Bermuda. Left schr. Intrepid, of Baltimore. The schr. Baker, of & from Philadelphia for Guadaloupe, was lost on the rocks the 18th instant, cargo partly sound.

Cleared, ship Virginia, Provost, Amsterdam; Cary, Minugh, Calcutta; Jane, Sammis, Nantz; brig Achilles, Howch, Port-Rico; Gov. Trumbull, Barr, Charleston; schr. Three-Friends, Rawson, Wilmington; schr. Margaret, Bdes, Portland; Hope, Sackett, Philadelphia.

Captain Burt informs, that the schr. Little Charles belonging to Charles Grice, bound to Jamaica, lies sunk on the edge of the Swash at Oronook.

Oil Dover, December 3, the ship Fair American, Davis, from Virginia. The ship New-Jersey for Antwerp, passed by Gravesend, Dec. 4.

The ship Kingston, Leslie, was at Deal 4th December, bound to New-York. The Mississippi, Skidmore, was to sail from London, for New-York about the 10th of December.

There was but little wind yesterday, and very foggy. No news from below last evening.

Lloyd's List.  
Nov. 21.—Detained, the Susan and Polly, Shaw, from Malaga to London; and Margaret, Pratt, from Havana to Hamburg. Sailed from Gravesend, Kingston, Leslie, for New-York.

Nov. 25.—At Plymouth, Prince Adolphus packet, from New-York, and Halifax. Sailed, from Dover, Romeo, Curran, for Rotterdam. Remains at Deal, Kingston, for New-York.

Dec. 2.—Detained, Elkin, Cornelius, from Havana for Tonningen. At Gravesend Sterling, Johnson, New-York; Cosmopolite, Thomson, Leghorn. At Stargate, Eliza-Ann, Williams, Philadelphia. At Leghorn, Fair American, New-York. At Marseilles, Eliza, Jewitt, New-York. At Hamburg, Minerva, Philadelphia.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber (in virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, made in the cause of Robert Ferguson vs. S. Luckett) will on Friday, the 27th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, sell at the court-house of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, to the highest bidder, all the estate and interest of Samuel Luckett, of the said county, in and to all those tracts or parcels of land, lying in Durham Parish, and county aforesaid, called Luckett's Slips, Luckett's Chance, containing by estimation, four hundred acres; and in and to another tract or parcel, lying in the said Parish, called Frog's Nest, containing about one hundred & twenty-five acres.

The terms of sale, prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser or purchasers pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification thereof, by the chancellor, which, if ratified, shall be just five weeks from the subscribers' report of the said sale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification of the said sale, and on paying the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber shall execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple, conveying to him or them all the right, title, and interest of the said Samuel Luckett, free and discharged of all the claim of the said Robert Ferguson and the said Samuel Luckett.

The said lands will be either sold entire, or divided so as to suit purchasers.  
CLEMENT DORSETT, Trustee.  
January 29.