

MAGDEBURG, Nov. 9.

CAPITULATION

Settled yesterday for this fortress, between the marshal of the empire, Ney, and the governor general Von Kleist.

ART. I. The city, citadel, and fortifications of Magdeburg, shall be given up to the troops of the sixth corps of the grand army, with all the artillery, ammunition, magazines, and stores of every kind, with every description of government property, without the smallest reservation, and in the exact state in which they were at the time of this capitulation.

II. The gate called Ulrichs Thor, and the works outside of the same, shall be evacuated for the French army, so that they shall take possession of them on the 10th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

III. The garrison shall march out thro' the said Ulrichs gate, on the 11th of November, in the morning at 11, with drums beating, colors flying, and four field pieces, shall lay down their arms, and the cavalry deliver up their arms and horses, at the place that shall be appointed, at cannon shot from the fortress.

IV. After laying down their arms, the garrison shall be considered prisoners of war, the men shall be sent to France, and the officers remain prisoners on their parole of honor not to serve against his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy, nor against his allies, until regularly exchanged they shall be free to go where they think proper; those only whose families reside in Magdeburg, or who are these settled and married, shall have liberty to remain in the city.

V. The officers shall keep their swords, baggage, and horses: the soldiers their knapsacks and valises.

VI. The cadets, ensign cadets, and sword girded ensigns, and the sergeants, majors, of the infantry and cavalry, shall be considered as officers, and treated upon the like footing.

VII. The quarter masters of regiments, pay masters, chaplains, and surgeons, shall be considered prisoners of war.

VIII. The two incomplete companies of invalids, in the fortress, who are unfit for service, shall lay down their arms and be sent to their own garrisons, one to Peine, near Hildesheim, the other to Aken, where they shall receive their accustomed pay and support at the country's expense.

IX. After the evacuation the officers shall return to the city to receive their passports, and proceed according to their destination. The counterparts in which they shall deposit their words of honor not to serve until exchanged, shall be given in of course previously.

X. The soldiers who are married in Magdeburg, or within the extent of its military inspection, shall remain with their families, upon the condition of not serving till exchanged, and that of not wearing any military uniform.

XI. The sick and wounded officers and soldiers shall remain in Magdeburg until their recovery. They shall be maintained at the expense of the city. A sufficient number of Prussian surgeons shall remain in the place to take proper care of them. The surgeons shall be treated during their stay in the city, upon the same footing as the French surgeons.

XII. The persons and property of the inhabitants, the service of God, and institutions of the church, shall be taken under the protection of the laws, and of the system of French justice. In case persons in the city should wish to retire from it with their property, or after previously selling it, they shall receive the necessary passports and protection so to do.

XIII. There shall be nothing changed in the present administration and constitution of the country. The authorities whom this concerns shall continue the exercise of their functions, and receive to that effect the protection of the French army.

XIV. On both sides commissaries shall be named to take the inventories and superintend the delivery of the deposits of plans, maps, papers, records, artillery, ammunition, and military provisions and stores, and of every thing appertaining to government, but where it may, and of whatever the kind in this city.

XV. The staff and field officers, as also the cadets, gentlemen ensign cadets, sword girded standard bearers, serjeant majors of cavalry and infantry, and quarter masters, who shall after the present capitulation, desire to go into any of the Prussian provinces, occupied by the French troops at present, or which may by them be occupied shall be sent forward at the expense of the province, and receive their pay and subsistence from the magistrates, according to the rate of the peace establishment. This pay and subsistence shall be paid them on the first of every month.

XVI. His excellency the governor of Magdeburg, shall be free whenever it shall seem good to him to dispatch an officer to the prince of his country, to communicate to him intelligence of the present capitulation, and this officer shall receive the necessary passport.

XVII. All the articles of this capitulation which may appear to have doubtful meaning, shall be interpreted to the advantage of the garrison.

XVIII. And last. Three hostages on each side, of the rank that shall be determined upon, shall be exchanged a guarantee, for the due fulfilment of this capitulation. These hostages shall, to-morrow, the 9th of Nov. be chosen and on both sides be reciprocally given up on the taking possession of the fortress.

Of like tenor in duplicate copies, drawn

up this 8th day of the month of November, 1806.

Du TAILLIS, VON RENOARD, General & chief of the major general. Staff of the corps, LIGER BELAIR, Colonel commandant. RENOARD.

A supplementary document in eight articles, determines some secondary points. The musicians and servants of the army are not to be numbered among the prisoners of war. Colonel Du Trossel, the Prussian commandant of Magdeburg, retains his official dwelling, and is free from military quarters, &c. so long as the French and allied troops have possession of the city. The Prussian officers who, in conformity to the capitulation, are entitled to reside in Magdeburg shall receive their pay, &c. as upon the war establishment, and be free of quarters and other military obligations so long as the French and their allies remain, &c.

By his excellency H. W. BENTINCK, esq. lieutenant governor in and over the colonies of Essequibo and Demerary, and their dependencies, and president of all courts and colleges within the same, &c. and the honorable court of policy of the said colonies, &c. Unto all whom it doth, shall or may concern, greeting, be it known:

Whereas we have taken into our consideration the evident advantages which would result from the erection of a beacon on the east coast of this colony, to serve as a permanent land mark to the shipping bound for these colonies, and prevent their falling to leeward of the river—and where as we have in consequence already adopted the necessary measures for the immediate erection of such beacon on a proper spot on the east coast aforesaid, to leeward of Machacha.

And whereas it is reasonable that the shipping employed in the navigation to and from these colonies, should contribute to the expense both of building and keeping in repair the said beacon, and of providing afterwards the necessary attendance for the same;

We therefore have judged fit to enact, and by these presents do enact, that all merchant ships or vessels arriving in these colonies, from and after the first day of December next ensuing, shall pay for the above purpose to the receiver of the colony chest a rate of six shillings for each ton of their burthen;—and furthermore that all ships or vessels of more than one hundred tons burthen, arriving from the mother country, shall, independent of the payment of the above rate, furnish to the colony five tons of gravel ballast for each fifty tons of their burthen; and in case of their bringing no such gravel ballast, or an insufficient quantity thereof, that then they shall in lieu thereof and in addition to the above rate, pay for the use of the colony, a further sum of five guineas for each ton of ballast which they may be so deficient in furnishing to the colony.

It is furthermore directed, that the said gravel ballast is to be brought on shore and discharged by the masters or other persons having the command on board the ships or vessels herein before alluded to, on a spot near the river side, which will be made known in proper time, and the said gravel ballast to be employed for the keeping in repair of the public roads or such other purposes of public utility as we may hereafter direct.

We have also thought fit to forbid, and hereby do expressly forbid the throwing overboard any ballast from ships or vessels lying in this harbor, on pain of a fine of one thousand guilders, to be forfeited and paid by the captain or person having the command of such ships or vessels, and to be applied one third for the use of the colony, one third for the use of the fiscal, and the remaining third for the informer or informers.

And we require and enjoin the harbor master and all others whom it may concern, to attend to the strict execution of this ordinance.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our ordinance, the same is to be published, posted up and printed for general information.

Thus enacted in our ordinary assembly held at the court house in Stabroek, this 31st of July 1806, and published the 16th of August thereto next following.

H. W. BENTINCK, Vt. By command of the court aforesaid, P. F. TINNE, Dy. Sec.

We are happy to observe by the Barbados Mercury, of the 22d ult. (Nov.) that several of the enemy's small cruizers have been lately taken, namely, the Desire schooner 3 guns and 46 men, by his majesty's brig Grenada, lieutenant Barker; also the Marianne, privateer schooner of 1 long 9 pounder and 46 men, both sent into Grenada. The Spanish schooner, El Carme, laden with dry goods, was carried into Barbados by the Swinger brig, lieutenant Bennet, captured on the 16th ult and a letter of marque schooner Le Reunion, of 10 guns laden with indigo provisions, and cordage was taken by the Galatea frigate and Morne Fortune on the 12th and sent into Antigua.

Dem rary japh.

COMMUNICATION.

A most oppressive and intolerable grievance is now suffering by the inhabitants of the townships, near and surrounding the city. The small birds which have unreasonably remained through the winter, have invited an uncommon and alarming number of gunners to patrol the

neighborhoods. Multitudes of them, accompanied by dogs, distress and scour the country. Many of these sportsmen, as they stile themselves, are impudent, insulting, and insufferably abusive. But, under the pretext of sporting, robberies, assaults, batteries and other lawless acts and offences, are daily committing. Nor do the votaries to these scourges, called sports, refrain from openly, with them, profaning the Sabbath. The roads are infested; the farms and inclosures of peaceable citizens are invaded. Mild remonstrances are disregarded, and notifications that the laws will be resorted to are treated with scorn. Fowling pieces are pointed and threats thrown out against those who dare attempt the expulsion of those lawless trespassers, from their houses, barns, milk houses, stack yards, and other inclosures. Muskets have been wantonly fired in the roads, to terrify travellers, peaceably passing. Several have been fired at and under stacks of hay and grain; and, purposely, as well as accidentally, into dwelling houses. Many persons have been thrown off horses, and out of carriages, and much injured, while their lives have been endangered. Many, and especially women, refuse to attend the markets: and universal uneasiness has spread through the country. Every thicket alarms, and resembles, in irregular but incessant explosions, a Turkish camp, or a battle commenced by the Yagers and other sharp shooters. The farms and inclosures are laid open by the prostration and burning of fences in sundry places. Farm dogs are killed, maimed or wounded, while endeavoring to defend property they are kept to watch and preserve. Cattle are wounded in the fields, and sheep are the victims of sporting dogs. The poultry is substituted for game, and repeatedly shot down, in the presence of its insulted and terrified proprietors.—Farms and inclosures are turned into warrens, parks and chases, for the idle and insolent. Farm houses are no longer the safe retreats of industry, and the fortresses of the peaceable and secure citizen.—The oppressions of Europe are (by those who practice them here) inverted. Nobles do not lay waste, for their ruinous amusements, the possessions of an abject peasantry; but these enormities are committed by one set of citizens pursuing pleasures, which inflict the severest injuries on another class, who are owners, but not masters of the soil they inhabit. If among the mass who thus invade property and distress its inoffending possessors, there are (as no doubt there are) some of innocent intentions and decent manners, they should intermit a diversion attended with such injurious consequences.

This is not an exaggerated picture.—The facts stated, can be incontrovertibly proved. Much of the mischief is done by those who pervert the public arms to the annoyance, instead of applying them to the protection of their fellow citizens—an evil which ought no longer to be tolerated, by those who have the power to check this abuse. It is hoped and recommended, by a number of the sufferers, that associations will be formed for mutual protection. And for this purpose, let plans be adopted, to prosecute and punish offenders; so as to put an end to a dangerous and intolerable oppression. Such an association is now in forwardness on the west side of Schuykill. It is confidently expected that the magistrates and peace officers will cordially and firmly assist in removing this disgraceful stain from the character of our laws and the reputation of those to whom their execution is entrusted.

Freeman's Journal

MR M'CORCKLE,

You will much oblige a subscriber by giving the following a place in your useful paper.

Gaming has got to such a height in Philadelphia, that it becomes necessary for our mayor and magistrates to be informed where those snares are laid to entrap honest and well disposed men.—There are at this present time in the city of Philadelphia EIGHT FARO TABLES the principals of which are out casts and runaways from Boston and New York. I am credibly informed, that the wife and children of a respected citizen, made application last week to the overseers of the poor, in consequence of the ruin of her husband by one of these Faro Banks.—Would it not be well if our magistrates would use their endeavors to banish this vile practice? We refer them to the example given in Norfolk some short time back, by securing the owners, lodging them in jail, and burning their tables. I will, in a few days, give you the names of the principals in this business.—And I have further to add, that there is scarcely a tavern in this city, that there are not spies, who are well paid for securing the unwary stranger, by the above owners of the said banks.—[Ibid.]

To be sold on moderate terms,

A PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres of Land, one-half of which is heavily timbered, within 12 miles of Baltimore, and convenient to good navigation or marsh on the land; it is fertile productive soil, and 100 acres of meadow may be made on this land. Merchandise would be taken in part, if suitable to the purchaser, and the terms for the remainder made convenient. Also for sale, or to be rented for 99 years, renewable for ever,

20 Water Lots, on the south side of the basin, lying from opposite to Elliott's wharf, down the edge of the basin, to opposite South-street. The Lots will be made large or small, to suit the purchaser or tenant. Apply to CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, December 27.

HAMBURG, November 14.

Forty-four large loaded yachts are on their passage from hence to Berlin—they are provided with passports from general Hulin, the governor. Other passports have also been sent here for more vessels, which are getting ready to leave this place.

Report of a staff-officer belonging to general Blucher's corps, relative to the affair in and near Lubeck, on the 6th of November.

"The corps under lieutenant-general Blucher passed through Lubeck on the evening of the 5th; a strong rear-guard remained in the villages between Herzburg and Helmsdorf, under major-general Oswald. There were eleven battalions in Lubeck; some of them, however, were very weak, not exceeding 100 men.

"On the morning of the 6th, the gates towards Mecklenburg and Lauenburg were provided with ammunition. From the condition of the wall near the gates, these would be viewed in no other light than armed defiles. The duke of Brunswick, Oels, commanded the Burghor or Burgher's gate; and the rest of general Blucher's corps not in the place, were cantoned in the villages between Hensfeld and Travemunde, and took possession of the passages of the Trave at Meislingen and Herrenfahre.

"Before eight in the morning, the light troops stationed before the gates being attacked, they immediately fell back into the city. The enemy then attacked each of the three gates, particularly the Muhlenhor. They fired upon the Prussians with their heavy artillery, and several grenades were thrown at the gates, which fell into the city.

"The battalion of Ivernois, being closely pressed, withdrew into the city. The brave lieutenant Thadden, who commanded one of the batteries, having fallen, the guns of the other were spiked, before the Prussians withdrew. This example was followed at the rest of the gates, and now the place was completely open. The regiment of Brunswick Oels, with the duke at their head, was the first to oppose the enemy, but it was too late to repair the oversight of spiking the guns at the gates. The enemy spread through the streets, and notwithstanding they were fired upon with case shot, their number still continued to increase.—As soon as gen. Blucher was informed of this unexpected entry, he put himself at the head of the first troops he could find, and forced his way up the broad streets into the open square of Lauberg, overthrowing all that opposed him. Col. York, always distinguished by his valor and activity, notwithstanding he was wounded as well as the other commanders, still pressed upon, and at first succeeded in driving the enemy back—but the superiority of the French was so great, that the Prussians, being taken in flank and rear, could no longer resist.—Some of them still defended themselves a short time behind the gates. The enemy fought at a great loss and disadvantage—but the Prussians being distributed near the gates, and a junction impossible, it was at length thought proper to yield to the enemy's superiority, which was continually increasing.

"The corps under general Blucher, for twelve days past, has seldom marched less than five or seven miles during which they have sustained four heavy engagements.—The first was at Menz near Farenburg, on the 27th of October; the second was near Lychen, on the 28th; the third near Wahren and Old Schwerin; and the fourth near Kriwitz, and in the village of Fahren, on the 3d of November.

"These two last actions were very warm; the enemy did not derive any signal advantage from any of these affairs. Among others, we took colonel Gerard, the prince of Ponte Corvo's adjutant; Villate, and the captain of engineers Larcher Chaumont, prisoners. Many were killed. We cannot at present ascertain the number of either killed or wounded, as we were obliged to leave the former; and as to the latter, our own situation would not permit us to take much trouble about them.

"With the murderous affair in and near Lubeck ended the retreat of general Blucher's corps, whose principal object after the capitulation of prince Hohenlohe's corps at Prenzlau, was to draw three numerous corps of the enemy out of the heart of the Prussian territory. This general Blucher effected under various disadvantages, till he came to a point where any further resistance would have been useless and impracticable; and where his final surrender was precipitated by a variety of local circumstances, besides fatigue and the want of almost every necessary; not to mention the failure of ammunition in the last action, which rendered any further opposition impossible."

November 21.

Among the French general officers at this place, are, the general of artillery Lacombe St. Michel; the general of division Dupas; the chief of the staff general Godinot; the general of brigade Desenfans and Depaux; the commissary-general Monnet; the inspector Bremont; the colonel and chief of the artillery M. Maltus. The military governor of the place is colonel Bazancourt.

A decree of the senate regulates the provisions to be furnished by the inhabitants to the French soldiers quartered upon them.—Each soldier is to have for breakfast a glass of French brandy, with a slice of bread; for dinner half a pound of meat, one pound and a half of bread, with vegetables in proportion, and a bottle of beer; and for supper a slice of bacon or beef, with bread and a bottle of beer. If the soldier should not be satisfied with this supply, the burghers are directed to complain to colonel Bazancourt, the commandant.

General Blucher is now here as a private gentleman, in the fond circle of his family, who sooth him as well as they can in all his misfortunes. Had the courage of this brave officer been supported by the Prussians at Magdeburg, Poisdam, &c. he might have made a very important diversion for the safety of the state. From the 14th,

down to the day of the capitulation he employed nearly 40,000 of the enemy in pursuit of him. It was only the love which he bore to his brave companions, which could have induced him to surrender, even after all hopes were lost of effectual resistance.

The corps under Blucher shot no fewer than forty spies, who were detected mixing themselves with his troops. Their execution was immediate, without trial; they were principally stupid, ignorant courtiers, and who, through terror, betrayed themselves.

The regular post has arrived from Berlin, Dresden, &c. and has brought the merchants large remittances. If the post had not arrived, such was the alarm and apprehension, that many of the most capital houses here must have stopped payment.

LOWER ELBE, Nov. 19.

The following English ships of war are at Cuxhaven:—The Amiable frigate of 42 guns; seven brigs and cutters, viz. the Oberon, Prince, William, Charles, Tiger, Falcon, Pincher. Captain Upon commands the frigate and the rest of the vessel.

An embargo is laid upon the vessels at the mouth of the Weser.

STRALSUND, Nov. 8.

They continue pulling down the houses in the suburbs of this place; and the day before yesterday the Swedish troops advanced to the frontiers.

HAMBOURG, Nov. 16.

All the vessels at Hamburg are put under requisition, in order to be made use of as a bridge of boats over to Artlenburg.

FROM THE MAYN, Nov. 17.

The new acquisitions which Holland is to receive in Westphalia, are to be divided into three departments, viz. those of the Ems, Munster, and the Lippe.

LUBECK, November 17.

The troops of the corps under marshal Bernadotte have left us, all but one battalion.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

John Henry Dombrowski, general of division, Grand Cross of the Legion of honor, commander of the royal order of the Iron Crown; Joseph Wybicki, representative of the cities in the Diet of 1791:

PROCLAMATION

Of the French emperor to the Poles.

Poles—Napoleon the great, the invincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men. Without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views, let it be our only endeavour to render ourselves worthy of his greatness.

"I will see," (he has said) "I will see whether you deserve to be a nation. I am going to Posen: there shall the first plan for your benefit be concerted."

"Poles, it depends upon you to be an independent people—to acquire a country.—Your avenger, your creator has appeared. Hasten to meet him from every side, as oppressed children hasten to meet their father, who comes to bring them aid.—Bring him your hearts, your arms. Prove to him that you are ready to shed your blood to re-acquire your country. He knows that you are disarmed. He will supply you with arms.

"And you, Poles, who have been compelled by your oppressors to fight against your own interests; come, assemble under the banners of your country.

"Soon, called by Napoleon the Great, shall Kosciusko speak to you by his command. In the mean time, receive this token of his high protection. Recollect, that the call he gave you to assemble in legions in Italy, has not deceived you. Those legions it was, deserving the approbation of the invincible heroes of Europe, who gave him the first conception of the Polish spirit and the Polish character.

At the imperial head-quarters, Berlin, November 3, 1806.

"DOMBROWSKI.

"WYBICKI."

LONDON, November 24.

Surrender of Hohenlohe, capture of Stettin and Custrin.

The opinion we expressed on Saturday, that Hohenlohe had been forced to capitulate has been too true; he has been forced to surrender with his whole corps. After the affair of Zedenich, he was forced to avoid the road to Templin, where Murat had arrived before him. He then proceeded to Prenzlau, a town at the northern extremity of the lake, on a direct road to Stettin. The Prussians and the French advanced guard reached it nearly at the same time, on the 30th ult. As soon as Murat came up, he gave orders to charge the Prussians in the suburbs of the town, while his cavalry attacked the Prussian flank and turned the town. The attack on the suburbs was victorious, and the French were successful in driving the Prussians into the town.—Murat immediately summoned them to capitulate. A capitulation was agreed upon, and Hohenlohe's corps, consisting of 16,000 infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and 64 pieces of cannon, surrendered. Prince Augustus, the brother to the gallant prince Louis killed at Sauffeld, and the prince of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, were amongst the generals made prisoners. On the 31st another Prussian column of 6000 men was forced to capitulate to the French general Milhaud, at Passewalk. This Prussian column, seems to have been part of Hohenlohe's army. Advancing with his division, Murat's right wing summoned any resistance, surrendered without making any resistance, though it is represented to have been in a good state of defence: 180 pieces of cannon were found in the garrison; and the number of prisoners taken was 300.—Whilst the right wing had made itself master of Stettin, the left extended itself towards Anklam and Demmin. At Anklam another column of Prussians, about 4000 strong,