

BULLETIN, No. 19.

Charlottenburg, Oct. 27. The emperor left Potsdam at twelve o'clock to inspect the fortress of Spandau. This is a fine piece of work; the magazines are magnificent, and meat, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole artillery. This fortification upon the Spree, two miles from Berlin, is an incalculable advantage. In our hands, it would have sustained a siege of two months after the trenches had been opened. The reason why the Prussian commandant did not defend it, was because he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place, in a manner, disarmed.

To give an idea of the uncommon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the queen, after her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the king was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite in order to form a provisional government.

Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the highest point. The manifestos, which the people of Berlin call a scandalous libel, and in which not one single complaint is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind against its author, a needy scribbler of the name of Gentz; and of those men devoid of honor, who suffer themselves to be bought with gold.

The whole of the world is witness, that the queen has been the cause of all the reverses to which the Prussians have been exposed. Every where we hear it said "A year ago, she was so good, so kind; but how is she changed since the fatal meeting between the emperor Alexander and his Prussian Majesty."

In the palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the great Frederick was easily found at Potsdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven year's war; also he insignia of the black eagle. The emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, "I would rather have these than twenty millions; then pausing a little, he added, 'I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover—I shall present them to the governor of the invalids; in that hotel they shall remain."

After the queen withdrew from Potsdam, the portrait of emperor of Russia was found, which she received from that monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the correspondence between the emperor of Russia and the king for three years past, together with some memorials written by English authors, to prove that nations were under no obligations to observe any treaty made by the emperor Napoleon, that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records; they show, if it was necessary, how unfortunate princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The notes, reports, and state papers were scented with musk, and lay mingled together upon the queen's toilet. This princess had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded. The first fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day when they flourished their swords upon the plains of Berlin, they pretended to cut down all who opposed them.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly nicknamed the little duke of Orleans, at Berlin. This young man abused the king's goodness to such a degree, that he even scandalized him. He was one who, with some other young officers, broke the windows of count Haugwitz, on the night when that minister returned from Paris. We are at a loss to know which to admire most, the audacity or the weakness of this young man."

BULLETIN, No. 20.

Charlottenburg, Oct. 27. The indefatigable grand duke of Berg was at Zdenick on the 26th, with a brigade of light cavalry under general Lasalle, while the divisions of dragons under the generals Beaumont, and Grouchy, were marched to the same point. The brigade under general Lasalle presented itself to the enemy, who opposed it with 6000 cavalry. This was the whole of the cavalry of the Prussian army that had escaped from Magdeburg, forming the advanced guard of prince Hohenlohe's corps, directing their march towards Stettin.

At four in the afternoon, when both divisions of the cavalry had arrived, general Lasalle attacked the enemy with the usual intrepidity, which has always formed the character of the French hussars and yeagers in the present war. The enemy's lines, though formed three deep, were broken; they were pursued into the village of Zdenick, and thrown into confusion in the defiles. The queen's regiment of dragons endeavored to recover themselves, but the dragons of Crouchy's division soon showed themselves, and made dreadful havoc among them. A part of the 6000 cavalry were driven into the morasses; 300 remained upon the field;

700 with their horses were made prisoners. The colonel and a great number of officers of the queen's regiment are included.

We shall be at Stettin before the army that are marching there; which, being out-flanked, is as good as cut off already. The above mentioned affair at Zdenick, as a partial achievement is remarkable—neither party had any infantry—but that Prussian cavalry is much inferior to ours, is proved by the events of the campaign. They have never been able to make a stand against half the number of French.

[The funds at Paris continue rising.—They were at 70 and 20, Nov. 4th, and the Bank shares 1230, and a fourth.]

BULLETIN No. 21.

BERLIN, OCT. 28.

Yesterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city. A vast concourse of people had assembled as spectators of this ceremony.

On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, resident at Berlin, were at audience of his Majesty. His Majesty ordered the Turkish Envoy to send a Courier to Constantinople to inform the court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Russians should not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing against the Turkish empire.

Afterwards his Majesty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Consistories. There are upwards of twelve thousand French at Berlin, whose predecessors took refuge there in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants and told them that they had just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges and the exercise of their worship should be secured to them. His Majesty advised them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the Sovereign.

The Courts of Justice were presented.—His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instruction as to the manner in which justice should be administered.

Count Van Neale coming into the hall of audience, the Emperor said to him "Well, Sir, your ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified, it becomes you to manage your household better." (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter) "Napoleon [reading the letters] will not continue the war; let others carry on the war against him." His Majesty said to Count Van Neale, "No, I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my prowess, as you have suggested; but in order to spare the blood of my subjects, which is dear to me; because it is prescribed to me by my first duty, only to shed the same for their honour and safety. But the good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who exalted it have left them, and are become fugitives. I shall reduce these noble Couriers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread."

The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the best Burgers should be assembled at the Town-house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burgers will be entrusted with the care of the city, and the management of the police.

The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt, "Do not appear in my presence; I have no need of your services; retire to your estates." The Emperor gave audience to the Chancellor and the Ministers of the King of Prussia. In giving instructions to the Civil Administration of the City, the Emperor said, "I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother, the King of Prussia, ceased to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's Ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged."

Count Zastrow was presented to the Emperor on the 27th, at Charlottenburg, and delivered a letter from the King of Prussia.

At this moment an Aide Camp from Prince Eugene has announced a victory obtained over the Russians in Albania.

BULLETIN, No. 22.

The grand duke of Berg arrived on the 27th, at Haleberg with a division of dragons. Informed that the enemy was in force at Bottenberg, he struck off to Wignusdorf. He had barely arrived there, when he perceived that the brigade of the enemy's cavalry had struck to the left, with the intention of cutting off general Milhaud. To see, charge, and drive the king's gendarmes into the lake, was the affair of a moment. This regiment seeing that all was over with it, asked to capitulate. The prince, at all times generous, granted their wish. Five hundred men alighted and delivered up their horses. The officers returned home on their parole. Four stands of colors, belonging to the guards, all of gold, were the trophies of the petty engagement of Wignusdorf.

Prince Hohenlohe, with the wrecks of the battle of Jena, attempted to reach Stettin. He had been obliged to change his route, because the grand duke of Berg was at Templin before him. He wished to open out from Bottenberg to Hohenlohe, but he was deceived in his movement.—The grand duke of Berg imagined that the enemy would endeavor to reach Bottenberg; the conjecture was well founded. The first posts of our hussars arrived at Bottenberg at the same time as the enemy; but were under the necessity of falling back, on the 20th in the morning before the superior forces under prince Hohenlohe. At nine, the grand duke of Berg arrived at Prentzlow, and at ten saw the enemy's army in full march. Without losing time in vain motions, the prince ordered gen. Lasalle to change in the suburbs of Prentzlow, and sent to support him generals Grouchy and Beaumont with the six pieces of light artillery. Our troops might have entered the town pell mell with the enemy, but the prince preferred sending him a summons by general Bellard. The gates of the town were already burst open. Deprived of all hope, prince Hohenlohe, one of the principal firebrands of this impious war, capitulated, and defiled before the French army with sixteen thousand infantry almost all guards or grenadiers, six regiments of cavalry, forty five stands of colors, and sixty four pieces of harnessed artillery. All the king of Prussia's guards who had escaped from the battle of Jena, have fallen into our power. We are in possession of all the stands of colors belonging to the king's horse and foot guards; prince Hohenlohe, the commander in chief, after the wound of the duke of Brunswick, a prince of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and several generals, are our prisoners.

But nothing is done, while there remains any thing to be done, wrote the emperor to the grand duke of Berg.—"You have outstripped a column of eight thousand men commanded by general Blucher; let me soon learn that they have experienced the same lot." Prince Augustus Ferdinand, brother to Louis, killed at Saalfeld, and son of prince Ferdinand, brother of the great Frederick, has been taken in arms by our dragons. Our posts have entered Frankfurt on the Oder, the king of Prussia has gone further. He has 15,000 men left; and for such a result, we have scarcely met with any loss. Yesterday, before going to review the corps of marshal Davoust, the emperor paid a visit to the dowager princess Henry, and prince and princess Ferdinand, who have always been remarked for the distinguished manner in which they have received the French.

In the palace which the emperor inhabits at Berlin, lodges the king of Prussia's sister, the electoral princess of Hesse-Cassel. This princess is in childbed. The emperor has ordered his grand marshal of the palace to take care that she be not disturbed with the noise and bustle of the head quarters.

BULLETIN, No. 23.

On the 29th an enemy's corps of 6000 men capitulated to general Milhaud, at Passewalk. This gives us 2000 horses more, with their saddles, harnesses, and hangers. There are besides, more than 60,000 horses, which the emperor has at Spandau, after having mounted all his cavalry.

The states of the duke of Brunswick are taken possession of, and it is believed that the duke has fled to England. All his troops are disarmed.

BULLETIN, No. 24.

Stettin is in our possession; while the left wing of the grand duke of Berg's corps, commanded by general Milhaud, forced a Prussian column of 6000 men to capitulate at Passewalk, the right wing, commanded by general Lasalle, summoned the town of Stettin to surrender, which it did on a capitulation, the terms of which are subjoined.

We found in it one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines, with a garrison consisting of 6000 fine troops, and a number of generals, who were made prisoners of war.

Of the whole of that great army, one hundred and eighty thousand strong, not a man has crossed the Oder. They were all either taken or killed, except those who still wander between the Elbe and the Oder; but who within four days will be made prisoners of war. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of the reduction of Stettin, which is one of the first commercial towns of Prussia, and which secures to the army an excellent line of operation.

As soon as the columns commanded by the duke of Weimar, and general Blucher, which are cut off on the right and on the left, and pursued on the rear, shall surrender, the army will take a few days rest.

Nothing has yet transpired of the Russians. We long much to see one hundred thousand of them arrive, but the reports of their march, we are afraid, are mere gasconade; they dare not meet us.

At Fulda and Brunswick the arms of the prince of Orange and the duke have been removed. Neither of these princes will reign again.

The English would make no peace—they shall make it, but France will include more coasts and states in her federative system.

BILLS ON LONDON,

FOR SALE BY JOHN DONNELL, d3t]] February 7.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31.

Arrived, on Sunday last, the ship Asia, capt. Pierce, from Amsterdam, after a passage of 54 days.

The following vessels sailed from the Texel in co. with the Asia: ships Rutenhouse, Murfat, of Philadelphia, for Lisbon; Indian Queen, Hammond, for New-York; Alexander Hamilton, of Baltimore, uncertain; a ship, Childs, for Baltimore; Eliza, for Philadelphia. Left in the Texel, ready for sea, ships Speedwell, Wills, for Philadelphia; Anacreon, Thomas, of Portsmouth, uncertain; a ship, King, do.; brigs Fredonia, Hathaway, for New-York; a brig, Miller, for Boston. Jan. 18, lat. 42, N. long. 57, spoke ship Ajax, of Boston, from Kennebeck for Liverpool, 4 days out, all well.

NEW-YORK, February 6. CURRACOA TAKEN.

Captain McCullen, who arrived last night in 23 days from the city of St. Domingo informs, that the schr. Fair Play, formerly of New-York, had a few days previous to his departure, sailed for Curacao, but returned in 3 days with information, that the place was in actual possession of the British.

The news of the unsettled state of affairs among the blacks of the late Haytian empire, had reached the city of St. Domingo; and it was believed there, that general Ferrand would soon try his strength with Christophe or Pétion, or both. Sanguine hopes were entertained of his succeeding.

A letter from Hartford mentions the effects of the severe storm on Saturday having been extremely distressing in many parts of Connecticut. Amongst others it notices the destruction of the bridge in the main street of Hartford, a powder mill at East Hartford, several bridges in the neighborhood, the Stratford bridge, and the bridge from Newhaven to Easthaven.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette of January 13.

The brig Adventure, captain Hills, has just arrived from Nevis, after a passage of 30 days. Capt. H. brought no papers, but confirms the news of the arrival of 15,000 troops at Barbados, and the arrival of a packet from England, with the intelligence of the defeat of the French army by the Prussians and Russians. Capt. H. further states, that about 100 sail of vessels of war and transports, with troops on board, had assembled at Dominica, and were hourly expected to go against Martinique.

The well-disposed part of the community will learn with mingled emotions of indignation and regret, that a seminary for the corruption of the public morals has been lately opened in this city by an itinerant preacher of the name of Foster. The terms of admission are one shilling each pupil for a lesson, and the hour of attendance is sometimes 7 o'clock in the evening, and sometimes half after ten in the morning, on Sundays only. The lecture commences by a quotation from the bible, and is followed by an attempt to invalidate it. In doing this, recourse is had to the lowest ribaldry, and to the most flimsy and indecent argument. Among the students it is charitably hoped many attend for the purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity; the remainder, it is presumed, consist of wretches of both sexes, not only those who have already

From cur'd licence plucked the miracle of restraint, but such as are desirous of doing so; contempters of all moral and religious obligation; avowed or secret enemies to that blessed gospel which inculcates all the charities of life; blasphemers against God and outcasts amongst men; and especially the families of such parents as are solicitous that their sons should be educated for the gallows and their daughters for prostitution. We think the attention of the civil magistrate to this dangerous nest of evil would not be ill-directed.

ARRIVED.

At the watering place, Staten Island, the British sloop of war Bermuda, Captain Byam, 10 days from Bermuda, for the December Mail. Nothing lately sent into Bermuda. February 1, just to the southward of the Gulf, spoke a ship from Calcutta, last from the Isle of France for Newburyport.

The ship Isabella, Lefort, 30 days from Trinidad. Jan. 4, spoke the brig Eliza, Pendleton, of New-York, from Jamaica for Savannah. 8th, ship Two Brothers from Jamaica for Havana, short of provisions.

The brig Commerce, Littell, 20 days from St. Croix. On Sunday off Barnegat, spoke a Russian ship from Archangel for New-York. In lat. 28, spoke brig James, Miner, 32 days from Tenerife for Philadelphia or New-York. Four days after captain L. sailed, he lost overboard, John Closs, jun. of Elizabethtown.

The brig Thetis, McCullen, 23 days from the City of St. Domingo. The brig Mars, Pemberton, was to sail next day for New-York. The brig Harriet Garner, Morris, sailed for New-York 4 days before, but met her returning, leaky. The ship Stranger, of Philadelphia, had been sent into Samana, cleared, and was to sail in 8 days for Jamaica. The schr. Fair-Play, Reynolds, from Curacao for Baltimore, taken in by a French privateer and cleared. Met going into St. Domingo, the ship Phoenix, Tinker, 10 days from N. York.

The British schr. Union, Hinkle, 14 days from Halifax. Left ship Enterprise, and a brig both from N. Y. in 3 days. The schr. Jenny, Morris, from N. Y. for Halifax was, with part of her cargo lost at Cape-Sable, about the 10th ult.

The brig Elizabeth, Paxton, 33 days from Point-Peire Guadeloupe. Left, brig Susan, Rogers, to sail in 20 days for N. York, and others not known. The Jefferson, Barnard, was to sail in 10 days for N. Y. Sailed in co. schr. Sally, Peterson, for Baltimore, and schr. West, for do. The brig Elizabeth was stopped 6 days at Nevis, and some letters detained. Sailed from Nevis January 6. The news at Nevis was from London (dates not recollecting) that the Russian army had defeated two wings of the French army.

Cleared, ship Montezuma, Smith, Belfast; brigs Planter, Dennison, New-Haven; Hol-

la, Fiddick, Savannah; Truxton, Field, Westport; schr. General Greene, Jonas, Martique; Hope, Makestraw, Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated January 14, 1807.

"You no doubt take some of the Kentucky papers which abound with news of the movement of Burr, who has left the state, it is said for New-Orleans. General Adair and a number of others are with him. If their intention is to separate the union, they will fail in the attempt, as I am convinced there is no part of the United States more attached to the present administration than the Western country; and was Burr now here he would not get off. All those that are known to have been concerned with him in aiding, assisting or carrying over to the next court, and no doubt but that the full extent of the law will be enforced against them."

In the Kentucky Gazette, printed at Lexington, received last evening, we find the following:

"Accounts from the month of Cumberland state, that colonel Burr, with about eighty or ninety well armed men, which constitute his whole force, descended the river from that place on the 29th December. One account says, that on the morning of that day, he had all his men drawn up, and harangued them eloquently. He informed them that the avowed object of settling the Onachetta lands, was only designed as a deception, whilst his real object was far more important—that it was not yet time to divulge his plans; but that he should do so in a very few days—that his object was honorable, and the prospect bright of making independent fortunes for his followers. Another account, in which we place greater reliance, says, that his men were drawn up in order, on the day above mentioned, for the avowed purpose of hearing a disclosure of his plans; but in consequence of the attendance of many neighboring citizens, he informed them that the development must be delayed for a few days; when he would give them full information on that subject. He then told them, that those who were unwilling to proceed on the enterprise, were at liberty to return; upon which they gave three cheers, and unanimously declared their intention to proceed.

The accounts further state, that colonel Burr had been down to Massac, and was escorted up by some of the United States' troops.

No arrivals or clearances at this port since our last.

Schr. Five Brothers, Jeffries, hence, at Antigua, in 21 days.

Schr. Deborah, Morey, from Havana, via Nassau, has arrived at New-Castle.

Brig Grace-Ann-Green, Savin, hence at Point Peter in 16 days.

CHARLESTON, January 26.

Arrived, brig Friendship, Farmer, Baltimore, 23 days.

Cleared, ships Cornelia, Post, Cowes and a market; Yorkshire, Lee, Liverpool; Lucy, Ingles, Liverpool; York, Lambert, Liverpool; schr. Gabriel Duval, Watt, Nassau.

A Guineaman (English) took a pilot yesterday.

January 27.

Arrived, ship Neptune, Conthouy, Boston, 12 days; brig Sea Flower, Stewart, City of St. Domingo, 22; schr. Phoenix, Atwick, Portland, 22.

Cleared, ships Helena, Smith, Antwerp; Emily, Brooks, Africa; ship Betsy and Polly, Bradley, ditto.

NORFOLK, January 31.

Arrived brig George, Washington, Sheldon, 8 days from Rhode-Island.

Schr. Morning Star, Barber, 7 days from Charleston.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 6.

PRICES CURRENT THIS DAY. Wheat, 68—75. Flour, 348— Flour, 338— Corn, 248— Whiskey, 38— Hemp, 48—50s Flaxseed, 66.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM, February 9.

F. H. B. Last night at 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the chocolate mill in Danvers, owned by Messrs. Jones, Bott, jun. and Ichabod Clever, which entirely consumed the same.

Died in Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Fowler, aged 91, and his wife, Mrs. Esther Fowler, 73. Mrs. Fowler died on Saturday last, and Mr. Fowler the day following. Strict integrity marked their course through life.—They are to be interred in one grave to-morrow afternoon.

Entered, brig Hypsira and Jane, Woodbury, St. Pierre; schr. Hazard, Garland, Baltimore.

The Argo, Northey, from Calcutta, arrived here yesterday, after having been in a dangerous situation upon Chassat rocks, Saturday night.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.

Arrived, brig Greyhound, Davis, from Rotterdam, via Lisbon, 55 days; brig Mary Jane, M. Cobb, of Georgetown, from Demerara, 45 days; Liberty, Pillsbury, Port-au-Prince, Guad.; brig Robert, Leach, from Trinidad, 40 days. Miranda had been appointed by the governor and council of Trinidad, brigadier-general, and a force was expected from England, to go on some expedition on the Main. Miranda's officers were to be promoted; his sailors had all been pressed; his soldiers held themselves in readiness.

Captain Davis left at Lisbon, brig Ann & Mary, Mallory, for Baltimore in 10 days.

Capt. Pillsbury left, Dec. 22, schr. Cleaving, of Kingston, Mass. from Baltimore, in a very leaky condition; brig Betsy, of Baltimore, from France, condemned. A few days pre-