

any of them have been arrested, and whether one or more, are not now in the service of the United States.

Your immediate answer to this note will much oblige your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
December 26, 1806.

"Sir, in our conversation I mentioned that there was a possibility that I might have introduced names in my affidavit which were not mentioned by Mr. Keene to me, because the persons suspected had been frequently spoken of in my hearing, but believed that I was correct. I likewise mentioned that I had not then placed confidence in Mr. Keene's narrative, supposing that "Burr" would not have chosen a wild raving fellow, such as he is, to further his schemes. The names of all the persons mentioned by Mr. Keene, were set forth in my affidavit, none of whom have, I believe, been arrested; one of them is in the service of the U. States, but he, with another were mentioned in my certificate, otherwise than the rest.

(Signed) W. RODGERS,
Surgeon of the U. S. Navy.
To Edward Livingston, Esq.
December 26, 1806.

From this it appears among other facts, that Mr. Keene mentioned the names of several gentlemen, none of whom have been denounced, or arrested, and one of whom is actually an officer now employed under general Wilkinson's command. If the general then gave credit to this information, why are not the others denounced? If he did not, why is it made the ground of accusation against me? As to the payment of the money to Bollman, let it be remembered, that no secret was made of the transaction, that I told it to the prosecutor for the United States, as appears by the following certificate:

"Shortly after my receiving information of the arrival of Dr. Bollman in this territory, Mr. Edward Livingston informed me, that Bollman had presented to him an order for about two thousand dollars, drawn in favor of Bollman by Col. Burr, and at the same time expressed his surprise that Burr should have been indebted to Bollman.

(Signed) "JAMES BROWN."
December 19th, 1806.

And that a few days after Gen. Wilkinson's arrival, I openly mentioned it to him. I thought it an evidence of guilt, why did he continue his intimacy with me? If he had other proofs as he once hinted, why are they not brought forward? No efforts of mine have been wanting to provoke inquiry, as appears by my conduct in court, and by the following letter delivered to Judge Hall, on the day it bears date:

"It is now upwards of a week since general Wilkinson charged me at the bar of the superior court, with a participation in high crimes against the United States, promising to support them by affidavit. Tho' you may probably have heard this circumstance, yet, as you cannot act without authentic information, I take the liberty of stating it, that the general may be summoned to lay any charges he may have against me before the proper tribunal, or that his neglect or incapacity to produce them, may be another evidence of the unfounded nature of his accusation.

I am with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
December 26th, 1806.

NOTE.
I am authorized to state, that official communication has been made to general Wilkinson, that the proper tribunal was ready to receive and act upon any charges he might think proper to make.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.
BOSTON, February 5.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New-Bedford, from Nantz, and through the politeness of several gentlemen, we are enabled to lay before our readers, this day, the following

Highly Important News:
NANTZ, Nov. 28.
THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Thirty-second bulletin is dated Berlin, 16th Nov. 1806. It states the position and force of the Prussian army at the beginning of the campaign, viz. 115,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 145,000, and 800 pieces cannon—all these were in the battle of the 14th, except the duke of Weimar and prince Wirtemberg's corps; leaving 126,000 engaged in that battle. That of this body, not one escaped! the same of the other two corps not in the battle. That the king, the queen, general Kalkreuth, and only ten or twelve officers were saved. That the king was at Konigsburg with about 8000 men. Most of the French troops had returned to Berlin. Marshal Davoust has gone to Posen—Murat is to follow him. The king of Holland is requested to return to his own kingdom. Prince Jerome, investing two towns in Silesia, of which he takes the possession. Marshal Mortier has arrived at Hamburg to shut the Elbe and Weser.

ARMISTICE WITH PRUSSIA.
THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.
BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1806.

The armistice which follows, was yesterday signed at Charlottenburg. The season being advanced, this arrangement determines the station of the enemy. Part of Prussian Poland being occupied by the French, and part remaining neutral.

His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the king of Prussia, in consequence of negotiations for peace, begun on the 23d of October last, so unfortunately interrupted, have judged it necessary to agree to a suspension of arms, and for this purpose have appointed as plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the emperor of the French, Michael Duroc, marshal, &c. &c. &c.; and his majesty the king of Prussia, the marquis de Luchesi, and gen. de Zastrow—who after having exchanged powers, have agreed to the following articles:

1. The forces of his majesty the of Prussia, (now on the right bank of the Vistula) shall assemble at Konigsburg, in Royal Prussia, beyond the right bank of the Vistula.

2. The army of his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, shall occupy that part of South Prussia, which is bounded by the right bank of the Vistula to the mouth of the Bug. The town of Thorn—the fortress and city of Grudentz, the city and citadel of Dantzic, the town of Colbat and Lenzy which shall be delivered up to them as security; and in Silesia, the town of Glogau and Breslau, with such part of South Prussia as is bounded by the right bank of the Oder, and also the part that is situated upon the left bank of the river, to be limited by a line drawn from the Oder, at 5 leagues above Breslau, passing to Ob-lau—Zobren at three leagues from Schwerdt-nitz, (without including it) and from thence to Fryburg—Landshut and connecting itself with Bohemia at Liebnau.

3. The other part of East Prussia, or New East Prussia, shall not be occupied by either army—French, Prussian, or Russian, but if it should be taken possession of by the latter, his majesty the king of Prussia, engages that they shall fall back to their own territories, and likewise not to admit the forces of that power into his kingdom, during the time this armistice shall continue.

4. Hameln and Muenberg, with their arms and ammunition, shall be delivered up to the French troops, and an inventory shall be made within eight days of the exchange of ratifications of the present armistice. The garrison of these places shall not be made prisoners of war but shall be marched to Konigsberg, and shall receive all convenient accommodations on the route.

5. The negotiation shall continue at Charlottenburg, and if peace shall not be the result the parties engage not to commence hostilities without a previous notice of 10 days.

6. The present armistice shall be ratified by the contracting powers, on the 21st inst. at Graudnitz, when and where the ratifications shall be exchanged.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, have hereunto placed our respective seals—at Charlottenburg, 16th November, 1806.

DUROC.
LUCHESENI.
ZASTROW.

"Moniteur."
IMPERIAL DECREE,
Declaring the British Isles in a state of Blockade.

IMPERIAL CAMP, BERLIN, Nov. 21, 1806.
Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy—considering:

1. That England does not admit the right of nations as universally acknowledged by all civilized people:

2. That she declares as an enemy, every individual belonging to an enemy state, and in consequence makes prisoners of war not only the crews of armed vessels, but those also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same:

3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, or articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy state:

4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to the harbors and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which, according to reason and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified ports:

That she declares blockaded places before which she has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be considered blockaded but when it is so invested as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard; that she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts, and a whole empire:

5. That this unequalled abuse of right of blockade has no other object, than to interrupt the communications of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent:

6. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandise, favors that design, and becomes an accomplice:

7. That this conduct in England, (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations:

8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded:

We have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has concentrated in her maritime code.

The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that the rights of war are the same on land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, not to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restricted to fortified places actually invested by competent forces.

Art. 1. The British Islands are in a state of blockade.

2. All commerce & correspondence with them is prohibited. Consequently, all letters or packets, written in English, or to an Englishman, written in the English language, shall not be dispatched from the post-offices, and shall be seized.

3. Every individual, a subject of Great-Britain, of whatever rank or condition, who is found in countries occupied by our troops or those of our allies, shall be made a prisoner of war.

4. Every ware-house, all merchandize or property whatever belonging to an Englishman, is declared good prize.

5. The commerce of English merchandize is prohibited. All merchandize, the produce or manufacture of England or her colonies, is declared to be good prize.

6. One-half of the proceeds of merchandize declared to be good prize and forfeited as in the preceding articles, shall go to indemnify merchants who have suffered losses by the English cruisers.

7. No vessel coming directly from land or her colonies, or having been there since the publication of this decree, shall be admitted into any port.

8. Every vessel, that by a false declaration contravenes the foregoing disposition, shall be seized; and the ship and cargo confiscated as English property.

9. This article states, that the councils of prizes at Paris and at Milan shall have cognizance of what may arise in the empire, & in Italy, under the present article.

10. Communications of this decree shall be made to the kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, Braxia and to our other allies, whose subjects as well as ours, are victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime code.

11. Our ministers of foreign relations, &c. &c. are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the emperor,
H. B. Maret, Secretary of state.

NEW-YORK, February 9.
On Saturday evening, the editors received under cover, by the Patriot Pilot-boat, the following information from the Hook.

Arrived there, the brig Emeline, Stowell, 30 days from Bordeaux. Left at Bordeaux, ship William Penn, loading; Olive Branch, Parks, graving; Mercury, Adamson, of Boston, waiting for freight; Cl. thier of Philad. for sale; Eliza, Stowell, for Baltimore, in 3 days; brig Ranger, Bates, ready to load; Eliza, Hatch, loading, for Boston; brig Stephen, arrived in 24 days from New-York; Three Brothers, with passengers, from do.; Happy Couple, do.; schr. Delight, from Bilboa; schr. Dorchester, Jacobs, for Baltimore, in 3 days; sailed in co. brig Eagle, Rodgers, for New-York, Cora, Allen; ship Osage, Masterton; brig Ann, Jane, Perrotta, for Philad.; and brig Caroline, Brown. Spoke, in lat. 39, long. 72, 39, the ship Natives, 140 days from St. Petersburg, for New-York.—supplied her.

The brig Sarah Ann, Scott, 25 days from Surinam. Left ship Young Eagle, Whipple, for New-York, in 20 days; brig Mary, Williams, bound to leeward; barque Moses, for Salem, in 15 days; brig Ann, just arrived from Baltimore; John Windham, McGouly, for the leeward; Agenorina, of Kennebec; brig Mary, Fowler, do. loading; Rufus, King, to sail in ten days. Jan. 15, lat. 18, long. 61, 30, was boarded by the B. sloop of war Nimrod, opened some letters, & allowed us to proceed.

Also below—ship Huntress, 104 days from Hull; a brig and a schooner.

Cleared, ship General Moreau, Dunkey, Charleston; Judea Point, Hathaway, Limerick; brig Experiment, Ashley, Figueria; snow Polly, Mix, Cayenne; schr. Safeguard, Robins, Curacao; sloop Mars, Dennet, Muffresborough.

VERY LATE NEWS!
The editors of the New-York Gazette received on Saturday evening, per Patriot pilot-boat, an enclosure by the brig Emeline, containing a file of Paris papers to the 28th December. From these papers (which never give a word of adverse news of the French armies) the editors have extracted the subsequent articles:

The 1st bulletin mentions, that on the 11th Dec. marshal Davoust made the gen. of brigade Gauthier, cross the river Bug, at the mouth of the Wike, opposite the village of Okuin. It says—"The 25th of the line & the 89th, having crossed, and covered themselves by a tete de pont, and had advanced to the village of Pomikowo, when a Russian division presented itself to carry this village; it made only useless efforts, was repulsed and lost a great many men." The French acknowledge the loss of twenty men killed or wounded!

On the 10th, marshal Angerean crossed the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utra. Marshal Bessieres was stretching out from Thorn. General Gouyon is appointed governor of Warsaw, [capital of Poland.]

The king of Prussia had been at the Russian head-quarters, & proceeded from thence to Konigsburg, where his queen had already arrived.

BERLIN, December 8.
It is rumoured in this city that Saxony was called to high destinies, and that the present elector would assume the title granted to several of the princes forming the confederation of the Rhine.

VIENNA, December 5.
Several of the regiments which formed our army of neutrality in Bohemia, are already returned to Austria. Other corps of the same army have received orders from the aulic council of war to repair to the environs of Oedinburg in Hungary, and, as we learn, are already on their march thither. The direct letters from that kingdom, state, that the general rendezvous of the troops which returned from the frontiers, is the city of Prague, whence each corps is to march to its further destination. The measures taken for the establishment of military magazines in Bohemia, have in like manner been countermanded within this short time. In Moravia the troops are also ordered back into the interior, and concentrated near Olmutz. The number of troops which have repaired within these few weeks into both Galicia, may amount to about 20,000 men.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 28.

"You will perceive that the French have shut the Elbe and Weser; that several ports in the Baltic, are in possession of our troops, and that the system of excluding the British from all the continental ports, is by degrees accomplishing; it is thought the English will be under the necessity, either to forbid our ports to neutrals, or make a peace—the last opinion prevails.—Business is quite knocked down.

Arrived, schr. Lively, Davis, 38 days from St. Pierre, Mart. Spoke, lat. 35, long. 73, a schooner from the Gulf of Venice, for Baltimore, 75 days out.

Capt. T. S. Lovell, of the brig Enterprize, arrived on the 1st inst. from St. Croix, spoke lat. 34, 30, long. 70, schr. Brutus, from Baltimore for Havana.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.
February 10.

The brigs Happy Couple, Waller, in 25 days, and Three-Brothers, hence, have arrived at Bordeaux.

Congress of the United States.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, February 10.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting such information as was in the possession of the executive, relative to the efficacy of gun-boats, agreeably to a resolution of the house of the 5th instant. The president expresses a very favorable opinion of this mode of defence, and quotes the example of other nations. He supposes that the number of gun-boats wanted, would probably be—for the defence of the Mississippi and the neighboring waters, 40; for Savannah, Charleston, &c. 25; for the Chesapeake and its waters, 20; for Delaware bay, 14; for N. York, 60; and for Boston, 50—making in all, 200. Of these, he says, 73 are already built or building of the remaining 127, one half, he thinks, could be built during the present year, and the other half in the course of the ensuing year.

The message was accompanied by letters from generals Gates and Wilkinson, & Commodore Barron, recommending the "gun-boat system of defence." They were ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Early, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be published the report and chart of the survey of the coast of N. Carolina, made under an act of the last session of congress, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The amendments of the senate to the bill extending the power of granting writs of injunction to the judges of the district courts of the U. States, were referred to a select committee.

The bill further supplementary to the act concerning the district of Columbia, was read the third time and passed; yeas 52, noes 45.

Another message was received from the president of the U. S. inclosing a letter from Cowles Mead, secretary and acting governor of the Mississippi territory, from which the following is an extract:

"Washington, (M. T.) Jan. 13.
"SIR,
"I have just time by the mail to inform you, that I received this morning a letter from colonel Burr, at Bayou Pierre, avowing the innocence of his views and the fallacy of certain rumors against his patriotism. His object is agriculture, and his boats are the vehicles of emigration. However, several military corps were ordered to be on the alert and apprehend him and all suspicious persons on the day before the reception of his letter: these orders may possibly bring him into my possession. In his letter he hints at resistance to any attempt to coerce him, and deprecates a civil war. These hints will have no influence on my conduct. He will be apprehended, if possible, at the hazard of the lives of our militia, and the honor of the executive. We are all bustle and activity. I hope in a day or two to give you a better account of this troublesome man.

"A boat passed Natchez last night; was hailed and pursued by the guard; they fired two guns at the pursuers, and made their escape, being better manned.

"The citizens of this country are republicans and patriots, and on their exertions I have every reliance."

The house then (in committee of the whole) resumed the consideration of the slave bill; and after a debate of considerable length (on the subject of the forfeiture of slaves) the committee of the whole rose without going through the bill, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again! After which the house adjourned (a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

[The bill before the house yesterday, was the bill from the senate: the house laid that aside to-day, and took up their own bill; but they stopped at the same stumbling block, which has already caused so much difficulty.]

Port of Baltimore.
CLEARED,
Sch'r Pretty Agnes, Meredith, St. Thomas

Fire Companies.
A detachment from the several Fire Companies in this city, are requested to meet at Mr. Bryden's, this evening, at half past 6 o'clock, to unite in an address to the Mayor and City Council, relative to the pecuniary concerns of the companies.
February 11.

Yesterday, the second days drawing of St. Paul's Parish Lottery took place at Peck's Hotel, Market-street, when the following numbers were drawn prizes, viz:

Prizes of \$100, Nos. 13937, 16407.
Prize of \$50, No. 1385.
Prizes of \$20, Nos. 8499, 15549.
Prizes of \$10,
Nos. 2537, 4996, 6123, 7130, 7820,
8039, 11564, 14988, 17077.

And fifty-five Prizes of 6 dollars.
Adjourned till Friday next, the 13th instant. The drawing will in future be continued every Tuesday & Friday, until further notice.

By order,
SAMUEL VINCENT & Co. Clerks to the
SAMUEL COLE, } Monnetts.

By Cole & I. Bonsal, Auc'rs.
THIS EVENING,
February 11, will be offered for sale, at our auction room, No. 174 1/2, Market-street,
A truly choice collection of
NEW & SECOND HAND BOOKS;
CATALOGUES of which may be had, and the books viewed, any time previous to the sale.

In the course of the Evening, will be offered, a variety of ENGRAVINGS, &c.
Sale to commence at half past six o'clock.
February 11.

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW MORNING,
Thursday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the
warehouse, at the corner of Second and
Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of
A variety of Dry-Goods.

And in addition to the sale of the cargo of N. Orleans Sugar, at 12 o'clock, here will be 36 hogsheads of very good Trinidad & Guadalupe do.

A few pipes of real Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy, and a few punchoons Rum,
204 bars good Coffee,
55 casks Raisins, and
A variety of Teas of good quality.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'tr.
N. B. The most elegant set TEA CHINA, ever imported into Baltimore, will be offered immediately after the close of dry goods, about half-past 11 o'clock.
February 11.

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW,
The 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the warehouse,
at the corner of Second and Frederick-
streets, will commence the sale of
The CARGO of the schooner Lavater,
Consisting of
84 hds. and 7 bbls. excellent New-Orleans
SUGAR,
And
17 tons Campeachy Logwood.
THOMAS CHASE, Auc'tr.
February 11.

Doctors Davidge and Cocke,
Have associated themselves in business.
February 10. (168)

To Let for a Term of Years,
And possession given in April next,
The HOUSE in which I reside, No. 4,
South-street. WILLIAM COLE.
February 11. 2aw

Lost this Morning,
BETWEEN Bank-street and the post-office, a large warehouse KEY. The finder is desired to leave it at this office, where he will receive a suitable reward, if required.
February 11. d38

A Wet Nurse Wanted,
OF good character, and a fresh breast of milk. Inquire at this office.
February 11. d4t

Wanted,
AN elderly WOMAN or GIRL, who is acquainted with taking care of children, and attending to the work of a small family. For such a one of good character, generous wages will be given, by inquiring at this office.
February 11. eodt

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been lately annoyed and insulted by a number of persons rudely trespassing on his ground; hereby gives notice, that he will prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law, all those whom he may hereafter find trespassing on his land.
DE BEUNES,
On the Philadelphia road.
February 11. d3ts

To Merchants.
A Young MAN who has a knowledge of Bookkeeping, and who writes a handsome hand, wishes a situation in a merchants counting-house, or wholesale store. He has been regularly brought up to business, and the persons in whose employment he now is will give every satisfactory recommendation required. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.
February 11. d4t

Last Notice.
THE Creditors of Mr. Charles Rogers, late of Baltimore county, are hereby notified, that unless they produce their accounts for settlement to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of April next, they will be excluded from receiving the same, as the trustee will then finally close the business.
All those indebted to the estate, are also notified that unless their accounts are immediately paid, measures must be used disagreeable to the parties.
SAMUEL VINCENT, Trustee.
February 11. 2aw18t

Forgery! Forgery! Forgery!
SUCH Gentlemen as wish to be furnished with the trial of GERARD VON HARTEN, late of Baltimore city, merchant, are requested to leave their address at KEATINGE'S Book-store, where they will be informed of the time and manner of publication.

This trial is not only interesting, but is itself a curiosity, exhibiting the ingenuity of legal sophistry, the cunning of unprincipled men, and a collection of villainy and fraud, unparalleled on the records of any court of justice; in which the lawyer will find some assistance to his logical researches—the merchant a precedent which may steer him from the rocks of duplicity, speculation and hypocrisy—while the villain is furnished with a delicate oil prepared for him, at the expense of every moral virtue; at the same time he is legally instructed, how to get *blowed*! and make the extent of his villainy in procuring it, the means of his acquittal or evading the force of the law, by filtering away and destroying the voice of justice.
February 11. d2t