

Further selections from London papers to J. A. Z. by the Mississippi, received by the editor of the Federal Gazette.

**POSEN, December 2.**  
The emperor Napoleon, soon after his arrival here, gave a solemn audience to the following deputations:—To the senate, in the name of which the senator Radzinsky delivered a very neat speech in Latin. M. de Sokolnicki spoke in the names of the nobles also in Latin. The archbishop of Gnesin delivered a speech in French in the name of the clergy, as did also M. de Broz, president of the chamber. After him speeches were delivered by the president of the regency, and lastly by the president of the city. His majesty replied from his throne to all these speeches in the most admirable manner. The emperor said, among other things, to the deputation of the senate:—“Illustrious lords, shew yourselves worthy of your ancestors. They commanded the princes of Brandenburg; Moscow was in their power; they conquered Wallonia, and delivered every where the whole Christian World from the yoke of the Turks. I am perfectly satisfied of all that I have seen of you hitherto, as well as with the reports of my generals. I will proclaim your independence at Warsaw.”

**PARIS, December 3.**  
There has appeared within these few days, a small work in the Hebrew tongue, with a French translation on one side, which has caused some sensation with respect to present circumstances. The author is a baptised Jew, who signs himself Samuel Yessiti (Christian) Paly Rusch, of the house of David, lieutenant at the Imperial hotel of invalids. This work has for its title “Who is this but an Israelite Christian?” with the epigraph, “Our Philosophy is the religion of Abraham.” Then follows a confession of faith. The author concludes by exhorting the young Israelites to range themselves under the standard of Napoleon to conquer Jerusalem and re-build the temple.

**December 14.**  
In execution of the decree which places the British isles in a state of blockade, a Barbary vessel going from Morocco to London, with a cargo of skins, almonds, cocoa, &c. has been detained by the privateer, le Malouin, capt. Geoffry, who sent her to Cherbourg, where she entered on the 9th of this month.

**December 20.**  
Extract of a letter from Frankfurt of the 14th December.

“The irregularity which political events have caused in the course of the affairs of commerce in general, makes it nearly impossible to give an exact perception of the operations of exchange which have taken place latterly, and of the actual situation of this branch of speculation on the places of the north.”

“The following is what we have collected the most positive on this head: a general complaint has been made for some weeks of a kind of stagnation; but at the end of November, all views turned towards foreign countries, because they there hoped to find more safety for capitals. It is to this circumstance that the rise of exchange must be attributed, which has taken place in the commercial cities at a distance from the theatre of war. Paper on Paris was then sought for as well as upon London and Holland; that of Austria was less, because of the difficulty of communications between Hamburg & Vienna, by Silesia and Moravia; exchange on Vienna suffered in consequence, small variations. The events which succeeded, had as might be expected, a striking influence on the course of exchange. We no longer do any thing with London, because all communications with this place are cut off. Exchange on Holland, which false speculations had raised, fell to its level; the single course of exchange on Paris maintained itself at the height to which it had arrived, and even gained a quarter per cent. It is true, that the cessation of all communication with England has brought some confusion in the places which had constant relations with London. Since the entry of the French troops into Lubec, the affairs of the bank with Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen and Embden, has also ceased.”

“No merchant of note any longer hazards speculation. The Imperial decree of the 21st of November, has entirely suspended them. We cannot dissemble, in fact, that a part of the connections of our city, was in direct or indirect connection with England, if not for the merchandise or produce of the manufactures, at least for the affairs of exchange, or concerning colonial produce. Our industry is therefore, at this day, the only but also the most solid source of prosperity upon which we can count; and there is no doubt, if the present state of things, should it continue for some time, there will appear many new manufactures and fabrics. Some provinces of Germany already set, as the example. Thus the decree of the 21st of November, which wounds the interest of some commercial men, is, on the other hand, very agreeable to the manufacturers of Germany. In effect, this measure delivers them from the concurrence of the English, and procures already, a great vent for the products of their manufactures. Therefore it is, that the decree in question, has excited great joy in Saxony (Leipzig excepted) in nearly all the marches of Brandenburg, in Lusace, Bohemia and even Silesia—these are the manufacturing places of lower Germany.”

“The class of men which lose the most in the present situation, are the commission merchants, and the agents for English merchandise at Embden, Bremen, Magdeburg, Stettin, &c.”

**ALTONA, December 12.**  
We have received from persons who have correspondents in Poland, some curious details respecting the destination and march of the Russian troops. In consequence of an arrangement which had been concluded at Petersburgh, between the Prussian major Krusemark, and the Russian ministry of war, an army of 80,000 men, commenced their march on the 1st of October. To accelerate their march they left behind great part of their artillery, and were to be furnished with artillery and other articles from the Prussian arsenals. This army actually arrived about the end of October in Prussian Poland, and advanced to Bionie, whilst its advanced guard was pushed two leagues on the other side of Kalish. From thence this division having received intelligence of the

battle of Jena, and the total rout of the Prussians, fell back on the principal army, the greater part of which repaired the Vistula near Warsaw, in order to place itself in a position to receive reinforcements; at the same time the court of Russia invited all the royal family of Prussia to repair to Petersburgh. During the short stay of the Russians in Prussian Poland, they every where visited the houses in the towns and in the country, and took away all the arms. Several persons were also arrested.

**HAMBURG, Dec. 14.**  
This has been the mildest winter ever known: the late rains were accompanied with such warm weather, that the country North of Hamburg is completely clothed with green.

**LOWER ELBE, Dec. 9.**  
Till now the British property, declared under confiscation, has not been delivered up or seized; nor have any domiciliary visits been made. The senate has, it is said, obtained a further delay, till the return of their deputation. They reached Berlin on the 1st inst. but finding both Napoleon and Talleyrand gone to Posenia, they sent a courier to the latter to know whether audience will be granted to them. The members of the British factory established here, were to be sent off yesterday to Mentz, but, at their urgent request, their departure as prisoners of war for France will not take place till next Sunday, the 14th inst. They consist of the following unfortunate gentlemen: William Alexander Burrows, esq. treasurer; Jas. Collman, esq. secretary; Matthew Boynton, esq. James Stephen, esq. James Renny, esq. John Cock, esq. John Thornton, esq. T. Lodge, esq. Thomas Blacker, esq. George Smith, esq. and George Whitaker, esq. Mr. James Stutevant has fortunately escaped, for, being on a journey, and hearing that the French had taken possession of Lubec, he immediately came to Hamburg, secured his effects and warehouse, and provided for his safety in Denmark. The police in Altona will not suffer any British fugitives to remain there any longer. This is said to be done at the request of the French. The unfortunate members of the British factory are to lose the whole of their property and effects, and only a change of linen and clothes will be allowed to go with them to France. Their families will become dependent on the generosity of their friends either in England or here. It is however to the credit and honor of Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Blacker, and some other ladies, that they are determined to follow their husbands. Till now other British subjects, still at Hamburg, have remained unmolested.

Important negotiations are said to be pending now between France and Denmark, which are, however, carried on with the utmost secrecy.

**LONDON, Jan. 1—3.**  
All the accounts from Germany and France assert that the new levies in France, are pressing with extraordinary activity; and that BONAPARTE is draining France and the states of the Rhenish confederacy, of men, who are proceeding towards Poland and Istria and Dalmatia, with the double view of executing his intentions with respect to Poland, and of co-operating with the Turks against the Russians upon Turkish ground.

By letters from Malmoe, in Sweden, of the first inst. the king of Sweden has ordered his whole army, of between 80 and 90,000 men, exclusive of the Militia, to hold itself in readiness to march. In Finland great naval and military preparations were making. A division of the galley fleet is ordered to Stralsund.

The only affair between the French & Russians, mentioned in the journals, is in Davoust's letter to Dombrowski, in which it is stated that a detachment of French cavalry was attacked on the 22d ult. by 5 or 600 Cossacks at Lowicz. The combat lasted the whole of the day. “The French (says Davoust) defended themselves bravely against the Cossacks, who suffered very considerable loss.” It is evident, even from the running Frenchman's own account, that the conflict was bloody, that the French were defeated, and that the Cossacks fought with their usual bravery.

Bonaparte was in Posen on the 2d inst. busily employed in parading the town, with a Polish guard of honor, &c. receiving deputations, and calling on the Poles in proclamations and speeches to arm in defence of their liberty. “If the blood (says Napoleon) in one of these orations) of the brave Poles still flows in their veins, every one of them will arm: be it their aim to be free & to be a nation, or to die! Their fate is now in their hands; I expect they will convince me of their bravery and spirit. Let me see the fruits of their zeal; I want not words or assurances. Let me see the legions & cohorts of a respectable army, fighting by the side of my soldiers!” It is not a matter of doubt that the Poles are prodigal of their words and assurances, but as to any thing further we have yet to learn; nor is it a convincing proof of their enthusiasm to join the standards of their deliverer, that Dombrowski, in his proclamation is reduced to the necessity of ordering the police magistrates to seize on all deserters and vagabonds of all descriptions, to swell the noble Polish legions; so that if they cannot be drawn they must be *goaded*. The number of Poles that have ranged themselves on the side of the French are inconsiderable, not sufficient, it seems, in point of number, to enable Bonaparte to announce their independence; for the Paris article of the 2d inst. states, that when the deputation of the palatinate manifested a wish that he would proclaim their independence, Napoleon answered, that he would not issue the proclamation “until the Poles were determined to defend their rights, not only by arms, but also by means of every sacrifice, even that of their lives.” The immense force which Russia has brought into the field, the prospect of a protracted war, & the spirit displayed by a handful of Cossacks, will induce the Poles, perhaps, to

pause, before they stake their all on the result of the campaign.

Dr. Battie who extracted the mortal ball from Lord Nelson, was yesterday at Falmouth, he had the ball with him mounted in an elegant case in the form of a watch, which, suspended by a watch chain he carries in his left fob. He has refused a thousand guineas for this interesting relic. Mr. George Andrew of Falmouth, who was clerk to Mr. Scott, Lord Nelson's secretary, had the honor of supporting the dying hero in his arms while the ball was extracted.

We understand that government received advices of rather encouraging nature by the Messenger who arrived on Saturday from Husum. Neither the surrender of Glogau and Grudenz, nor the occupation of Thorn, by the French, are credited. Exclusive of the extensive garrisons in Dantzic, Graudenz, and other places on the line of the Vistula, his Prussian majesty was at the head of an army of upwards of 50,000 men, between Osterode and Konigsberg. The Russians actually arrived in Prussian Poland are computed at 150,000 men. It was supposed that this united army would advance as soon as the artillery belonging to the latter arrived, which through a strange arrangement, proposed by Prussia, who undertook to supply it, was left behind.

Several commercial houses in the city have, by the Husum mails, received large remittances from their correspondents in Hamburg.

The letters from Altona mention that an extensive and alarming dysentery, the consequence of forced marches, bad and scanty provisions, and constant exposure to almost continual rains, prevailed amongst the French troops in Poland. It is computed that a fifth, some accounts say one fourth of the army has been attacked in this way, and that the hospitals at Berlin, Custrin, Stettin, and other places, are scarcely sufficient to contain the vast number of sick. This of itself is sufficient excuse for the otherwise unaccountable inactivity of the enemy since they entered Poland.

### FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

We have seen in several late papers a paragraph stating, that the French were preparing to cross the Baltic on the ice, in order to attack Denmark. Alas! how cruel are these disturbers of Europe. It would appear that they are not content with merely conquering the people—but they must transpire seas and kingdoms, that conquests may appear more glorious. At school we were taught to believe that Denmark was west of the Baltic; now, it appears to be beyond this sea. Thus, as was well observed by a Pennsylvania legislator, “no good comes of *larnen*.”

I observed, in the last Repository, an article from captain McDonald, in which he states that the Hole in the Wall (south part of Abaco) is laid down sixteen miles North of its true latitude in Blunt's works, and in the West-India pilots, and examined by me. As to Mr. Blunt's works, I did not examine any part, except the coast of the U. States; but find his tables of latitude and longitude for the West-Indies, was copied from Moor's, which was then supposed the best authority; but proves erroneous. The West-India pilot I did examine; and (since reading capt. McDonald's statement) having examined it again, and find captain D. is mistaken as to what he says respecting the chart: I find it agrees exactly with his observations as to lat. viz. 25, 54 N.

D. CARLETON.  
February 12, 1807.

The Snow was three feet deep upon a level, at Montpelier, (Vt.) on the 9th inst; and was about the same depth below Portland, a few days since.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.  
Important advice to Sea-Captains.

It being understood that official assurances have been received by our government from France, and that it was not intended to enforce the decree of blockade of the 21st November, against the vessels and commerce of the United States, but on the contrary, to pay a scrupulous regard to the convention or treaty of the 30th Sept. 1800 between the two countries; it is strongly recommended to every captain, proceeding on a foreign voyage, to carry with him, for the information of French cruisers and tribunals of prizes, a few copies of this paper, containing “the 12th article of the convention with France of 1800,” which stipulates as follows:—

“It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country, to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same power, or under several; unless such ports or places shall be actually blockaded, besieged or invested.”

“And whereas it frequently happens, that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her

cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.”

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

February 24.

The brig Lioness, from Charleston, S. C. and schr. John and Elicey, from Guadaloupe, are in the bay.

Arrived, schr. Dorchester, Jacobs, from Bordeaux—wine, brandy, &c.—H. Thompson and others. Sailed from City 2d and the Cordovan 4th January, in company with ship Eliza, for Baltimore. Spoke in the river, brig Three-Brothers, Fitch, from Baltimore; Happy Couple, from do. the captain drowned going ashore in the boat with his papers, which were also lost; ship Thomas, from New-York. Left at New-Point-Comfort last Wednesday, ship William Penn, from Bordeaux, which sailed 10 days after; and brig Eliza Vickery, from Havana.

February 25.  
Arrived, schooner Mary-Ann, Murphy, 24 days from Point-Petre, Guad.—Sugar & Coffee.—John Snyder. Left there, brig Louisa Wheeler, for Baltimore in 10 days; Betsy, Davis, do.; schr. Edward, do. uncertain; ships Independence and Margaret for New-York; and a number of others names not recollecting. Passed in the bay a French 80 gun ship, at anchor at the Horse-shoe (the Foudroyant, admiral Willaumez); brig Henry, and schr. John and Elicey, from Guadaloupe, a northern ship and others reported before.

### Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Bordeaux  
Sch'r Dorchester, Jacobs, Guadalupe  
Mary-Ann, Murphy, Guadalupe  
CLEARED,  
Ship Virgin, Auld, Amsterdam  
Powhatan, Norman, do.  
George & Albert, Vickers, Hamburg

### Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,  
The 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;  
And at 12 o'clock,  
55 hds of good Muscovado Sugar,  
202 bags good Coffee,  
10 hds. St. Croix Indigo,  
60 quarter chests Hyson Tea,  
11 pipes Holland Gin,  
9 pipes Madeira Wine, &c.  
And at 12 o'clock precisely, on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of the following articles, on a liberal credit.

ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK,  
105 casks of the first quality Claret,  
500 boxes Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,  
15 pipes high proof Brandy,  
41 quarter casks of choice Malaga Wine,  
Walnuts, Almonds, Dates, &c.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
February 25.

### Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,  
The 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at our auction room, head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

The schooner Wanton's CARGO;  
Consisting of  
30 hds. Muscovado Sugar,  
295 bags Green Coffee,  
And immediately after,  
The CARGO of the schr. Cassius, from Martinique;  
Consisting of  
34 hds. white and brown clayed Sugar,  
40 tierces  
61 barrels } Green COFFEE.  
9 bags }

Also,  
15 hds. New-Orleans Sugar,  
3 sercons Flotant Indigo,  
125 tons Cambray Logwood,  
150 bags Pepper,  
30 hds. Molasses,  
2000 bushels Richmond Coal,  
19 casks Venetian Red,  
15 chests first quality Imperial Tea.  
And at private sale,  
100,000 wt COFFEE, of an excellent quality.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.  
February 25.

### Superb Furniture at Auction.

On MONDAY Next,  
The 2d March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold in Franklin-street, next door to the residence of Isaac Phillips, esquire,  
A collection of superb Household FURNITURE, &c. the property of a gentleman, about to embark for Europe.—The particulars of which is detailed in catalogues, which may be had at our auction room, 174 1-2, Market-street, opposite to the Union Bank of Maryland.

GOLE & E. BONSAI, Auct'rs.  
This Evening at 174 1-2, Market-street,  
A Variety of  
NEW & SECOND HAND  
BOOKS.

Sale to commence at half past 6 o'clock.  
February 25.

### C. S. Konig,

Has on hand, and offers for sale,  
2000 pieces Brevetes,  
300 do. Platillas,  
150 do. Listadoes,  
200 do. Librettas,  
50 do. Dowlas,  
50 do. Creas,  
18 boxes Hempen and Flaxen Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs,  
7 casks Swords and Cutlasses.  
February 25. d5t

### A Person

Well acquainted with accounts, and of good character, will hear of employment, by applying at this office.  
February 25. d5t

### For Sale.

100 kegs Malaga Raisins,  
10 pipes Cognac Brandy,  
1 pipe L. P. Madeira Wine,  
20 bbis Cider,  
10 dozen Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs,  
Coarse and fine Salt, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, &c. &c.  
Apply to GEORGE YEATES,  
February 25. d4t

### Schultze & Vogeler,

No. 45, S. Gay-street,  
Have received per ship Severn, from Bremen, &c. on hand from former importations,  
German LINENS,  
GLASS WARES,  
Broad CLOTHS, superfine and common,  
Garden SEEDS,  
Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.  
February 25. d24t

### Was Found

ON the 9th of December last, on the subscriber's plantation, near Hill-town, in one of his straw stacks, two BOXES; one of them containing parts of six Clocks; and the other five Goldfish, and a few Watch Keys. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
THOMAS SPICER,  
Anne-Aundel County, Feb. 25. d3t

### Mules, &c. for Sale.

On Saturday next, the 28th of February, will be sold at private sale, at the Horse Market,  
Four young Mules, broke and draw well in harness; two Horses and a Wagon, with gears complete, together or separately. Also to hire by the year or month, three healthy Negro Men, two of whom are accustomed to horses, and are good drivers. For the latter, apply at No. 55, Howard-street.  
February 25. d3t

### PATRICK BYRNE,

### LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOK STORES,

128, MARKET-STREET,  
BALTIMORE;  
AND  
20, SOUTH SIXTH-STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA;  
Has just received and for sale, at his

BOOK STORES,  
Took's Digestion of Fugly 2 vols. \$6  
Smith and Ogden's Trial, 3  
Runington on Ejectments (a new edition) 4  
New-York Term Reports, 3 vols. 16 75  
Azume's Maritime Law, 2 vols. 6 50  
Bacon's Abridgment, 7 vols. 37  
Saunders's Reports, vol. 1st. 6  
The 2d vol. is nearly finished, }  
Dallas's Reports, 3 vols. } 15  
The 4th vol. will be finished in a }  
few days; }  
East's Reports, 5 vols. 50  
Cranch's Reports, vol. 2d. 5  
Fenblaque Equity, 2 vols. 7  
Lawyers, and Law Libraries supplied on the most liberal terms.  
STATIONARY, &c. &c.  
February 25. e03t

### For Freight or Charter.

For the West Indies, or a Port in Europe,  
The fine new schooner  
EUNICE,  
Captain Eswell,  
Burthen 119 tons. Ready to receive a cargo in 4 or 5 days. For terms apply to  
JOHN BOLTE,  
Ship Broker.  
February 25. d

### Postponement,

TO THE 24th of MARCH.

THE PROPERTY on Bowly's wharf, Cheapside and in Old-Town, advertised by Mr. Pleasant, and intended for sale on Tuesday next, is necessarily postponed to the 24th of March, when the same will be offered on the premises, commencing at the store of Mr. Samuel Williams, precisely at 11 o'clock. The terms which, will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale by  
THOMAS CHASE.  
February 25. e024Mh

### Valuable Property,

ON BOWLY'S WHARF, CHEAPSIDE, AND IN OLD-TOWN.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following very valuable PROPERTY—Viz.

No. 1—A two-story BRICK WARE-HOUSE and LOT, on Franklin-lane and the Basin, occupied by Mr. Samuel Williams, fronting on said lane 27 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet, to the centre of a 15 feet yard, on the rear of Lot No. 2, and common to both.

No. 2—A two-story BRICK WARE-HOUSE and LOT, on South-street, occupied by Mr. William Child, fronting on said street 27 feet (more or less) and extending in depth 65 feet, to the centre of a 15 feet yard, on the rear of Lot No. 1, and common to both.

No. 3—A two-story WARE-HOUSE (half Frame and half Brick) and Lot on Cheapside, occupied by Messrs. Mitchell and Sheppard, fronting on Cheapside 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet, to Franklin-lane, together with the wharf and dock in front thereof.

No. 4—A two-story WARE-HOUSE (half Frame and half Brick) and Lot on Cheapside, adjoining No. 3, occupied by Mr. Charles Crook, fronting on Cheapside, 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet, to Franklin-lane, together with the wharf and dock in front thereof.

No. 5—A two-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, corner of Wapping & High-streets, fronting on Wapping-street 40 feet, & on High-street 26 feet, 8 inches.

No. 6—A two-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, adjoining No. 5, fronting on Wapping-street 27 feet.

No. 7—A FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, at the corner of Pittard Green-streets, 26 10 inches front, and extending in depth 100 feet; on the rear of this Lot, a small brick dwelling, which may be sold separately.

All the above property is in fee-simple, except Lots No. 5 and 6, which are subject jointly to the yearly ground rent of £3 6s. 8d. Such of the above described property as may remain undisposed of by the 24th day of February next, will be exposed at PUBLIC AUCTION, on that day, on the premises. Apply at Mr. J. Harvey's, Eutaw-st. three doors north of Fayette-street, to  
JOHN P. PLEASANTS,  
d10t-e024F  
December 27.

### For Sale.

By C. Dechon, No. 57, Smith's wharf,  
150,000 wt. prime Green Coffee, on a liberal credit.  
On hand,  
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of good quality.  
February 25. e95t