PROCLAMATION
By the KING of PRUSSIA,

Concerning the abolishing several abuses in the armies.

In consequence of the unfortunate and almost total dissolution of several corps of the army, sent into the field against the French, it has been impossible for his Prussian majesty, on account of a total want of authentic information, to distinguish truth from falsehood, rumors from facts, to reward merit, or to inflict punishment. His majesty therefore must postpone drawing any conclusions until that period, when his majesty shall be enabled to do so with more certainty and precision. His majesty is far from the idea of ascribing to his brave armies all the calamities and misfortunes which he himself and his dominions have experienced. It is, on the contrary, very satisfactory to his majesty, that many of his soldiers, from the highest to the lowest rank, have distinguished themselves by a steady courage, continued perseverance, and a true sense of honor. But, unfortunately, instances have occurred (proved by facts, that speak for themselves) of such a nature as not to be passed over any longer in silence; on the contrary, they ought most severely and most publicly to be animadverted on, as an example for the future. Amongst those whose conduct is most highly reprehensible are—

1st. All those officers who have more or less participated in the unheard-of conduct of the surrender to the enemy of the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Spandau, and Magdeburg.

2d. All those officers who, not being present at the capitulation of their respective corps, nevertheless offered themselves voluntarily to surrender, as belonging to such corps, nay, even persuaded their comrades and their subalterns to take a similar scandalous resolution.

3d. Lastly, all those who, without having received any furlough, or having been made prisoners, have absented themselves from the armies, and went either home or elsewhere, &c.

In consequence of which his majesty has, for the present, dismissed his service with disgrace, forever, the major and commander at Erfurth, Von Pruschenck, because, tho' the city of Erfurth surrendered, there was no necessity to deliver up the ports of Petersburg and Cirianburg, if the commandant had taken the necessary precautions.—At Stettin, the lieutenant-general and gov. Von Romberg, is cashiered, as well as the major-general Von Knobelsdorff. Major-general Von Rauch, as commander in second, is dismissed with disgrace, and forever.

The mayor and fort engineer of Stettin, Von Harenberg, is broke.

In Custrin the colonel and commander, Von Ingersleben, is condemned to be shot.

In Spandau, the major and commander, Von Benkendorff, is dismissed with disgrace.

In Magdeburg, the general of infantry, Von Kliest, and the commander, col. du Troçsell, are dismissed with disgrace.

All the remaining generals who were at Magdeburg at the time, and who, in the council of war, voted for the surrender of the fortress, are likewise dismissed with disgrace; as also all those officers who have signed any of the abovementioned capitulations.

2dly. All the officers of the corps of Hohenlohe who belonged to it at the affairs of Pasenwalk & Prestzlow, who arrived at Stettin before the capitulation of that place, & who joined those that were included in that capitulation, are also dismissed the service for ever. All officers, who, previous to the capitulation, concluded at Aclam, had passed that town, but returned in order to surrender themselves prisoners, are also dismissed the service.

3dly. All officers who during the retreat of their corps left them without having a forlough, or without having been taken prisoners, and shall have returned home or elsewhere, and all officers not belonging to any corps that was obliged to capitulate, and who have gone over to the enemy in order to get passports that they might return without molestation, are all dismissed the service for ever.

Further, his majesty reserves to himself to bring to account all those officers, high and low, particularly those in the Commissary department, whose actions still remain doubtful, or who in the eyes of the army have shewn themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them; and, if upon the future investigation of their conduct, the above stated facts are found to be more criminal than at present appears, then, and in that case, the punishment will be proportionably severe; but in order to prevent future dereliction from duty, his majesty has thought proper to publish the following ordinances:—

1. All governors and commandants who in future, from fear of a bombardment or under the pretext of a want of the necessary requisites for supporting a siege, or under any groundles pretence whatever, be it what it may, shall neglect or refuse to defend with whatever means they possess, the fortress entrusted to their charge, shall be shot without any mercy.

Every commander or governor of fortress who shall consent to any secret articles (in the capitulation which the enemy may force them to conclude) for their own benefit or that of any of their subalterns, as has been the case at Magdeburgh, shall be cashiered.

2. Every regiment which does not obey the orders received to attack, or without orders leaves the field of battle, after it has been made known to his majesty, shall be cashiered and drafted into other regiments.

3. Every officer who in future shall be guilty of the misdemeanors first above described in Nos. 2 and 3, or shall leave the field of battle without being wounded, shall be cashiered with infamy; each soldier who in running away throws away his arms, shall be immediately shot.

4. Every officer who shall meet with any dispersed soldiers shall rally them, and lead them to the first corps, or to another place of rendezvous. If he does not perform this duty he shall be accountable for his conduct.

5. The regimental and company surgeons are to be as near their respective corps on the day of battle as possible, and they must be provided with all the requisites of their profession, under pain of being dismissed with disgrace.

6. The ammunition-waggons of each corps ought always to be attended by a staff officer or captain to preserve regularity in the march. Those officers commanded to attend this duty shall be cashiered in case of neglecting the same.

Whoever wantonly fires a musket to create a false alarm, shall be immediately shot.

Any waggon-driver who shall unyoke his horses from his waggon, in order to run away with them shall be shot, But as it is absolutely necessary to produce a serious alteration in the commissary department of the army, the plan of reform to be adopted shall be communicated as soon as possible to the different corps.

7. On any unforseen occurrence, for example, on extraordinary forced marches, retreats, &c. every commanding officer of a corps shall be entitled to make a requisition upon the inhabitants for the necessary quantity of provisions and forage for men and horses under his command, giving his receipt for the same; but if he exceeds the necessary quantity in his requisition he shall be shot.

8. The officers of the grand staff with their adjutants, are to take charge of conducting the several corps, and are never to leave their respective commands. The pioneers are to be at the head of each column, that they may be ready to repair the roads or to cut out new communications. The officers of the grand staff must take care of every thing that can facilitate or accelerate the march of their respective corps. If the army is to form before the enemy, those officers must reconnoitre and discover the best way of retreat, as also carefully mark out the ground.

9. As long as the war continues, the subaltern as well as the privates, if they distinguish themselves for courage and presence of mind, shall be equally entitled to promotion as any prince or nobleman in the Prussian dominions. He alone who has committed crimes shall be excluded from being an officer.

10. The widow of every soldier who distinguished himself and dies in the field of battle, shall receive a pension proportionate to the rank of her husband.

11. It is hardly necessary to say that every act of insubordination is severely punishable. Every one is already well acquainted with the regulations of the army on this subject. Yet as experience has lately shewn the contrary on several occasions, it is now brought to the serious recollection of the army, that every man may be completely aware of the punishment attending insubordination.

12. Extortion of money from, or plundering and ill usage of the inhabitants, and such like outrageous conduct, shall be punished with death.

13. All Prussian subjects who are found serving the enemy, and taken with arms in their hands, shall be shot without mercy.

This proclamation, which it is intended shall be made known to every indivldual in the army, shall not only be read at the head of every regiment, but every individual shall take a copy thereof for the better regulation of his conduct.

An abstract shall be made of this proclamation so far as it regards the subalterns, privates and waggon-drivers, which shall be read to them in their native language; and the reading thereof shall be repeated every week or fourteen days; as also the same measures shall be taken with our former proclamation respecting the distribution of medals of merit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Ortelsburg, 1st. Dec. 1806.

Treasury Department,
February 24, 1807.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandize exported from the U. States during one year prior to the first day of October, 1806, and amounting to 101,536,963 dollars. The goods, wares and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement are estimated at

	$ 41,253,727
And those of foreign growth or manufacture at	60,283,236
	101,536,963

The exports from Savannah which may be estimated at 2,250,000 dollars, and consist almost altogether of domestic produce, not included in this statement, the total amount of exports for that year, may be estimated at near 104 million of dollars, of which about 43 millions and a half consisted of articles of domestic growth or manufacture.

The foreign goods may be divided into three classes, viz.

1st. Articles, on the importation of which no duties had been collected, they being free of duty by the laws of the U. States, and amounting to	2,383,510
2d. Articles liable to duty, but which were, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,	49,334,739
3d. Articles liable to duty, and which were not, on re-exportation thereof, entitled to drawback,	8,564,387
	60,283,235

The duties collected on the importation of the articles of the third class, and which not being paid by consumers within the United States, are derived directly from the carrying trade, amount to 1,297,535 dollars, exclusively of the additional duties, which constitute the Mediterranean fund.

It appears by the additional statement (A) that the articles of domestic growth, or manufacture, exported during the period aforesaid, may be arranged under the following heads, viz.

Produce of the sea,		$3,116,000
Forest,		4,861,000
Agriculture,	30,125,000	
Add for Savan'h,	2,250,000	
		32,375,000
Manufactures,		2,707,000
Uncertain,		445,000
		43,504,000

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker of the H. R.

AN ACT

To punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause, or procure so be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist, in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the bank of the U. States, or any order or check, on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeited bill, or note, purporting to be a bill, or note, issued by the order of the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or any false, forged, or counterfeited order or check, upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falely altered bill or note, issued by order of the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or any falsely altered order, or check, on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said corporation, or any other body politic, or person; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several states, over the offence, declared punishable by this act.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "an act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the U. States," passed the 27th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be & the same is hereby repealed. *Provided,* nevertheless, that the repeal of the said act shall not be so construed, as to prevent the trial, condemnation or punishment of any person or persons, charged with or guilty of a violation of any of its provisions, previous to the passing of this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 24, 1807.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

LONDON, January 8.

Yesterday we received the German journals to the 1st instant, from which we have given a variety of important extracts.

We have also received some private communications of a late date, which enable us to account for the numerous rumors lately circulated of battles fought between the hostile armies in Poland. The fact is, that the actions which have hitherto taken place between the French and Russian forces in that quarter have been merely affairs of out-posts in which the Russian Cossacks uniformly evinced their superiority over the French cavalry. But an engagement of a very serious though partial description has, according to letters from Dantzic of the 17th, been fought in the neighborhood of that place, between detachments of the French and Prussian cavalry, the leading circumstances of which are thus stated: a French spy having been sent to reconnoitre the Prussian forces in the city of Dantzic, was intercepted by a detachment of the Prussian corps of cavalry raised and disciplined under the immediate eye of the great Frederick, and known by the name of the "Death's Head regiments." The Frenchman, far from being attached to his tyrant master, with very little intreaty informed the Prussian commander of the object of his mission, which was simply to ascertain the strength of the garrison of Dantzic, and whether it would be prudent to march a small force (which only could be spared at the time) to take possession of it.

Some regiments of French cavalry were at a convenient distance at the time, waiting for a given signal how to act. The Frenchman, in obedience to the instructions of the commander of the Prussians, agreed to signify to the enemy that it would be perfectly safe for a small force to advance, as the garrison was very weak. Two of the Death's Head regiments in the mean time, by a circuitous route possessed themselves of an advantageous situation, in which they were altogether unobserved by the enemy. Two regiments of French cavalry shortly advanced towards the town, on approaching which they found that they had been deceived with respect to its military strength. A retreat was of course immediately determined upon, but in vain was it attempted. The brave Death's Heads now rushed impetuously upon them; a desperate conflict ensued, but was speedily terminated by the whole of the enemy's corps being literally cut to pieces by their spirited assailants.

The above is the only action of consequence that has taken place since the entrance of the French into Poland.

All the accounts, particularly by private letters, represent the state of the French army to be very bad, in consequence of dysenteries and other infectious diseases, produced by the severity of the weather, and the want of proper food and accommodation. This certainly is highly probable, and it is one of those evils which is likely to be increased by a protracted war, in the situation in which Bonaparte is now placed. It is said that nearly the whole of the French army is disabled by disease, and that the mortality is very great. Murat is said to be dangerously ill. Bonaparte is stated to have left Posen, and to have gone by Thorn to Warsaw.

Reports prevailed, that about the end of December a decisive battle would take place—and rumors of an action, which according to some, the Russians, and, to others, the French were victorious, had reached Holstein. We are inclined to think however, that no battle had taken place up to the end of last month. The Russians appear to have retreated with great judgment, employing the hard but necessary expedient of wasting the country, and destroying or carrying away what would be useful for the support of the French. They are said to occupy a very strong position. If they could contrive to protract the contest, and to avoid a pitched battle till their own reinforcements arrive, and till what remains of the Prussian force can be formed and organized, we are not without hopes that the climate and situation of the French army will contribute more certainly to their destruction than the sword. This is precisely what the French temper cannot bear. The dangers of battle they willingly brave, but they are not made to contend with seasons, or endure the tædium of protracted war.—Besides, they are now at a vast distance from their resources and supplies, and there are many circumstances that would render a lingering war dangerous in the extreme. If the Russians can but make head against him for a month or two, without a battle, and draw him still further from home, through an inhospitable country, we should consider the prospect of at last triumphing over him, much more promising than at any period since the commencement of his career.

Bonaparte sees this, and we are afraid that he is gone to Warsaw, if possible, to compel the Russians to fight a great battle. He cannot trust his allies, and the least symptom of ill success would make them desert or turn their arms against him. It is a curious fact, that such is the jealousy which Bonaparte entertains of his allies that the troops of the Rhenish confederation, wherever they are employed, form a line, covered in front and rear by French troops; besides, they are dispersed with great art, in such away as to prevent them from being dangerous, if they were to prove unfaithful, while the French troops are always joined to them in a proportion necessary to make them do their duty.

Bonaparte is aware, too, that if he were to be involved in a difficult, an unsuccessful, or even doubtful war in Poland, Austria might be induced to come forward, &, by acting upon his rear, cut off all his communications with France, and perhaps, totally ruin his army. Never will there occur so favorable a moment for Austria. She has nothing at present to fear on the side of Italy. She might send her whole force to the North-East, and place Bonaparte between two fires. Perhaps she is not disinclined to do so: but every thing will depend in the first instance, on the prudence of the Russians. If they fall back, Bonaparte, if not beaten will be foiled; and if the Austrians would then act, he might be destroyed, unless, perhaps, he should make the movements of Austria a pretence for abandoning a theatre of war, on which he was unsuccessful, to come back nearer to the frontiers of France.

The Russian troops are described as very numerous, and in the best order. The greatest exertions are making to reinforce the army. The emperor Alexander has published a Ukase of the 22d November, for raising the last ordered levy of four recruits for every 500 souls, and to facilitate this object, the size of the soldier is to be reduced, and the age extended to 36 years. General Kamenskey, who is to have the chief command, is considered an officer of great merit and enjoys the confidence of the army.

It is not true that the Russians have declared war against the Turks, but thay have advanced into Wallachia and Moldavia to the number of 50,000 and have formed a junction with the Servian insurgents under Zcerni George, to the number of 40,000. If this be true, it must lead either to a declaration of war by the Porte against Russia at the instigation of France, or by France submitting to this proceeding on the part of Russia.

The king of Prussia, from all accounts, continues to manifest the most determined resolution not to submit to the terms which Bonaparte would give him in the present circumstances, and for which, indeed, there could be no security while the power of France continues as it is. The different proclamations which he has issued, shew his resolution to make common cause with Russia, and to exert every effort to bring into action the resources he has left.

It appears that considerable apprehensions are entertained by the Danes, that attempts may be made by the French to violate their neutrality, and force them into measures inconsistent with their interest. They are therefore, making preparations to vindicate their rights; and particularly several ships of the line are to be equipped for the protection of their coasts.

PARIS, December 11.

The Hebrew assembly, it is said, has passed a decree, consisting of 27 articles, according to which there is to be a Consistoria, Synagogue, in each department, which contains 2000 individuals, professing the religion of Moses. A grand Rabbi is to be elected by the Consistorial Synagogue, whose salary is to be 3000 francs.

BERLIN, December 23.

The reigning prince of Ifenburg, who is charged with organizing the new Prussian regiments for the French service, has received from the emperor Napoleon the commission of brigadier-general in the French army—6000 matrasses and 9000 pair of blankets have been furnished for the use of the Lazaretto.

TYROL, December 10.

The whole of the Italian division, commanded by general Lechi, has received orders to march to Germany. The viceroy of Italy is about to set out for Germany, & is to have a command in the Grand Army.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, December 20.

Only one of the Prussian fortresses in Silesia, namely, Great Glogau, has yet fallen. The others possessed by Prussia, are Breslaw, Schweidnitz, Silberberg, Glatz, Neisse, Brieg, and Cosel. According to letters from Russia, above 100,000 recruits have been raised since the last Ukase and the most extensive military preparations are making throughout that extensive empire. It is remarkable that the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine occupy a middle line the front and rear of which is covered or secured by French troops, and on which they take certain positions as they are pointed out to them.

BRANDENBURG, December 23.

A traveller of distinction, who has just arrived from the head-quarters of the emperor Napoleon, brings the news that the decisive battle was to take place to-day or to-morrow between the Russians and French; every thing was ready for this purpose; the Russians have occupied a strong position. The emperor set out with the utmost expedition for Thorn, where almost all the French army was collected since the 14th. It is not however thought that the battle can be so near at hand.

BAMBERG, Dec. 19.

Our Gazette states that the Austrian troops united to the French, are to enter Turkey, to attack the Montenegrins. As the Montenegrins are under the protection and pay of Russia. Turkey may soon be expected to become a theatre on which we shall see the forces of four emperors in hostile array.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, January 5.

AMERICAN TREATY.

So much has been said upon the present accommodation with America, which, tho' but now concluded, has been long sanguinely expected by the mercantile world, that we conceive it a point of duty to our readers to enter into some detail, and explain the points and bearings of this important question.

It is a natural and necessary consequence of a long war between the commercial states of Europe, that the neutral nations are employed to carry on much of the general commerce of the belligerents. From the custom of privateering, and maritime captures, neither the French nor English traders can sail so often as in a time of peace; they are compelled therefore, to transfer the greater part of their trade to the neutral nations. The Americans in the present century, like the Dutch in earlier ages, are of all nations best adapted for this carrying trade. They have almost invariably small capitals, and therefore are rather suited to act as factors for others, than as merchants for themselves.—The right of neutrals to this free general commerce will not admit the doubt of a moment. But as such general right, when exercised by merchants more intent upon their particular gain than the laws of neutrality, will be sometimes extended so as to interfere with the main ends of the war, every nation has found it necessary to limit this general right by a certain precise code, & to insure the observance of this code: that is to say, in order to prevent the supply of the enemy with contraband of war, the principal maritime nations have established the right of search. This right is in fact the main hinge of the English maritime system, & as long as our ministry have retained this there can be little cause of censure in their pacific concessions.

The present war has been indeed distinguished by one peculiar circumstance. In no former war has the maritime force of England been so predominant as entirely to banish the commerce of her enemy from the face of the ocean. This, however, has happened in the present war. What has been the result? Why the French have been compelled to carry on their traffic thro' the medium of neutrals. Thus has it happened that the whole commerce of France, the supply of her best colonies, and the carriage of their produce to the mother country, is in the hands of the Americans. The surface of the sea is covered with the American flag, acting as the factors of French commerce.

What is the result of this state of circumstances?—It is summed up in a few words—The maritime strength of England is rendered useless. She may annihilate the navies of France, but the French commerce has always a ready mean of escaping from her power. The neutral flag is at hand, and hostile property is secured under this sacred cover. Let us vindicate then our rights, exclaim these politicians. The neutral nations must submit if we enter upon the contest. Should they even unite in a general league against us, we should suffer less by their open enmity than by their fraudulent neutrality. Better that America should be our enemy, and fill the Atlantic with her privateers, than, under the cover of amity and neutrality, secure the commerce of France, and baffle the British navy.