

TRIESTE, October 31.

General Marmont arrived yesterday evening at the principal inn, and set off early to-day for Italy. The French troops are marching in numbers from Dalmatia into Italy, by Fiume.

FRANKFORT, on the Maine, Nov. 12. Our roads are again alive with military since some days. Yesterday and to-day Italian troops marched on, and this evening came flying artillery, and a great part of artillery. All these go with the utmost expedition to the great army, to where fate has determined the occurrence of the second act of the dreadful tragedy now performing on the theatre of war.

November 15.

On the day before yesterday great guns, muskets, ammunition wagons, &c. were constantly arriving from Hesse Cassel, Ziegenhagen, &c. consisting of those taken from the electors. They were all put on board for Mainz. Yesterday and to-day, in like manner, the cannon of the fortifications of Hanau, and the stores found in the arsenal there, were shipped and sent to the same place. Since the departure of the greater part of our garrison, our inhabitants do duty.

The French soldiers, especially the Hussars, have such a quantity of Prussian fur and six groschen pieces (5d. and 7. 1-2 sterling) that they deal them out by handfuls, without counting them, in exchange for gold.

We learn that the Austrian troops in Bohemia are leaving the confines of Saxony, & collecting on the side where the Russians are expected.

[Another account from Frankfort, says, the Austrian troops in Bohemia have marched towards Moravia, Austrian Silesia and Galicia, towards the Russian frontiers.]

MAINE, Nov. 15.

An order of the day of the grand army makes known, that 58,200 great coats are to be distributed to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th corps, and to the 28th light infantry regiment, of which the city of Frankfort on the Oder must supply 6000, Berlin 10,000, Stettin 4000; 12,000 are to be taken from the magazines at Berlin, and 27,000 from those found in Leipzig.

DRESDEN, November 6.

The Wittenberg contingent army, from 10 to 12,000 men strong, entered this city on the 3d instant, under the command of field marshal lieutenant baron Von Seckendorff. There are nine regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and some artillery. The governor of the city, M. Von Thierd, went out with his suit to meet them, and accompanied them to the presence of his electoral highness, our gracious prince. Without considering the haste and forced march of these troops, there is little appearance of any new cessation of hostilities. They seemed destined to remain here; however, on the 4th evening they suddenly received orders to break up. The first brigade began to march yesterday, the last regiment of the second is filing off at this moment. The troops of our beloved sovereign mounted all the guards again yesterday, and tomorrow the company of guards resumes their duty.

POSEN, November 14.

His excellency M. Joseph Radzinski Waywode, of Gnesen, and knight of the orders of the white and the red eagle, arrived here on the 10th, and was presented by his excellency Gen. Dombrowski, to his excellency marshal Davoust, by whom he was received with the most distinguished honor, as the first and the last representative and senator of Great Poland.

GOTTENBURG, November 7.

The French, it is said, have made their appearance in Arrelara, in Swedish Pomerania, which is about 48 English miles from Stralsund. Stralsund is therefore declared in a state of siege—the troops and militia, which will, in the whole, amount to about 10,000, have all been called in, and orders have been issued for provisioning it immediately; some vessels have been taken up for that purpose. It is reported here, that the money, plate, and chief treasures of the king of Prussia, have arrived in a vessel at Copenhagen.

November 14.

Official accounts reached us yesterday, that the French had entered Wolgast, in Swedish Pomerania, and seized upon forty vessels of different sorts, which lay in the harbor. The king and queen of Sweden, and the court, removed from Bekaskog to Malmö, 1, 1 Monday, where their majesties propose passing the winter. The British minister followed them a day or two after.

November 21.

This morning arrived the King George Packet, with an English and Russian courier; upon the packet's arrival, an estafette was immediately sent to the king at Malmö. We had a terrible gale of wind from the southwest last night; several ships broke from their moorings, and much damage was done.

November 23.

The accounts from Stralsund, received to-day, mention that Bonaparte has created, or means to create, general Davoust duke of Brunswick.

STRALSUND, November 8.

No serious attack has hitherto been made by the French troops on Swedish Pomerania. At Wolgast, Loitz, and Grimma, several straggling parties have levied contributions in money. In the mean time they are busy here in pulling down the houses of the suburbs, and even some detachments of troops with artillery have set out for the frontiers.

November 18.

All communication between this place &

Hamburg, thro' Mecklenburg, is cut off by the French; Bernadotte, with from 10 to 15,000 men, being between Gostrow & Rosstock. In the latter they have levied contributions for many thousand dollars, as well as for shoes, stockings, wine, &c.

VIENNA, November 8.

In the course of this week, the French resident here has presented a note to our government, to which he received an answer on the same day, and immediately after dispatched two couriers to his sovereign. The contents of this note is kept a profound secret; but it is conjectured that it relates to our cordon of 80,000 men in Bohemia. Within the course of 12 days three couriers have arrived from St. Petersburg.

BRUNSWICK, November 14.

Marshal Mortier sent a part of his army towards the Elbe, and with the rest he occupies Hanover. We know for a certainty, that the French have applied to the Danish government to put a stop to the correspondence of the English with the continent by way of Tonnigen. Considering the military position of the French in Holstein, it is scarcely expected that the Danes can refuse them.

FRANKFORT, (on the Oder) Nov. 11.

A remarkable change in the position of the French army has taken place within these few days. The French have advanced from Stettin towards Thorn and the Vistula; and to-day we have learned that the navigation of the river to that city is impeded. The centre of the French is at Posen, and the right wing two miles above Crossen, on the road to Kalisch. By the 15th or 16th, the greatest part of the troops under marshals Soult and Bernadotte, are expected back upon the Oder.

There are no Prussian troops in Silesia; the fortresses and garrisons are occupied by invalids.

LEIPZIG, October 29.

The French governor of this city, the general of brigade, Macon, is dead.

CASSEL, November 12.

The designs of his majesty the French emperor respecting our country are now every where made public. Through the whole of the territory of Hesse the arms of our late sovereign, even such as were cut in stone, have been pulled down. The Hessian soldiers have received orders to repair to Hagenau and other towns of Alsace, in order to be formed into regiments of 27 companies. Their uniform is also to be changed.

Several persons, formerly connected with our court, are selling their estates, and it is expected that the princess with her husband will go to Sleswick.

VENICE, November 1.

From Dalmatia, official accounts have been received that in consequence of the victories of the 29th and 30th of September obtained by the French over the Russians, the Montenegrins, and the inhabitants of Cattaro, the fortress of Castle Nuovo was stormed on the 1st of October, sword in hand.

DRESLAU, November 3.

The following article, dated the 5th instant, from South Prussia, appears in our Gazette of this day: "We can now state with certainty that an army of 80,000 Russians is already in full march through this province and will speedily approach the frontiers of Silesia."

The inhabitants of Kalisch, in consequence of an agreement among themselves, have fallen upon and disarmed a Prussian garrison at that place. Prussian parties have met with similar treatment elsewhere.

A glorious day dawns on Poland; in a few days the hero of the French will restore the times of the great Casimir and Sobieski—*Posen Journal*.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Castle Nuovo, the strongest fortress in the mouths of the Cattaro, has been taken by storm by the French under general Marmont. He has published a proclamation inviting the inhabitants of Cattaro to give up that place to him, and threatens to treat them severely if they are found fighting on the side of the Russians. It is extremely probable, therefore, that by this time the whole of Cattaro is in the hands of the French.

In Poland the French are received with great joy and in several places the inhabitants have already risen upon the Prussian garrisons and disarmed them.

By letters from Jena, Wemar, and Leipzig, the completest tranquillity is said to prevail: all disorder has ceased, and the citizens mount guard alternately with the French soldiers.

The lectures at the above universities, have, as we before stated, recommenced; the students who had fled have been recalled and assured by the emperor Napoleon, that he is determined to protect the sciences and learning in every part of his empire.

December 1.

While Bonaparte is reducing the court of Vienna to this state of dilemma, he is using, language more imperative to the court of Denmark.—He has ordered the Danish troops to be withdrawn from the confines of Holstein, threatening, that if any misunderstanding ensues from their remaining in their present position, and if in consequence a single trigger be drawn against a French soldier, he will give up Altona to be pillaged.

It is evident that he means to terrify Denmark into a full acquiescence in the demands which he will immediately make, and which will have for their object the exclusion of the British commerce and shipping from the Baltic.

December 5.

It is abundantly plain that Bonaparte decries least Russia, by her great local advantages shall snatch from his hands the cen-

tral parts of the Turkish monarchy; and that he wants by every means of chicane or force, to obstruct her way and leave the road clear and unembarrassed to himself. It is well known to Europe what he thinks of the independence of the Porte. Did he not declare to lord Whitworth, in his celebrated conference, that ambassador, that the Turkish empire must soon fall to pieces? And was he not ready, then to enter upon the partition of it? His extraordinary successes have since prompted him, it appears, to grasp at the whole. As it is very clear that it is only Russia or rather Russia and Austria combined, that can prevent the accomplishment of these fatal designs, by seizing upon the territories themselves, both of these powers ought to be encouraged to look for their indemnification in Turkey, in lieu of any sacrifices which they may sustain in Poland, or elsewhere. Germany is now a forlorn hope. Should Russia and Austria, by laying open to Bonaparte the Turkish dominions, obtain the removal of his troops from Poland and Berlin, he would be able to march in one month to his ancient positions: thus would they only weaken themselves on the one side without strengthening themselves on the other; and Europe, to a still greater extent, would be laid at the feet of the Disturber. As on Turkish ground, he would fight at so great a distance from France, and, excluded from the sea, with infinite disadvantages; and they, in the vicinity of their own dominions, with the command of the sea, would fight with infinite advantages; it is here, if any where, that we may hope a successful contest might be waged with him.

The mass of calamitous intelligence which it is our unhappy fate to communicate this day is beyond any thing that has preceded it in these times so fruitful in disasters.

The French armies spread themselves in every direction. Marshal Mortier has taken possession of Hamburg in the name of his master. The French soldiers are placed at free quarters in the houses of the inhabitants. All English property is under requisition, which is to be enforced by domiciliary visits.

In consequence of this gloomy intelligence, the funds experienced a considerable depression. Omnium fell to par and Consols drooped in a proportionate degree.

Varel is positively stated to be in possession of the French. Whilst the French troops are extending themselves on the west to the mouth of the Elbe, they are stretching their force eastward into the Polish territories. Bonaparte remained at Berlin on the 11th, but Davoust's division, with the Polish gen. Dombrowski, have advanced to Posen and over the Warta. And there was seen the first effect of the proclamation of Bonaparte developing an intention to restore the kingdom of Poland. Dombrowski, was received with acclamations by the populace, and the horses taken from his carriage. In other parts the proclamation has produced a considerable effect. At Kalisk, a large town on the Posna, the inhabitants rose on the Prussian garrison and disarmed them. The Prussians have met with a similar treatment in other places. As the regular post which had been interrupted had not arrived at Hamburg from Breslau & Dantzic, it is supposed that those places are in possession of the French.

The capitulation of Blucher has removed all difficulty of communication between Hamburg and the different towns and places situated between that city and the frontiers of Poland. But though we have now received accurate intelligence of the march and movements of the French armies, we are without any certain accounts from the Prussians or the Russians. Where the king of Prussia is and what force is left to him after the wreck and ruin of the army that fought at Jena, we know not. We suppose he is retiring further from the right bank of the Vistula. The Russians, 80,000 strong, were in full march for the frontiers of Silesia, but they have fallen back. The only system they can adopt is that of protracted warfare. Meanwhile the flame of insurrection seems likely to spread with increasing rapidity through the Polish territories, and a policy which costs the courts of Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin so much blood and character, is likely to be destroyed in infinitely less time than it took the Russians and Prussians to put down the patriot bands of Kosciuszko.

Considerable apprehensions are entertained by the court of Copenhagen respecting the designs of the French. It is true that Denmark has not, since the commencement of the revolution, taken any share in the wars against France, and the active part which she took in the northern confederacy against Great Britain in the year 1801, might naturally be supposed to exempt her from any danger of an attack from France. But all this will weigh but little with Bonaparte when put in competition with his favorite object, viz. the shutting the Sound against our commerce; and we have no doubt that he shall very soon hear of a preliminary application from him to the Danish government upon that subject. It was even confidently stated yesterday evening, that government had received positive confirmation of the demand having formally been notified to the court of Copenhagen.

So perfectly good an understanding appears to be kept up between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, that if we could suppose it possible for Prussia to continue even a show of resistance, a cordial union of both the former powers in her cause might still be expected.

The French have already begun to fit out privateers in the Prussian ports against the trade of this country, up the Baltic and in the German Ocean.

We understand it is the intention of the merchants trading to Hamburg to apply to government for some temporary assistance, in consequence of the total stoppage of the trade in that port.

The two last mails from this country for Hamburg were fortunately stopped at Cuxhaven. The postmaster would not believe the pretended assurances of the French with respect to Hamburg.

Saxony and Hesse have both acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and are of course to furnish their respective contingents to the army of France.

Fifteen thousand Russians, who had disembarked near Stettin, are said to have been taken prisoners.

It was reported at Gottenburg that the money, plate, and chief treasures of the king of Prussia, have arrived in a vessel at Copenhagen.

Orders are received at Birmingham from Russia, for the immediate completion of 200,000 stand of small arms.

The general election is now nearly over, and there is no doubt that the result will tend greatly to strengthen the hands of government; for in most cases where there has been a contested election, the victory has been on the side, we will not say of the ministerial candidates, for we hate the phrase, but of those gentlemen whose sentiments are supposed to be favorable to civil and religious liberty, and to coincide with those of the present administration. We suppose it is this circumstance which has given rise to an opinion, that an attempt will be made during the present parliament, to remove the odious distinctions which laws, made in the ages of bigotry, have placed between one class of his majesty's subjects and another, on account of difference of opinion on religious subjects; but should this be the case, we are persuaded it will be an unsolicited act of justice. If government, from a sense of the propriety of the measure, should see proper to repeal the test and corporation acts, the favor will be received with gratitude; but we apprehend, it will never again be solicited as a boon.

The new parliament, it is now said, will certainly meet on the 15th of December.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The last Bulletin relates the manner in which the emperor received the prince of Hatzfeldt at his audience, a few moments after the prince was arrested. He would have been sent before a military commission, and inevitably condemned to death. Some letters from this prince to prince Hohenlohe, intercepted at the advanced posts, had given information that, although he said he was charged with the civil government of the town he informed the enemy of the movements of the French. His wife, the daughter of the minister Schulenburg, came to throw herself at the feet of the emperor; she thought her husband was arrested on account of the hatred which the minister Schulenburg bore to France. The emperor soon undeceived her, and made known to her that papers had been intercepted which proved that her husband was acting a double part, and had committed a great crime. The princess attributed to the imposture of his enemies this accusation, which she called a calumny. "You know your husband's writings," said Napoleon "I am going to make you judge." He then ordered the intercepted letter to be immediately brought to him, and delivered it to her. This woman, upwards of months gone with child, fainted at every word which discovered to her how far the accusation was founded against her husband, whose writing she knew it to be. The emperor was touched with her grief and confusion, and with the anguish of her soul. "Well," said he, "you have hold of that letter, throw it into the fire; this document once destroyed, I shall be no longer able to get your husband condemned." (This affecting scene passed near the fire place.) Madame Hatzfeldt did not let herself be told a second time to burn it. Immediately after, the prince of Neuchatel received orders to restore her husband to her. The military commission was already assembled—the letter alone of prince Hatzfeldt was enough to condemn him—three hours later he had been shot.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

Soldiers! You have justified my expectation, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people. You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shown intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of my honor and crown, and of the great people—as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery: I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of our labors.

One of the first military powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements and a great battle. We have procured at Potsdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, taken 65 stand of their colors, amongst which are those of the king of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of 20 generals. Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as far as the Oder, are in our power.

Soldiers, the Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half the road—they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we showed it after that battle, in which its emperor, court, and the wreck of its army were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.

Nevertheless whilst we march to meet the Prussians, new armies found in the interior of the empire, come to take our place

in order to keep our conquests. My soldiers, the people have risen indignant at the new capitulation which the Prussian ministers in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. We will be no longer the spot of a treacherous peace, and will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the continent, and the tranquility of the seas.

Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily show me.

From our imperial camp, at Potsdam, October, 26, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

It will be a satisfaction to such of our citizens as have commercial connections at Hamburg, to be informed, that the designs of the French were known there thirty-six hours before marshal Mortier took possession of it—and that, therefore, the greater part of the English property was embarked, and the vessels containing it were left in perfect safety.

Arrived.

The brig Callopie, Records, 11 days from Charleston. January 23, off Cape-Henry, saw a British frigate, having in tow the ship Apollo, of Baltimore. Dec. 31, on the outward passage, captain R. lost his mate overboard, John J. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

The brig Milton, Strong, 8 days from Norfolk.

The sloop Unity, Hand, 10 days from Alexandria.

The schr. Emly, Burnham, of New-Haven, 8 days from George-Town. The schr. Emly, Buckley, sailed in co. for Philadelphia. Left the sloop Independence, Williams, for do. in 3 days. January 22, lat. 33, 46, long. 76, spoke schr. Phoenix, 17 days from Portland for Charleston. Saw off the Hook, 2 brigs and a schooner, standing in.

Below last night, the brig Hetty, from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, and two schooners. Wind WNW.

Cleared, ships Eunice, McLellan, Cork; Eagle, Duplex, Belfast; Mount Vernon, Coggeshall, Alexandria; Ann, Jenkins, Cherbourg; Halcyon, Charleston; brigs Swift, Hutton, Liverpool; Eunice, Hunter, Lisbon; sch's Phebe, Merritt, Jamaica; Henry, Dennison, Thorp, Washington; sloop Juno, Comstock, Providence.

The Merrimack, from Vera Cruz, for London, is lost at Guernsey—about 80,000 dollars saved.

The Leopard, Tombes, from Rotterdam, for New-York, founded at sea the 27th October. Crew saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

FIRE!

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, the city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which broke out in a stable in Buck's court, in the square formed by 4th and 5th and Spruce and Pine-streets, which consumed the same, together with three dwelling houses and seven stables; materially injured the house occupied by Frederick Warrance, besides a number of others, and threatened to become extensively injurious; but, the early efforts of the fire companies, and the citizens generally soon arrested its progress.

A letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 6, says—"By the last account from Cork, the Rebecca, captain Barry, for Philadelphia, had in her cargo, and was only waiting for a fair wind to put to sea.

Extract of a letter from captain Gardiner, dated Gibraltar, December 6.

"Yesterday arrived, the ship Mary, of Salem, from New-York. She was captured the 24th ult. by a Spanish privateer, and anchored under a Spanish battery. The captain (Landers) not being willing to lose his property without a struggle, tho' proper to put the privateer's men below, after some resistance, in which 3 of his people being badly wounded, and the captain stabbed in the back, he arrived safe yesterday, and received every attention from the English ships of war in this harbor. The Spaniards plunder every vessel they fall in with, or carry them into port and condemn them."

COMMUNICATION.

The Marquis De Casa Yrujo, his Catholic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has instituted, thro' the means of the attorney-general of the state, a prosecution against William Dunne, editor of the Aurora, for slanderous and calumnious publications on the Marquis, endeavoring to make him appear either a traitor to his sovereign, or involved in the guilt of machinations and conspiracies against the United States, or both. We know from a source to be relied on, that the Marquis has requested the attorney-general to permit Dunne to give the truth in evidence, should a bill be found by the grand jury.

Schooner Frances, Malcom, from Liverpool, arrived under Cape-May, the 27th inst. and would proceed up the Delaware as soon as the ice permitted.

To Rent.

Two three-story Brick HOUSES on the upper part of Pica-street. They are built calculated for entire dwellings, or the lower rooms and cellars for stores, with very complete back buildings and convenient yards. Possession may be taken of one in about a fortnight, and the other in four weeks. Apply to

ALBERT SEELKAMP,

Who hath imported in the different arrivals from Bremen and Hamburg.

A complete assortment of German and Silesia LINENS, entitled to drawback, which he will sell on reasonable terms. October 29.