

THURSDAY DECEMBER 4, 1866

The ship Joseph & Phebe was at anchor off Point Look-out on the 1st instant, after a passage of 47 days from Bremen.

The Harriet & Jacob, of Baltimore, were left at Bordeaux, 49 days hence.

The British October Packet, Windsor Castle, has arrived at Halifax, from Falmouth—She failed from the latter place on the 9th October.

The Shepherds, Smith, of Baltimore, for St. Ubes; the Peggy, for Baltimore; and the Cheapeake, for India, left Amsterdam, 56 days ago.

Ship Iris, Westcott, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, was spoke October 30, lat. 46, 21, long 24, 33, on 19 days.

The brig Jacob, Walton, hence, at Bordeaux. The brig Charles, Watts, hence, at Curacao.

The schooner Courier, Smith, hence, at Saint Pierre, (Mart.)

Latest Foreign Advices.

By arrivals at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, Paris to the 7th, Bordeaux to the 8th, and London papers to the 11th October, have been received.

The annexed summary and detail from these papers, our readers will find much matter for speculation and reflection—The idea of a general, peace is entirely vanquished, and naught but the din of arms is heard throughout Europe.

Paris papers of the 7th October mention, that Bonaparte was on his way from Mentz to Wurtzburg, where the French army was to have been united on the 4th.

Letters from different parts of the continent report that a second action had been fought on the 26th August in Calabria, and that the British had defeated the French.

The Prussian head-quarters continued at Neuenburg on the 7th September; but was expected they would be advanced to Hoff, in the principality of Bayreuth, before the end of the month.

The preparations of France are stated to be upon the most enormous scale; and that all the disposable forces from Boulogne to the Inn, is brought to bear on the Saxon frontier.

Austria, if not preparing for actual hostility, is, at least, taking every precaution to cause her territory to be respected. She has assembled a very large army in Bohemia, between Tabor and Prague.

Bonaparte will therefore weaken his army, by sending part of it to watch the Austrians. If the French troops are confident of success, the Prussians are no less so; and as no period has the spirit of the people, and the army been more exalted than it is now.

A large body of Austrian cavalry has established itself on the frontiers of Bohemia. The change of position by Soutz's corps, from Passau and Ingolstadt, is, perhaps, to be attributed to this movement.

It was expected that Bonaparte would commence hostilities on the 7th of October, that being the day that he attacked the Austrians the last year with so much success.

On the 8th omnium left off at 7; on the 9th, after the news of Lord Lauderdale's return, it was done to high as 6 premium; it then declined to 3, and closed at about 4.

The "Times of the 10th says—"The universal satisfaction which has appeared among all ranks of people, on the official communication of Lord Lauderdale's immediate return from Paris, is a proof of the general confidence in the resources of the country, as well as the wise and effectual administration of them.

When the great commercial interest, of the British empire, assembled at the royal exchange of London, receive the notification of continuing war with reiterated acclamations of joy—when the great shipping interest collected at Lloyd's coffee house, give the important intelligence the same congratulatory reception—when the same British spirit is displayed by every class of the people; it proves an union of sentiments, which, above all things, desirable at the present crisis, as well as that opinion of the wisdom, activity, and patriotism of ministers, which null, at all times, invigorates their zeal, and strengthens their measures for public good.

Mr. Fox's body was interred on the 10th in Westminster abbey, adjoining the monument of Lord Chatham, and within 18 inches of the grave of Mr. Pitt.

A physician had been sent over to France to accompany Lord Lauderdale home, he being very ill.

Several expeditions were preparing to sail from England. In consequence of the news of Miranda's having taken Cor, several vessels were preparing to sail from England for the Spanish Main, in expectation of Miranda's getting possession of that country.

It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of France to proclaim Jerome Bonaparte King of the Jews.

Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, has taken the field and is assembling an army, which when completed will consist of 80,000 men.

The king of Prussia has left Berlin to put himself at the head of his army.—M. La Forest has demanded passports to leave Prussia, but was informed that he should receive them when Gen. Knobelsdorff, the Russian minister at Paris received his; (Gen. K. left Paris on the 1st of October.) A Russian army of 90,000 men are assembled on the frontiers of Silesia, the eastern part of the Prussian dominions.

The Prussian army is full of enthusiasm and burns with desire to measure swords with the French. It is stated that a contest with France is very popular throughout all Prussia.

The whole French force in Germany is estimated at 170,000 men.

Gen. St. Hilaire still occupies Brannau with 9,000 men and Marshal Soult's corps is reinforced to 95,000, which has removed to Logolstadt. Other French troops are arriving. These movements are against Prussia.

Jerome Bonaparte has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. Commodore Hood has had an engagement with a French squadron, consisting of the La Gloire, 46 guns; L'Indefatigable, 44; La Minerve, 44; L'Ar-

midc, 44; La Themis, 44; La Syph, 18, and La Lynx, 18. The three last mentioned only escaped capture. Commodore Hood's squadron consisted of the Centaur, Monarch, and Mars.

The frigate President, some time since at Norfolk, has been captured by Commodore Louis, after a chase of 17 hours.

LONDON, October 7. A gentleman (Mr. Car) who arrived yesterday from Holland, states, that at the time of his embarkation, an embargo was immediately expected in all the ports of Holland; that the Dutch army was concentrating; that a general requisition of every Dutch subject capable of bearing arms has been ordered by the king; and that great apprehensions were entertained of the Dutch coast being immediately invaded by the English.

Whilst this gentleman was at Frankfort upon the Main, large bodies of French troops poured into the town, on their route to meet the Prussians, and as they marched through the streets, displayed their accustomed vivacity and confidence.

At Weisel, which is the strongest fortification in the new territories of prince Murat, the soldiers were actively employed in cutting down all the trees in the neighbourhood to reduce them to a level with the glacis; an order was every hour expected for demolishing the houses that surround the fortress, and the most vigorous preparations were making for sustaining a siege.

In many parts of Germany it was confidently reported that Jerome Bonaparte would, in a few months ascend the throne of Prussia. Mr. Car was unacquainted with the battle of Calabria, until his return to England. Some letters which were sent to him, containing intelligence of that event, so eminently glorious to the British arms, never reached him.

Every preparation was, no doubt, been used by Bonaparte and his agents, to prevent the knowledge of it, but in the shape of a victory, from reaching his ears.

The report of a new army of 100,000 men in Italy, is still maintained. The particulars are said to be, that the British troops did, as the French were ordered, evacuate Calabria, Massara and Reggio advanced into the Calabria, and we took advantage of their being in those provinces, to debark our troops in the bay between the Gulf of Naples.

Salerno is the place near which the debarkation is rumoured to have taken place. The French upon our landing, were under the necessity of measuring back their steps, but they were obliged to keep part of their force in Calabria, where the loyalists increasing in strength and confidence, have kept them constantly on the alert.

Regnier was sent to oppose us; but his opposition was as unsuccessful as it was at Madia—he was entirely defeated, and himself mortally wounded. The enemy retreated in great disorder, and Salerno and another town were taken possession of by our troops. The French in the mean time, were in the highest consternation at Naples, and were apprehensive of an immediate insurrection.

A letter has been intercepted from King Joseph to General Massara, in which this Monarch of a narrow territory informs that Commander, that if a speedy reinforcement is not sent, the English and the rebels, as the Loyalists are termed cannot be prevented from entering into Naples.

October 8. In the late capture of Le President, 44 by admiral Louis's squadron, the Dispatch, 18, capt. Hawkins, absolutely engaged her an hour and an half, most gallantly, before the Spartiate, 84, captain sir F. La Forey, came up to her assistance, when she struck her colours; she is said to be very rich in gold-dust, ivory, and elephant's teeth, her share of plunder from the British ships she captured on the coast of Africa.

October 10. (Continued.) FOREIGN JOURNALS. We have received the H. morning correspondence of the 1st inst., which is one day later than the papers brought regularly by the mail. We have already stated, that the head-quarters of the king of Prussia were to be removed from Nuremberg to Hoff. This has been effected. The Prussian troops, under the command of the prince Hohenlohe, crossed the Elbe in three places, and reached without difficulty the point desired. This activity bespeaks a vigilance of preparation, from which every thing is to be expected. An Austrian army of observation is collecting at Prague, and another, consisting chiefly of cavalry, on the frontiers of Bohemia. The French are concentrating themselves between Wurzburg & Schweinfurt. The Bavarian army is about to leave Berlin. Thus far every thing leads to the belief of an immediate coalition.

PARIS PAPERS. To the date of Tuesday last, the 7th inst. have also been received. Bonaparte left Mentz on the 1st inst. for Wurtzburg, where the French troops were to be assembled by the 4th instant. This does not look as if the negotiations with Prussia were likely to be continued. Knobelsdorff, we have little doubt, is gone to the head-quarters of the Prussian army, and not to Mentz. M. Laforest, at Berlin, had asked and obtained his passports, though on the 27th he had not left Berlin.

The Paris papers appear a little anxious about the conduct of Austria, but they assert that the court of Vienna has given the most positive assurances of its determination to remain neutral.

The troops with the transports for Buenos Ayres were expected to sail from Plymouth on Monday evening; the wind was getting round to the N.W. and of West.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a speedy arrangement of the differences subsisting between this country and Prussia, the latter has been no farther relieved from the pressure of the war, than what is derived to her from the discontinuance of the blockade of the ports in the German Ocean. The order for making prize of all vessels navigating under the Prussian flag is still in full force. Government, however, within these few days have relaxed it so far as to give instructions, that Prussian vessels shall not be proceeded against in our Prize Courts until further orders. They are, in the mean time to be brought in as usual.

PARIS, October 5. The Prussian minister, M. Von Knobelsdorff, left this city in the night between the 1st and 2d inst. followed by Bonaparte to Mentz, or, as some of the maps spell it, Mayence, situated at the confluence of the Rhine with the Rhine, and at a short distance from Hanau, the chief place of one of the king of Prussia's allies, the elector of Hesse.

When the French minister at Berlin, applied for his passports, he was informed that he should receive them from his Prussian majesty, at head-quarters. These two articles indicate another attempt at negotiation before an appeal is made to the sword.

PARIS, September 27. The Monitor announces that his majesty the Emperor has sent the following letter to the King of Bavaria:—

SIR, MY BROTHER, It is more than a month since Prussia has armed, and it is known to all the world that the arms against France and against the Confederation of the Rhine. We have fought for the motives of these armaments with us being not to discover them. The letters which you have by his Prussian Majesty are a lesson his Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent to our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, that he recognized the Confederation of the Rhine, and that he had no objection to the arrangements made in the South of Germany.

These armaments of Prussia the result of a coalition with Russia, or merely of the intrigues of the different parties which exist at present, and the irreflexion of the Cabinet? We are in quest of their object to force us to do what we will to form? Does Prussia wish to lead us on to depart from the declaration founded upon the commercial treaty of France, and of the South of Germany, and upon what has been made known to us by England, that any change in the present situation of the anterior towns, will be a great obstacle to a general peace. We have also declared that the Princes of the German Empire, who were not comprised in the Confederation of the Rhine, ought to be at liberty to contract only their own interest and convenience, that they ought to be regarded as perfectly free, that we would do nothing to draw them into the Confederation of the Rhine, but that we would not force them to be forced to do any act which would be contrary to their inclination, their policy, or the interest of their country. Ought this just declaration to have wounded the Cabinet of Berlin, that we should be obliged to retract it? Amongst all these motives which is the true one we cannot divine, and the future only can reveal the secret of a conduct as strange as it was unexpected. A month has elapsed without our taking notice of it. Our intention has only served to embolden all those firebrands who wish to precipitate the Court of Berlin into a most inconsiderate contest.

At length the armaments of Prussia have led to the effect provided for by one of the Articles of the Treaty of the 12th of July, and we think it necessary that all the Sovereigns who compose the confederation of the Rhine, should arm to defend its interests, to guarantee and maintain the inviolability of its territory. Instead of 200,000 men, which France is bound to furnish, the will furnish 300,000; and we have just given orders that the troops necessary to complete that number shall be transported with speed to the Lower Rhine. The troops of your Majesty being still on a war footing, we invite your Majesty to issue orders that they may be put in a state to march without delay, with all their field equipage, in order that they may contribute to the defence of the common cause, the success of which we dare believe will correspond with its justice, if at length contrary to our wishes, and even contrary to our hopes, Prussia should compel us to repel force by force.

We pray God, my Brother, that he may give you his holy and worthy keeping.

Given at St. Cloud, 21st September, 1806. Counter signed The Minister of Foreign Affairs, CH. LAURENT, Prince of Benevento

It is a curious circumstance, though not yet observed by any of the Newspapers, that Bonaparte left Paris to put himself at the head of his army the very same day this year that he departed from his capital last year to march against the Austrians, namely the 24th of September. Whether the result of the war will be as disastrous for Prussia as it was then for Austria, a very short period will determine; but it seems as if Bonaparte anticipated the same success, by choosing the same day for his departure, and he will no doubt state the circumstances to his soldiers, as if ominous of their fortune.

Bonaparte some days previous to his departure from Paris, presented the Prussian Ambassador with four beautiful Hanoverian Horses. In his late interview however, in which he delivered to the Corsican Emperor, the ultimatum of his Court, Bonaparte displayed that angry and intemperate folly, which, on some former occasions, has betrayed the weakness of his understanding. While the veteran Minister was repeating some of the requisitions of his Court, the Emperor interrupted him by saying: "Prussia is merely a watch; and whoever winds it up, will set it a going." True, sir, rejoined the minister, "My country is a watch; but please to observe, it is a repeater, and if you wind up, it will strike." (Lon. pap.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1. The Editors of the New-York Gazette received the following intelligence by thy

brig Mary, from Kingston. It appears in a Kingston paper of the 27th ult. "The Emperor of Hayti, Dessalines, while at the head of his troops, on his march to succour Port-au Prince, was, on the 17th of October, attacked by a division of the army of the South, under General Bayou, in which his whole force was totally defeated, and himself benighted. This circumstance has occasioned a complete change in the administration. The patent law was annulled, and general liberty granted to all nations, the French expected Christophe, it was said, would be named as Dessalines's successor—Splendid illuminations, and every demonstration of joy had taken place throughout the island, in consequence of this event."— [This information was received from an American merchant, from Jeremie, direct.]

Arrived on Saturday last, the British September Packet Lord Hobart, capt. Hamilton, from Falmouth, England.

Port of Baltimore, ENTERED Sch'r Mount Vernon, Todd, Havanna Norfolk, Deagle, Norfolk CLARED, Sch'r Agenor, Dricoll, Savannah Norfolk Two Brothers, Gray,

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books. December 3. Arrived, schooner Mount Vernon, Todd, 12 days from Havanna—lugars—James Taylor.—Left brig Two Brothers, Richardson, of Baltimore, and a number of others, names not recollected. Sailed 20th ult. in company with ship Two Friends, Williams, and brig Sally, Alley, for Baltimore. Packed in the bay four ships, a brig and schooner—one of the ships answers the description of the Orozimbo, another the Canton, a third the British ship Echo, from Norfolk. The Minerva, from Baravia, lays at anchor at Swan Point, the wind being ahead.

Post-Office, Baltimore, December 3d, 1806. THE Public are hereby informed, that the Mails for Reister's-town and Manchester, in Maryland; Hanover, Abington's town, Berlin and Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, will hereafter be closed every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Will arrive every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, noon. CHARLES BURBANK.

Mechanics' Bank Stock. CASH will be given for a few Shares of Mechanics' Bank Stock, by JOSEPH WILKINS, Corner of Market and South streets. December 4

Tammany Society. A STATED Meeting of the Tammany Society, or Civil Liberties Order, will be held this evening, at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag precisely at the going down of the sun—Punctual and early attendance are requested. By order of the Grand Sachem, JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y. pro tempore.

Month of Games 4th, } year of Discovery 315 } December 4

Muscatel Raisins, Grapes, &c. JUST arrived and will be landed this morning from on board capt. Deagle's packet, via Norfolk, 250 boxes Muscatel, } RAISINS. 250 do. Bloom, } 150 jars Grapes, } 20 boxes Lemmons, for sale by HU. THOMPSON, Wlo has in Store, Antigua Sugars of 1st and 2d quality, in hhd and bbls; Jamaica Rum, 4th proof of excellent flavor; real Holland Gin, 1st and 4th proof—Rice in barrels; a few boxes Rose and Duffile Blankets well laid in, that will be sold at a lower advance than usual to close sales. Also, About 25 or 30 tons Fustic, which he is anxious to get clear of, being now in a situation where it must be removed and will be sold at least ten dollars per ton, under the customary price. Dec. 4 d6t

To Let, A LARGE and convenient three story brick WAREHOUSE on the County wharf, Calvert-street, at present occupied by Mr. Alexander Rogers. Possession may be had on the first day of January next. ALSO, A small but convenient two story frame HOUSE on Pratt-street, with two rooms on each floor, and a Kitchen adjoining. For terms apply at No. 6, Calvert-street, to W. SMITH. December 4. co4t

Five Dollars Reward. BROKE from his fastening in the night of the 29th ultimo, a dark bay HORSE, about 15-2 hands high, switch tail, truss and canters, has a small star in his forehead, unless it be erased, and a remarkable scar on his left hip. Any person on returning him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward. ISAAC SUTTON. December 4

By order of the Orphans' court, October Term, 1806. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Felix Cause, late of said county; all persons having claims against the said Felix Cause, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, at or before the 10th April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 3d day of December, 1806 HENRY MESSONNIER, December 4 2av6w

Sale by Auction. THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the second warehouse, at the corner of Second and Federal-streets, will commence the sale of A Large Collection of DRY GOODS, Among which: An invoice of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, Hosiery, &c. to close a private ship. Also for cash without reserve, 40 Bales Muslin, of various kinds. And at 12 o'clock 46 hhds. and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugar, 63 boxes Brown Havanna ditto, 18 pineapples Rum, 200 bags very good Coffee, 20 quarter chests Imperial 35 ditto Young Hyson } TEAS. 30 ditto Hyo Skin } 25 quarter chests Lisbon Wine, 30 hhds. Molasses, 20 casks London bottled Porter, 50 boxes White Soap. THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

Sale by Auction. Will be added to the sale This Morning at 10 o'clock, 3 bales Mairass Handkerchiefs, entitled to debenture on exportation. And in addition to the sale at 12 o'clock, 50 boxes of Muscatel Raisins, And An invoice of Medicines. THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r. December 4

Sale by Auction. By order of John Shee, esq. superintendent of the Indian trade, will be sold at our auction-room, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, on terms that will be made known, at the time of sale, A quantity of Furs & Peltry, VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'trs. December 4

Sale by Auction. On FRIDAY next, The 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the dwelling of Mr. Isaac Smith, in Front-street, C. C. Town, near the Baptist meeting house, will be sold A quantity of Household & Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Saddle rls, Bureaus, &c. &c. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'trs. December 4

For Londonderry, The Ship JOSEPH & PHOEBE, Archibald McCulloch, master. Will sail in all this month, the greatest part of her cargo being engaged. For freight of the remainder or passage, apply to THOMAS MOORE. December 4

For Charter, The Schooner FAME, Wm. Warnon, Master. A fine staunch vessel, burthe 650 barrels; in complete order to receive a cargo, for the West Indies, or any port on the continent. Terms will be moderate if immediate application is made to the captain on board at Brown's wharf, Fell's Point, or to A. & R. BOUGHAN, Bowly's wharf. co4t December 4

Marshal's Sale. UNITED STATES, } Maryland District. } BY virtue, and in pursuance of an order to me directed from the honorable James Houston, esq. Judge of the district court of the United States, in and for Maryland district, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Frederick-street dock, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for cash, The Sloop CUMBERLAND, Her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. THOMAS RUTER, Marshal. Dec. 4 d6t

Just Received, And offered for sale by the subscriber, 150 pipes best 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, 48 casks Claret, 100 cases do of 12 bottles each, 100 do. White Wine de Grave do. 100 do Fruits in brandy, 98 baskets Sweet Oil, in very large bottles, 3 cases Orange flower Water, 5 trunks ladies' Shoes. JOHN CARRERE. December 4. co3t

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber on the 29th ult. a Mulatto Boy, named Harry Trudy, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight built, and of a thin visage, a little marked with the small pox, and has bushy hair, reads and writes tolerably well. Had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket and trousers, underneath which there was a pair of Osanburg trousers, with a pair of black and white stockings, shoes nearly new.—A rope maker by trade, and an apprentice to the same he is very sensible and perhaps will say he is free. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law. The above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if lodged in jail, or brought to the subscriber, at the head of Bond and Smith's streets. JACOB MAINSTER. December 4 d4t

25 bbls. Prime Pork, JUST received and will be sold low, if immediate application is made to NICHOLAS S. & D. JONES, 13, Bowly's wharf. Dec 4 d4t

Wanted, A NEGRO BOY, from 10 to 15 years of age. Enquire of the printer. December 3 d4t

Wanted, a compleat Waiter. SUCH a one as can produce satisfactory recommendation of his abilities may hear of an eligible situation by applying at the office of the American. Dec. 1 d4t