

MILTZOW, July 10.
The French are before the gates of Stralsund; Marshal Brune's head-quarters are here. The king of Sweden has proposed an armistice in order to negotiate a peace, but received for answer, that this proposal cannot be acceded to unless a guarantee be given, and that Guarantee must be Stralsund.

NUREMBERG, July 16.
There is a talk of the confederation of the North, to be established under the protection of Russia; of indemnification of several German Princes in the North; of the extension of the confederation of the Rhine to the Elbe, &c. It is said also that the kingdom of Poland will be re-established and given to a French prince; and that Russia will engage to renounce for ever all authority over Moldavia, Wallachia, and several other neighbouring Turkish provinces.

LONDON, July 26.
Buonaparte is stated to have arrived at Koningberg on the 11th, from whence he was to proceed to Berlin, and thence by way of Dresden and Mentz to Paris. The emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia remained at Tilsit, but it is added, that both monarchs had promised to visit Napoleon at Paris.

The French are stated to have lost between 30 and 40,000 men in the battle of Friedland. Austria, it is said, has been called upon to cede the two Gallicias; and it is reported that the grand duke Constantine is to be established in Poland.

Peace was signed at Tilsit on the 8th inst. between the emperor of the French and the emperor of Russia. The treaty of peace between France and Prussia was signed on the 9th July, and ratified the following day.

July 27.
About noon yesterday the fleet assembled in Yarmouth Roads, and supposed to be intended for the Baltic got under weigh.

The troops which are already embarked or under orders, amount to 20,000 men. The force already in the Baltic amounts to 10 or 12,000.

July 31.
Considerable sensation was excited yesterday by a report that the emperor Alexander had accepted the order of the French legion of honour.

The grand duke Constantine, prince Kuraklin, and gen. Bennigsen, have also been presented with the insignia of Buonaparte's order.

The embargo which was laid on for eight days, for the purpose of obtaining seamen, was taken off this morning in the port of London. We should suppose from this, that the expedition had failed.

Lord Cathcart passed the Sound on the 14th, and proceeded direct to Stralsund.

An engagement has taken place between the Russian and Turkish squadrons off the island of Tenedos; and we suspect to the disadvantage of the latter.

It is reported that a successor to the honourable admiral Berkeley will immediately set out to the American station. He, however, is to take with him a formidable augmentation to our naval force on that station.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.
The intelligence received this week from the coast of America has excited a great degree of agitation in all parts of the nation, and especially in the commercial towns. It is certain that no accident could be more perverse or ill-timed. At all events it may tend to bring on a speedy decision of the existing dispute on which the two nations are now at issue. The "right of search" is supposed to be the great stumbling block which caused the rejection of the treaty by Mr. Jefferson, and it is a point on which the two nations are supposed to be equally pertinacious.

Some hopes are now entertained that this affair will not inevitably lead to hostility. If capt. Humphreys proceeded on the positive instructions of our government, we should despair of seeing the dispute amicably accommodated; but it is clear from the expressions of Mr. Pирceval in the house of commons, that this was not the case.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS—July 27.

AMERICA.
Lord Holland requested to be informed, whether it was the intention of his majesty's ministers to make any communication to parliament respecting a subject which had caused much anxiety in his mind; he meant the reported commencement of hostilities between this country and the United States of America. If such a calamity must take place, he trusted that the fullest information would be laid before parliament, in order that they might be enabled to ascertain the causes which had led to it. He did not mean to impute to his majesty's ministers that they would wantonly cause the occurrence of such a calamity to both countries, but in consequence of the reports in circulation he felt it his duty to mention the subject. He hoped these reports were unfounded, but if not, he trusted that the most ample information would be communicated to parliament.

Lord Hawkebury said he was not authorized or enabled to make any communication at present relative to the subject alluded to by the noble lord. He admitted that in case hostilities did take place between this country and the United States of America, an event which would be deplored by his majesty's ministers, equally with the noble lord, that the fullest information relative to such a subject ought to be laid before Parliament. He could not, however, at present make any communication, and the noble lord must be aware that a premature discussion might be productive of very injurious effects.

A London paper of July 30, says—"We learn from good authority, that a young gentleman, a British subject, having engaged, in Miranda's expedition, was taken prisoner and condemned to ten years slavery at Omea, and that all applications, even for a mitigation of his sentence, had failed; that Dr. Jenner, in a letter to his Catholic majesty, having professed an interest in the fate of this youth, he was instantly pardoned, and ordered to be set at liberty."

BRITISH SEAMEN.

It is stated in the late London papers, that Berkeley will be recalled, and that his successor is to have an accession of force under his command. If we may form an opinion from the many desertions announced in the New-York papers, he will soon require a large supply of seamen.

From Richmond.

On the 7th Mr. Hay entered a *nole prosequi* to the prosecution for treason in the case of Blannerhaffett and in that of Isaac Smith. They were each bailed in 5000 dollars on the misdemeanors.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in Norfolk, dated Laguna, August 11.

"I have the pleasure, if so it can be called, of being here since the 20th of July. The market is bad, and the produce of this place high. Coffee 23 dolls. per hundred, cocoa 23 dolls. per fanega, indigo 187 1-2 cts. per lb. hides 194 cts. These are the prices on board—coffee and hides scarce.

"Spanish privateers take all American vessels they fall in with into Porto Cavello for examination, and such part of the cargoes as may consist of British manufactured goods are there taken out and sold for the benefit of the captors.

"Flour is not at this time permitted here, that is, the person who has the exclusive privilege of this article, will not purchase it at any price."

Affection in a Bird.

Last week some boys, in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, had taken three young linnets from two nests, carried them home and placed them in a cage. Two days afterwards, when the mistress of the family entered the room, she saw a bird on the cage, which had entered the room by a broken pane, and seemed endeavouring to get through the wires. Supposing it had got out of the cage, she went forward to catch it. It allowed itself to be taken, and was placed in the cage, when a striking scene of mutual affection took place; two of the young ones flew to the stranger, who as warmly returned their caresses, and proved that she was the fond mother that had been bereft of her offspring. Some meat was put into the bottom of the cage, which she instantly broke down and fed her young with. The third young bird, neither noticed by the mother, nor claiming a share of what she divided to her young, proves to be of a different family. The whole continue in the same cage, and the mother seems unconscious of her lost liberty in the enjoyment of her restored young ones.

[London pap.]

SCHENECTADY, September 2.

We have been favoured by a gentleman of high respectability, of this city, with the subsequent extract of a letter from his son at Detroit. This letter corroborates what we have published relative to the hostile disposition of the Indians, and clearly shews that in case of a rupture with Great-Britain, we will again have to combat the "merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

Detroit, August 11, 1807.

"We are very much alarmed at the movements of the Indians in the country. Information from different quarters has been received by the governor, which all agree in stating that the Indians have a line of communication from St. Joseph's to the Lake of the Woods, and that they have collected in some places in great numbers, with intention to strike on some American post or settlement. It is generally believed their object is this place.

"We are all employed in piquetting and building block-houses for the defence of the town. Should they attack the town I am of opinion it will not be able to hold out but a short time. We have in the fort only 80 soldiers, which are not sufficient to man more than half of the fort at one time. The inhabitants are determined to fight to the last man before they will give up to the savages. It is reported there are at Sagana 1000 Indians in one body, waiting for the word to strike.

"I have subscribed for the defence of the town, and enrolled myself in the infantry company of the legionary corps.

"We were this morning alarmed about 2 o'clock, by a man from the country, who reported the Indians were within half a mile of the town; the drums beat the alarm and the whole town collected, amounting to about 200 men, not half of them armed, and some with axes, &c. when we had the satisfaction to be told by the governor the alarm originated from a quarrel between two straggling Indians and a Frenchman, and that it was a false alarm. I am this moment going again to work on the fortification."

STONINGTON, (Conn.) September 2.
On Monday last, arrived in this port from the Eastward two seamen, who said that they belonged to Baltimore, and that they were sometime since pressed in Halifax, from on board an American vessel sent in there by a British cruiser; that the admiral had ordered the release of all the American seamen detained on board of the British squadron then in Halifax, who had not entered in the king's service, and that in consequence, they and about 70 others had received certificates of discharge, and were permitted to proceed to the United States.

BOSTON, September 8.

All the troops which could possibly be spared have been collected and hastened from England, since the last news from the continent. One London paper says an expedition was proceeding against Boulogne to destroy the boats, &c. there. But it is more probable the ships and troops have been sent to Pomerania, to assist the Swedes there in extricating themselves from their perilous situation, and finally, if possible, to convey them across the Baltic. It is said the emperor of the French has proposed to negotiate with the king of Sweden.

The Walp failed from England July 23, for L'Orient, from whence she will proceed to the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

Since after minute inquiry, I have become acquainted with the leading facts respecting the Columbine and Jason, I esteem it a duty to communicate them to the public, and I do so the moment I am assured that what I am about to state may be implicitly relied on.

The Columbine came to anchor within the Hook on Wednesday last, the 2d inst. the Jason the following day. On the 3d they both reported that they had brought dispatches from their government; but the report was directed to Col. Barclay, who being out of town, did not communicate it to the collector until the evening of the 4th; the Jason had dispatches for Mr. Erskine, which went through the post-office on Saturday the 5th, but it does not appear, nor is it believed, that the Columbine had or had any dispatches at all; she came here and continues contumaciously. She was on Monday directed by the collector to depart, but she replied that she would do so when she pleased. Coming within the proclamation, the Jason has been hospitably treated, but the hospitality has of course been a regulated one, no supplies having been furnished but through the medium and with the permission of the custom-house. On Sunday the Jason requested a pilot, which was accordingly furnished. The pilot was accompanied to the Jason by Mr. Schenck, surveyor, who was politely received and treated, and who requested that Bateman and —, said to be impressed Americans, might be given up. Bateman, who alleges that he was born in Newark, and has a family in this city, was discharged without hesitation and is now here, but —, who with nineteen others was a ringleader of a mutiny, was not surrendered. As soon as Mr. Schenck and the pilot boarded the Jason, orders were given to weigh, and Mr. S. had finished his business, she dropt down to the Hook, where she is now awaiting dispatches from Mr. Erskine, and whence she will sail the moment they are received.

The mutiny happened on Saturday night, and it appears that five-sixths of the crew were engaged in it. The object seems to have been desertion to our shores, and not the seizure of the ship. The plan was to cut the ropes, get possession of the life-boats, and to escape, and this was to have been done while the officers were below; but the mutineers forgot to place resolute centinels to keep the officers down, and the consequence was that when they were going aft to accomplish their purpose, the officers upon deck, rushed upon them with arms, drove them forward, and subdued the mutiny. The twenty chains are to be tried at Halifax.—*Amer. Citizen.*

ATTENTION!

The ANNAPOLIS VOLUNTEER COMPANY of Infantry, are requested to meet on Saturday the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground.

ARTILLERY—ATTENTION!

A meeting of the ARTILLERY COMPANY is requested, on Saturday next, the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. in complete order.

Charlotte Hall School,

The trustees of said school will receive applications for an appointment of an assistant teacher in the Latin language, on Thursday the 11th of October next. The salary attached to that appointment is £ 135 per Annum.

It is required of applicants, that they produce testimonials of their capacity and moral character. Signed by order, NEALE H. SHAW, reg. C. H. S. Cool Springs, September 5th, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons from hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same. JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE. September 15, 1807.