

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT Marston H. Duvall, has no authority from this date, to collect any of my accounts, or transact business of any kind for me, of which all those who are indebted to me, are to take notice.
R. HARRIS ARCHER.
Nov. 29 d4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from purchasing a tract of land called Ferry's Range, in Patuxent Neck, formerly belonging to John Sampson—as I have purchased and paid part thereof, and am ready to pay the balance on his producing a good title.
WM. WEATHERLY.
Nov. 29 d4t

Just Received,
AND for sale by the Subscriber, fifty barrels of Siquichanna SHAD—who is, as usual, supplied with a general assortment of GROCERIES; also, coarse and fine SALT, which will be sold on inviting terms.
JAMES FOY,
No. 84, Dugan's wharf.
Nov. 14 d

The Subscribers
Offer at Private Sale, on liberal terms,
50,000 wt. of Curacao's COCOA,
In bags, tierces and barrels.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20 d4t

Charles Worthington
HAS FOR SALE,
54 qr. chests Imperial TEA, of proof
15 do. Hyson quality
45 do. Young Hyson quality
217 do. Hyson Skin
Blue NANKENS, entitled to drawback.
Apply at the counting house of
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON
Oct. 8 d

Geo. C. Muller,
Two doors below the Custom-House,
HAS imported by the late arrivals from Varel, and offers for sale,
Rouans
Estopillas uni
Listados
Brown Platillas
Burlaps
Hessians
Nov. 22 d12t

John Campbell White & Sons,
ARE NOW LANDING FOR SALE,
50 hds. first quality Jamaica Sugars
30 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
72 qr. casks Malaga Wine } Entitled to
5 cases Bourbon Indigo } Drawback.
100 boxes Mould Candles
100 boxes Fig Blue
10 hds. Green Peppers
10 chests Bohem Tea
50 casks London refined Saltpetre
40 barrels Boston No. 1 Beef
Nov. 14 d

FALL GOODS.
Bolton Jackson & Co.
Market-street—Opposite the Columbian Inn.
HAVE received by the different arrivals from Liverpool, and the Perseverance from London, a very general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are, a variety of packages suitable for the West India market—A considerable portion of them having been purchased for bills at short dates, it is presumed they will be found on inspection, as low as any offered for sale at this market.
N. B. A few cases black India lustrings and senshaws, will be sold cheaply
september 19 d

2500 bushels coarse Liverpool SALT
11 pipes Lisbon Wine
8 do. Brandy
17 hds. Tanner's Oil, and
30 boxes God's Fish, just received per sch'r Franklin, capt. Ellis, from Plymouth, and for sale by the subscribers, who have on hand,
Russia Hemp
Russia and Ravens Duck
Russia Sheetings, entitled to debenture
10 pipes Teneriffe Wine
100 boxes Baker's Chocolate
27 pipes Bordeaux Brandy
100 bags Pepper
Mould and dipped Candles
200 small boxes Soap
300 hds. Butter
100 kegs Butter
200 do. ground Ginger, &c.
WALES & CLOPPER,
No. 7, Bowly's wharf.
d12t
Nov. 14

Frederick Linden erger & Co.
HAVE received by the Ceres, from Liverpool, a part of their fall importation of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz—
Anvils and vices
Spades and shovels
Taylors' and hatters' irons
Saw irons
Iron and brass wire
Card wire
Guns, assorted in cases
Mill, cross-cut & pit saws
Saw and bar head
Tin in boxes
Wrought nails from 3/4 to 2 1/2
Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.
september 24 d

Wessels & Primavefi,
NO. 127, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE imported per the ships Henrietta and General Mercer, from Varel,
Estopillas Unies
White Osanburgs
Brown Kails, and Hessians } Entitled to Drawback.
On hand,
White Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, White and Brown Hempen Linen, Dowlas and Creas a la Mordax, White and Brown Platillas, House Linen, and a fine assortment of real Brussels and French Lace, &c. &c. which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper.
Nov. 29 d6t

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, Bowly's wharf,
Has received per brig Harriot, from Boston,
3 boxes Flota Indigo
1 bale Beerboom Gurrahs
150 boxes Mould Candles, 4, 5 & 6 to the pound
100 barrels Herrings, in shipping order.
Nov. 27 d4t

Sale by Auction,
ON SATURDAY, the 30th day of November, instant, at twelve o'clock in noon, (by virtue of a deed of trust for that purpose, executed by John Baptiste Aveillie and his wife, late of Havre-de-Grace,) I will offer for sale, by public auction, five LOTS of GROUND in the said town, or such of them as he was entitled unto, fronting 300 feet on Union-street, and extending back 200 feet, to Freedom Alley; distinguished on the plat of the town, by the Nos. 64, 66, 73, 80 and 87. Together with the Brick Dwelling house, and all other improvements thereon made.
The Lots are in fee-simple, and will be sold, either together or separately, upon the premises; and the terms and conditions of sale will be then published.
JOHN MARCHE, Trustee.
Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 2.
Nov. 6 d4t

For Sale,
A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, situated near Chappel-hill, in a healthy and elevated situation, fronting on St. Paul's street, 198 feet, and on St. Paul's-lane upwards of 200. A Bargain will be given to a purchaser of the whole, and terms made easy. Should it not be disposed of at private sale before the first day of December next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, and laid off in small building lots—of which further notice will be given. For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers.
MICHAEL DIFENDERFER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
GEORGE DECKER.
Nov. 6 WESSEL

George Matthews,
AT his factory, corner of Pitt-street and Milk-lane, is now ready to deliver FRESH GROUND FLOWER of MUSTARD, in full sized bottles, well filled, corked & sealed with red wax—securely packed in good strong boxes, some containing 1 dozen and others 12 dozen. Families are requested to be careful of their empty bottles, as they are found to be a scarce article in this infant establishment.
Nov. 26 d4t

For Sale,
A TRACT of LAND in Baltimore county, containing about six hundred acres; 4 hundred of which are supposed to be in wood. On this tract there is a handsome piece of meadow, and a young thriving apple orchard. This land is about 28 miles from the city of Baltimore, and not far from Colonel O'Donnell's country residence, purchased of Mr. William Buchanan.
ALSO,
A TRACT of LAND containing about 300 acres, about 14 miles from the city of Baltimore, west of Randall's town. On this last mentioned tract there is a stone dwelling HOUSE, just finished, with convenient cellars, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms and a passage on the second floor, and a garret; a new stone stable, corn-house and coach-house; an overseer's house with two rooms, lately repaired at the expense of two hundred dollars; kitchen and other out houses, an excellent apple orchard, with other good fruit trees, and good garden.
On both places there is water, not exceeded in the county; and good clover lots. No piece can exceed them in respect of health. There is a proportionate part of woodland on the last place.
I will permit the purchasers to seed the ensuing fall, or I would seed for them. The dwelling house on the last mentioned farm might be immediately taken possession of by the purchaser. Presuming that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, I do not go into detail.
Both of the above places are convenient to mills; there is a mill not more than a quarter of a mile from the last mentioned place; a good neighbourhood, and the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five miles. An indisputable title will be given on the payment of the purchase money.
JOHN SCOTT,
St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore
July 3 d4t

Lands for Sale.
IN pursuance of an order from the justices of Harford county, at August term last, (and to the subscribers directed) will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the sixteenth day of December next, on the premises, all the real estate of SAMUEL WILSON, late of Harford county, deceased, consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of LAND, to wit: Part of Aquila's Inheritance, and part of Good Neighbourhood, containing, by estimation, about five hundred and forty acres. The above Lands are situate within one and a half miles of Deer Creek, and about seven miles from Harford town, and also about the same distance from the River Siquichanna. This land is well adapted to farming and grazing. There is on this land two large Apple Orchards of excellent fruit, also a number of other fruit trees and a sufficiency of Woodland for the support of the farm, and a large proportion of Frame Dwelling House and Stone Kitchen, a large Frame Barn with other necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money, must be paid on the day of sale; the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, bonds with approved security will be required. Any person wishing to view the premises may be shown them by applying to Mr. Ephraim Cox, living on part of the land.
JAMES JOHNSON,
RICHD. KROSON,
JOHN MOORES, } Commissioners.
THOMAS JEFFERY,
November 9 d4t

NEW-YORK, November 26.
A most outrageous assault, with intent to rob, was committed on Friday evening last, about 10 o'clock, on the person of captain Berrian of this city. From the state of insensibility in which he has remained almost ever since, the particulars cannot be thoroughly ascertained, it seems, however, that at that hour he was left by a friend, with whom he had been in company, at one of the gates of the Park, after entering it to cross over to the north of Broadway. Immediately after, it is presumed, he was knocked down and so stunned by the blow, as to be unable to call for assistance, or at all events, in so low a voice as not to draw any one to his aid. In this condition he remained till near one o'clock, when alone and unassisted he made out to reach his own house, undressed himself without disturbing the family, and got into bed. His wife awaking at the time, and on his complaining of a chilliness, got up to light a candle, and returning found him covered with blood. Surgical aid was immediately called, and a violent fracture of the skull discovered to have been made. The loss of his watch, which it is known he had with him, induces the supposition that robbery was the principal object: whether one thing else was taken is not, we understand, yet ascertained, captain B. being too ill to give any particular account of the transaction.
Celebration of the evacuation.—The evacuation of this city by the British troops, on the 25th Nov. 1783, after the termination of the revolutionary War, was yesterday commemorated by the usual manifestations of joy. On this occasion there was a splendid display of the military, consisting of the first Brigade of Artillery, and a detachment of Gen. Moreau's distinguished companies of Gen. Bay's brigade, commanded by brigade major Paulbon, and the three troops of horse under the command of Captains Warner, Lawrence and W. Ester. The troops were reviewed by the battery, by major gen. Stevens and suite, accompanied by the Lieut. French Gen. Moreau, and escorted by a detachment of the Washington troops of Horse under capt. In Forbes. After a variety of livings, a band played the duties of the field. His Honor the Mayor, accompanied by captain B. and other characters of distinction, occupied the platform, elevated for the occasion in front of the Mus. At 4 o'clock a numerous company paraded of a splendid dinner provided by Mr. Lovett, in the city assembly room, and given in compliment of Gen. Moreau by the officers of the Artillery. A number of the Cincinnati, a many citizens of distinguished respectability, united with the officers on this occasion, and among the invited guests were Captain Bainbridge and Lieutenant Patterson, of our late redeemed fellow citizens from Tripoli. A plentiful entertainment was also given by the corporation, according to their annual custom.
GENERAL MOREAU has received a degree of marked attention from the city of New York, which does it much honor. An aid-de-camp of major general Stevens was dispatched to him at his seat near Trenton, with invitations to the review and entertainment, and on his arrival he was met at Fowles Hook by the officers composing the suite of General Stevens and the military staff of the brigade of Artillery. A barge manned with soldiers from Fort Jay conveyed the general to the city. Since his arrival he has been waited on by the Mayor and principal civil and military officers.
Gen. MOREAU is entertained this day, we understand, by Gen. Stevens, and in the evening will be present at Mr. Nicholas's concert. To-morrow he dines with Gen. Ray, the French consul, and attends, it is said, honoring the representations at the theatre with his presence in the evening.
During the parade of yesterday several accidents occurred of very serious import. A soldier was very much injured by his piece going off when in the very act of ramming down his cartridge. The fall of the platform, too, was attended with very extensive injury. Two men, it is said, had their backs broken, one his leg and arm, and a third, a boy, his skull beat in; besides numberless slighter injuries which have sunk beneath the importance of these of more fatal complexion.
Latest foreign intelligence.—By the ship Bath, captain Sanburn, from Liverpool, we have received a file of London papers to the 29th of September, inclusive. We have selected the most interesting particulars for the Commercial Advertiser of this evening.
We have also received, by the Magnet, from Amsterdam, a regular file of Dutch papers and Prices Current. Their contents are anticipated in our London papers.
London, September 28.

Letters from our Agent off Cadiz, state that a serious affray has taken place between the French and Spaniards, at Cadiz, in which a number of lives were lost on both sides. The Spaniards are represented nearly in a starving state.
The first fruits of the declaration made by Austria, that the elector of Bavaria has joined the confederacy. He has either beenajoled by promises, or constrained by fear to enter into a treaty with Bonaparte, whose great object it was to possess himself of the Venetian territory, and of every thing that Austria had acquired in the Adriatic. The scheme was most extensive, and if it had succeeded, would have added most important strength to the maritime power of France; but it would have laid Austria forever at its mercy. To accomplish his object, however, it was necessary for Bonaparte to tempt the elector of Bavaria to an exchange of territory, that he might, thereby, have a compensation to offer to the emperor, and we are assured that, up to the very moment of the explosion, he conceived that he was making progress in his plan. He was caught therefore in the plot; and the whole is now unravelled. The elector of Bavaria has ordered his army, amounting, perhaps, to between 20 and 30,000 men, to join the Austrians; and he has received a complete guarantee for the safety of his dominions. The general preparation for war, and the certainty that the funds for its maintenance must come from England, have more and more tended to lower the exchange; but it is certain, that though great subsidies are agreed upon, we are better prepared, than at the commencement of the last war, to sustain the shock. The whole of the dollars seized from the Spaniards were purchased by government, and are now packed up, ready to be transmitted to Hamburg, for the purpose of keeping up the exchange; and, while the money lasts, it will certainly have the effect.
It is, however, by no means unlikely that the king of Prussia may yet offer his mediation; which after the official papers of the two imperial courts of Russia and Austria, cannot be refused. If Bonaparte himself will not do so, try a third strategy; for, with all his ambition, he would willingly give up the iron crown of Lombardy to retain the golden diadem of France. It must be to him a perilous contest. It deprives him in the outset, of all his external sources of revenue. He can no longer spread over, and quarter his armies upon the countries he has over-run; and he has for many months past been expending his own treasury in naval preparations, which are now useless to him. The enthusiasm of novelty he has himself annihilated in France, and he cannot therefore expect to raise the people in his cause. All fear of disturbance in the enjoyment of their property will be dissipated by the proclamations of Austria; and we should not, therefore, be surprised to see his proud spirit stoop to negotiation, as the means of indemnity for the past, and security for the future.
In the hope that the emperor of Russia may be able to find in the Baltic a sufficient number of transports, of one kind or another, to send a body of troops to England before the frost sets in, orders have been given at our ports to prepare for their reception. They would be instantly joined by such troops as we can spare, and forwarded on an important expedition.
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We understand that a Russian squadron, of six or seven sail of the line, is expected to join our fleet in the North Seas.
Dover, Sept. 23.

The American schooner, Eliza and Katy, of Philadelphia, which had been detained by the Poleat privateer, of this harbour, J. Thompson, Master, about three weeks ago, along with an American ship (as mentioned in a former letter) left the harbour this tide, for Rotterdam, the place of her destination, having received her discharge and certificate of clearance from the Court of Admiralty.—She was laden with sugar and coffee, said to be from Baltimore, but suspected of coming direct from some of the French West India islands: the majority of her crew were native Blacks; she had three whites on board, except the Captain. They had been imprisoned for some time, and upon their release, they entered into His Majesty's service, and were carried on board the Ariadne. The schooner having cleared the inner harbour, and taken her pilot on board, had proceeded through the outward, to the Pier, when she gave three cheers, twice repeated, in exultation of her delivery; but this triumph was not of long duration.
Two Lieutenants of the Ariadne, who had been on shore for the three men who had entered, immediately put off from the quay, in their jolly-boat, in pursuit of her; and, at the same moment, the Puritan privateer, belonging to this port, William Guy, Commander, got under weigh for the same purpose: the sch'r being a remarkable fast sailor, kept to windward for near half a league, when the boat of the Ariadne fired four musket-shots at her, without bringing her to, when the Courier cutter, then in the Roads, followed the boat's example, and fired two gun-shots; she then hove to, and the Ariadne instantly weighed her anchor, and came up with her; and having sent a boat on board of her, to overhaul her, both put about and returned to these Roads, where they still remain, being accompanied by the privateer during the whole time. It is generally understood, that some recent information had transpired, through some of the men who entered on detention. Two thirds of the cargo of the ship which was sent in along with her, as already mentioned, have been condemned, and being from the same port, and for the same destination, some suspicion attaches to her.
September 27.

The American schooner, the Eliza and Katy, detained by the boats of the Ariadne frigate, as mentioned in a former letter, has come into the inner harbor; it is expected, that not only the cargo, which is sugar and coffee, but the vessel will be condemned as soon as property.
Nassau, Aug. 13.
No new shocks followed the tremendous earthquake of the 26th of July, and the public mind became somewhat more tranquil. Within these few days, however, a violent noise was heard in Vesuvius, which indicated a fresh scene of horror.
The inhabitants of the town of Torre del Greco and Annunziata, situated at the foot of the Mountain, had with the most valuable of their property. Yesterday, about half past 9 o'clock at night, an extremely violent eruption of Vesuvius took place, from the crater which was opened in the year 1794. The lava quickly spread over the plain, to the distance of four Italian miles, and proceeded towards the sea, which it reached about three in the morning. It divided, at its origin, into two branches, one menaced Portici, but fortunately turned off to a side, and united with the other branch; so that the fire stream formed a kind of island. At the spot where it discharged itself into the sea, suddenly arose a promontory of volcanic matter. The whole of the district covered by lava, was a scene for twenty minutes, and exhibited an awfully magnificent spectacle: the blazing trees, burning with white, and the lava, with a red flame. When the river of lava reached the sea, it began to foam, hiss, and vast whirls of water and fire, produced by the two contending elements, were presented to the eye of the spectator. Many of the inhabitants of Portici saved themselves by water; but the place remained uninjured by the lava; though its current passed so near it, not a single person perished. It is hoped that this eruption of the volcano, will keep us from farther earthquakes.
The damage sustained by the vineyards from the torrent of lava, is estimated at 600,000 ducats.—Many naturalists are of opinion, that several provinces of the kingdom are entirely undetermined, and that they will consequently sink at some future period, and be overwhelmed by the sea.
FRONTIERS, Sept. 2.

The Generals Prince Panzer and Byron Wining-rode are gone to join the army. The latter has taken an order to the General in Chief Kutusoff, to enter Austrian Poland, which he has already obeyed, with an army of 80,000 men. The guards, to the number of 10,000 men, commanded by the Grand Duke, Constantine, are marching to Lithuania, whence they will proceed to the Austrian States. Other troops from the Kuban, from Siberia, and from Kiow, will form different corps of reserve.
VIENNA, Sept. 8.
General Mack has already gone to the army encamped at Wels. The Archduke J. Ingors to the Tyrol to reside at the Assembly of the States, and partly to inspect the positions and frontier fortresses of that province: from thence his Imperial highness will go to Italy, where he will take the command of the Italian army, the Archduke John, the right, and Prince John of Liechtenstein the left wing. The command of the troops encamped in the Tyrol will be given to General Bellegarde.—The Emperor himself, assisted by General Mack will take the command of the army in Germany, of which the Archduke Ferdinand will command the right, and Prince Charles of Schwarzenberg the left wing.
RATISBON, Sept. 12.
We have received intelligence here by an extraordinary courier, that the Austrian troops have passed the Inn and entered Bavaria.—The French envoy at Munich, M. Otto, immediately set out for Paris. Several envoys have sent off Couriers with the above intelligence to their respective courts.
HAMBURG, Sept. 17.
The French government has demanded of the electors of Baden and Wirtemberg, the free passage of their army through those countries, and an auxiliary force of ten thousand men of each elector. This demand has been refused for the present, and couriers have been sent to Berlin, Vienna, and Peterburgh, to request assistance in case of necessity.
The Prussian minister, count Haugwitz, has been recalled from his retreat in Silesia, and sent to Vienna, to settle if possible the differences between the two cabinets.
Bonaparte's equipage is actually arrived at Strasburgh, and upwards of 90,000 men are by this time collected on the Banks of the Rhine.
The Swiss have applied to the Austrian and French governments for permission to remain neutral; but their request has been rejected on both sides. The Austrians, however, are expected to be the first to take possession of that country.
The Elector of Hesse Cassel, has an army of 36,000 men on foot. The French have demanded a passage through his territories, but have been refused.
A new levy of recruits in Russia, has been ordered to the amount of 150,000 men.
By order of Bonaparte, the city of Frankfurt has been obliged to demolish its fortifications.
The French have ordered away their artillery from Coxhaven, and every day the distressed inhabitants of the banks of the Elbe, expect their emancipation from the invaders.
COLOGN, Sept. 8.
On the 3d, the first division of the coast, 10,000 men strong, passed through Mons; they have, for the most part, proceeded on their march for the Upper Rhine, in carriages, over Luxembourg and Trier. No more than 30,000 men are said to be left on the coast. All day

succeeded, would have added most important strength to the maritime power of France; but it would have laid Austria forever at its mercy. To accomplish his object, however, it was necessary for Bonaparte to tempt the elector of Bavaria to an exchange of territory, that he might, thereby, have a compensation to offer to the emperor, and we are assured that, up to the very moment of the explosion, he conceived that he was making progress in his plan. He was caught therefore in the plot; and the whole is now unravelled. The elector of Bavaria has ordered his army, amounting, perhaps, to between 20 and 30,000 men, to join the Austrians; and he has received a complete guarantee for the safety of his dominions. The general preparation for war, and the certainty that the funds for its maintenance must come from England, have more and more tended to lower the exchange; but it is certain, that though great subsidies are agreed upon, we are better prepared, than at the commencement of the last war, to sustain the shock. The whole of the dollars seized from the Spaniards were purchased by government, and are now packed up, ready to be transmitted to Hamburg, for the purpose of keeping up the exchange; and, while the money lasts, it will certainly have the effect.
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September 27.

The American schooner, the Eliza and Katy, detained by the boats of the Ariadne frigate, as mentioned in a former letter, has come into the inner harbor; it is expected, that not only the cargo, which is sugar and coffee, but the vessel will be condemned as soon as property.
Nassau, Aug. 13.
No new shocks followed the tremendous earthquake of the 26th of July, and the public mind became somewhat more tranquil. Within these few days, however, a violent noise was heard in Vesuvius, which indicated a fresh scene of horror.
The inhabitants of the town of Torre del Greco and Annunziata, situated at the foot of the Mountain, had with the most valuable of their property. Yesterday, about half past 9 o'clock at night, an extremely violent eruption of Vesuvius took place, from the crater which was opened in the year 1794. The lava quickly spread over the plain, to the distance of four Italian miles, and proceeded towards the sea, which it reached about three in the morning. It divided, at its origin, into two branches, one menaced Portici, but fortunately turned off to a side, and united with the other branch; so that the fire stream formed a kind of island. At the spot where it discharged itself into the sea, suddenly arose a promontory of volcanic matter. The whole of the district covered by lava, was a scene for twenty minutes, and exhibited an awfully magnificent spectacle: the blazing trees, burning with white, and the lava, with a red flame. When the river of lava reached the sea, it began to foam, hiss, and vast whirls of water and fire, produced by the two contending elements, were presented to the eye of the spectator. Many of the inhabitants of Portici saved themselves by water; but the place remained uninjured by the lava; though its current passed so near it, not a single person perished. It is hoped that this eruption of the volcano, will keep us from farther earthquakes.
The damage sustained by the vineyards from the torrent of lava, is estimated at 600,000 ducats.—Many naturalists are of opinion, that several provinces of the kingdom are entirely undetermined, and that they will consequently sink at some future period, and be overwhelmed by the sea.
FRONTIERS, Sept. 2.

The Generals Prince Panzer and Byron Wining-rode are gone to join the army. The latter has taken an order to the General in Chief Kutusoff, to enter Austrian Poland, which he has already obeyed, with an army of 80,000 men. The guards, to the number of 10,000 men, commanded by the Grand Duke, Constantine, are marching to Lithuania, whence they will proceed to the Austrian States. Other troops from the Kuban, from Siberia, and from Kiow, will form different corps of reserve.
VIENNA, Sept. 8.
General Mack has already gone to the army encamped at Wels. The Archduke J. Ingors to the Tyrol to reside at the Assembly of the States, and partly to inspect the positions and frontier fortresses of that province: from thence his Imperial highness will go to Italy, where he will take the command of the Italian army, the Archduke John, the right, and Prince John of Liechtenstein the left wing. The command of the troops encamped in the Tyrol will be given to General Bellegarde.—The Emperor himself, assisted by General Mack will take the command of the army in Germany, of which the Archduke Ferdinand will command the right, and Prince Charles of Schwarzenberg the left wing.
RATISBON, Sept. 12.
We have received intelligence here by an extraordinary courier, that the Austrian troops have passed the Inn and entered Bavaria.—The French envoy at Munich, M. Otto, immediately set out for Paris. Several envoys have sent off Couriers with the above intelligence to their respective courts.
HAMBURG, Sept. 17.
The French government has demanded of the electors of Baden and Wirtemberg, the free passage of their army through those countries, and an auxiliary force of ten thousand men of each elector. This demand has been refused for the present, and couriers have been sent to Berlin, Vienna, and Peterburgh, to request assistance in case of necessity.
The Prussian minister, count Haugwitz, has been recalled from his retreat in Silesia, and sent to Vienna, to settle if possible the differences between the two cabinets.
Bonaparte's equipage is actually arrived at Strasburgh, and upwards of 90,000 men are by this time collected on the Banks of the Rhine.
The Swiss have applied to the Austrian and French governments for permission to remain neutral; but their request has been rejected on both sides. The Austrians, however, are expected to be the first to take possession of that country.
The Elector of Hesse Cassel, has an army of 36,000 men on foot. The French have demanded a passage through his territories, but have been refused.
A new levy of recruits in Russia, has been ordered to the amount of 150,000 men.
By order of Bonaparte, the city of Frankfurt has been obliged to demolish its fortifications.
The French have ordered away their artillery from Coxhaven, and every day the distressed inhabitants of the banks of the Elbe, expect their emancipation from the invaders.
COLOGN, Sept. 8.
On the 3d, the first division of the coast, 10,000 men strong, passed through Mons; they have, for the most part, proceeded on their march for the Upper Rhine, in carriages, over Luxembourg and Trier. No more than 30,000 men are said to be left on the coast. All day

succeeded, would have added most important strength to the maritime power of France; but it would have laid Austria forever at its mercy. To accomplish his object, however, it was necessary for Bonaparte to tempt the elector of Bavaria to an exchange of territory, that he might, thereby, have a compensation to offer to the emperor, and we are assured that, up to the very moment of the explosion, he conceived that he was making progress in his plan. He was caught therefore in the plot; and the whole is now unravelled. The elector of Bavaria has ordered his army, amounting, perhaps, to between 20 and 30,000 men, to join the Austrians; and he has received a complete guarantee for the safety of his dominions. The general preparation for war, and the certainty that the funds for its maintenance must come from England, have more and more tended to lower the exchange; but it is certain, that though great subsidies are agreed upon, we are better prepared, than at the commencement of the last war, to sustain the shock. The whole of the dollars seized from the Spaniards were purchased by government, and are now packed up, ready to be transmitted to Hamburg, for the purpose of keeping up the exchange; and, while the money lasts, it will certainly have the effect.
It is, however, by no means unlikely that the king of Prussia may yet offer his mediation; which after the official papers of the two imperial courts of Russia and Austria, cannot be refused. If Bonaparte himself will not do so, try a third strategy; for, with all his ambition, he would willingly give up the iron crown of Lombardy to retain the golden diadem of France. It must be to him a perilous contest. It deprives him in the outset, of all his external sources of revenue. He can no longer spread over, and quarter his armies upon the countries he has over-run; and he has for many months past been expending his own treasury in naval preparations, which are now useless to him. The enthusiasm of novelty he has himself annihilated in France, and he cannot therefore expect to raise the people in his cause. All fear of disturbance in the enjoyment of their property will be dissipated by the proclamations of Austria; and we should not, therefore, be surprised to see his proud spirit stoop to negotiation, as the means of indemnity for the past, and security for the future.
In the hope that the emperor of Russia may be able to find in the Baltic a sufficient number of transports, of one kind or another, to send a body of troops to England before the frost sets in, orders have been given at our ports to prepare for their reception. They would be instantly joined by such troops as we can spare, and forwarded on an important expedition.
September 29.

It was reported this morning, that another power has declared against France—the elector of Hesse Cassel, whose troops are to be taken into English pay. If that be the fact, it is decisive of the sentiments of Prussia, without whose concurrence, a power situated so near her territories would not have taken so decisive a step. But we do not guarantee the truth of the rumor.
The report of an immediate dissolution of parliament was again revived yesterday; and it was even stated, that a proclamation to that effect had either received, or was about to receive the royal signature. We deem it necessary to notice this rumor, from the general circulation which it obtained last night, without presuming to vouch the accuracy of the statement.
Admiral Villeneuve has been recalled to Paris to have his conduct on the 22d July, investigated by a court martial.
The following are said to be the state and disposition of the armies which Bonaparte was to set immediately in motion against the combined powers:—The grand army is to consist of one hundred and fifty thousand men: Bonaparte is to be the commander in chief, and under him Berrurier: the centre is to be given to Louis Bonaparte: the right wing to Oudinot; and the left to Marmont. This army is to act in Germany and Switzerland.—The army of Italy is to consist of 120,000 men; Jourdan is to command the centre, St. Cyr the right, and Massena the left wing. An army of 50,000 men, under Angereau, is stated to be on its march as auxiliaries to Spain, and to keep Portugal in subjection. The army of reserve is to consist of 80,000 men, under the command of Soult and D'Avout. The army of England and Holland is to consist of 50,000 men, under the command of Ney & Bonhommes. Several thousand tons, certainly not less than 12,000 tons of transports, have been held at the disposal of Russia in the Mediterranean, for a length of time past.
We understand that a Russian squadron, of six or seven sail of the line, is expected to join our fleet in the North Seas.
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