Adriatic Sea by the Russians, and that time reached Wittemberg. The dethe French troops in Dalmatia have, in sertion among the Saxons is beyond consequence, been reduced to great extre- helief. Their army is two-thirds remity.

STETTIN, Oct. 28.

An action, as we are assured, took place yesterday near Neustadt Eberwalde, between the corps of Hohenlohe and the French, of which we expect soon the particulars. French troops are expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

FRANKFORT. October 13. Yesterday afternoon and last night, we heard an incessant cannonade from Wurtzburgh; and on the 15th and 16th go'elock in the morning till 4 o'clock we heard a violent cannonade.

BRUNSWICK, October 21.

here to-day from Blankenburgh in a litter. -. Both his eyes are considerably swelled; ters of a little hill, named Snekkengreat hopes are entertained of the pre- i beig, between the left wing and the servation of one of them .- Yesterday af- centre of the Prussians on which the ternoon the Freuch, under Prince Murat, instantly posted six thousand men, entered Halberstadt. The Duke of Brims- with considerable armiery. The Pruswick-Oels, who was also in the battle of sians strove to retake it. Three times Auerstadt, had an interview with our Sovereign on the road to Blankenburgh.

the Prussian villages, but have not yet of cours in his hand, but they were entered upon the frontiers of this Bi- repulsed wounded. The fire from shoprick. We flatter ourse ves that the I this eminence contributed more than Hanover-territory will be excused, as the every thing to arrow the enemy into Prussians have no troops in Isnabruck. | confession, and here the entire regi-

TRUSTE, Oct. 6.

The French troops are daily returning | pieces. from Ragusa, Dalmatia and Istria, into the Friaul. The Russians are - still in Catta o ; and the Austrians under Gen. Bellegarde, encamped upon the Island of Curzola and Lesina.

LEMBERG, Sept. 26.

Travellers from Warsaw assure us, that on the 13th inst. 12,060 Russian treops passed through Warsaw, and were immediately followed by a train of provision waggons, &c.

PETERKAU, (in Polish Russia) Sept. 18 Our district swarms with Russian troops, among which are an uncommon number of light and heavy cavalry. They are proceeding to Silesia by forced marches: General Michelson commands an army of 30,000 men. Very few Prussians are to be seen here.

LISBON, Sept. 20.~ At length the English squadron, com- !manded by Lord St. Vincent has quitted our port. It brings away Lord Rosseign. Commercial Dai a idvertiser. the Negro lator Extraordinary, who has obtained nothing from our Court.

50,000 men have aiready been assemibled between Brunswick and Magdeburg. It is supposed that the environs; of these towns will be the theatre of the next battle. The duke of Brunswick has sent to the head quarters of, the French at Dessau, to solicit the neutrality of his states, and has obtained it. It is said that a column of Russians had arrived at Warsaw.

BANKS OF THE ODER, Oct. 25. her arms over the house of Brandenburgh. The greater part of the bridges over the Oder have been taken up. - All the churches and public edifices at Naumburg are filled with the wounded, and the soldiers are still employed in the field of battle in burying the dead.

Yesterday, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Kave, the messenger, arrived at lord of the in issian army. The messenhe wir in good health. He brought ! the Prussians." letters from the duke and duchess of

EBERSDORFF, Oct. 17. The particulars which from time to time reach us respecting the battle of the 14th, prove it to have been on date of history. The highest com-

manding officers were in the foremost

lipe, and encouraged the soldiers by the example they displayed to them .-The fire of the Prussian musqetry did much execution among the French. However, the French artillery was better served. The number of killed and wounded on either side is not yet to be known; but that of the wounded is so enormous, that every house in Jena and in twenty of the neighbouring villages is full of them. It was in consequence of the great disorder into which the Prussian army fell at the close of the action, that so many prisoners and such a number of camon fell into the hands of the French; and the important magazines which had been coilected at Lissurin. The Emperor followed the pursuit with the lat wing and centre of his army, while the right pushed on to Leipsig, from

whence, as it is said, it has by this

duced. Whole parties which were escaping towards Drsden and Voigtland have been made prisoners by the French. We are credibly informed, that a courier lest Jena for Dresden on the 15th, with dispatches to the Elector, to induce him to issue a proclamation to draw off his troops from the Prussians.

Cobourg, Oct. 18.

The battle of the 14th lasted from in the afternoon. The circumstance which turned out most to the advan-Our beloved Sovereign was brought tage of the French, was their early surprising & making themselves masdid they come on again to the attack, but in vain. Generals Blucher and OSNABRUUK, October 23. | Kuchel attacked the last time at the The French have taken possession of head of their men, each with a stand ment of Kochler's hussars were cut to

> FRANKFORT, Oct. 15. It is impossible to give an idea of the enthusiasm which the Jews of our merous, bear to the Emperor Napoleon. They call him "the Saviour of their nation," and "their Messiah!" We are assured that the Prince Primate is preparing to give them much more liberty than they enjoy at pre-

> BERLIN, Oct.18 To-day at noons the French entered this city—they are commanded by Gen Hu-,

> General Davoust has his head-quarters at Potsdam. General Hulin, who now commands, here, was last year french Commandant at Vienna. -

## Americail,

To reason mem what we know in the FRONTIERS OF SANONY, Oct. 21. true-province of the human understand-The head quarters of the French ing-to draw interesices from conjectures army is at Dessau. The Saxon troops is the practice of conjurors. The recent have lest the Prussian-army. We are events in Europe have furnished ample positively assured that from 4 to foor; for remarks; and there are facts. enough known to justify observation, without incurring the imputation of idle loquacity.

> The probability was, when the present a was between France and Prussia commenced, that the latter would fall a sacrifice to the gigantic power of the former-The superior armies of France, he great experience of her military men, and that confidence of v ctory with which her soldiers-are inspired, all argued in favor of the speedy and decisive, ascendancy of

The result has proved that these have been the means of that signal fortune which has recently attended the arms of Bonaparte in Saxony, compelled the king of Prussia to relinquish his capital, and fly for safety beyond the Oder. It is not so much the bayonets of Frenchmen sit is the superior skill of French officers, trained to all the movements and manoeuvres of arms in a course of sixteen Liowi k' office from the head quarters | years war, that has in so short a space of time overturned the Prussian monarchy, ger staces, that he saw his Prussian I and enabled Bonaparte insultingly to say majesty after the last battle, and that I to Lucchesini, " I do not know the king of

The overthrow of the kingdoms of continental Europe is a consequence of the French revolution— ut not a consequence of the principles of that revolution: It is the result of the various coalitions formed against France by those crowned heads who are now smarting under the attack of that military salamander, who was enboth sides one of the most hard fought | gendered in the hot fires o the revolution. bathles, and best contested, since the All Germany threw fuel on those fires, and made them burn the hercer; and all Germany reaps the rewards of its la-

> Did the king of Prussia enter into this war from magnanimous views? We appeal to his manifesto. He wished to form a Northern Confederation, and ape the greatness of Bonaparte, by becoming its protector. Two suns cannot sine in one hemisphere—so, no doubt, thought Bonaparte. The presumption of the king of Prussia must be chastised; an the opportunity afforded a pretext to destroy another kingdom. The king of Prussia, who before had seen his neighbors wrecked one after the other, without lending them a helping hand, took fire at the opposition to his wishes, and to recompence his disappointed ambition, turned his subjects into the field of battle, and led them to inglorious slaughter. The battle of Jena has destroyed the fruits of all the victories and bors of Frederick the great.

What will be the effects of this bloody

The prostration of all those German princes who do not favor the views of Bonaparte.

Russia confined to her frozen regions, or compelled to exercise her arms against the Asiatics alone.

A close connection between Turkey and France, with new designs of the latter in the East.

A Polish kingdom established, perhaps, as a barrier.

The manufactures of Great-Britain excluded from all the ports of the European continent; and Portugal seized upon for a new election of members issued, reto complete the design.

-What will be the particular effects on | Gre. Britain?

An amelioration of her maritime policy towards neutrals, and particularly towards

the Americans. New enterprizes in the East-Indies and

in South-America. Desperate naval attempts against the colonial possessions of all the European powers leagued-with Bonaparte.

Incessant attacks upon all the ports of the continent, from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Mediterranean.

How will these things operate on the

United States of America? If they pursue their present policy,

England will court her— France will not molest her, because her marine is not adequate to the business of invasion-

Spain moves not a step without the consent of France.

But is England to be ruined by these successes of Bonaparte 2

the world it she were.

The has the empire of the seas-That empire is beyond the reach of Bonaparte. ] lie may exclude her from every port on city, who are very rich and very nu- the continent of Europe; but he cannot exclud her from the ocean.

> Will not the Russians retrieve the affairs of the Prussian monarch?

> What says experience? They can do little. They live too remote-their long marches weary them. They never join their allies in time-and Bonaparte never will let them form a junction.

whilst single-handed. The Russians al- | charged :ways arrive time enough to fight alone, or to return without fighting.

A wise policy will continue the United States happy and prosperous; but no policy can save the continent of Europe from desolation, save the policy of universal submission.

. BALTIMORE, 2d January, 1807. Mr. PECHIN.

I now proceed without any further apology to add a few more remarks to thele I fent you setterday on the fubject of the extract of a letter from Eleppo, reflecting the Apocalistic pages, Cerinthus and the green labo ers. And green indeed, t'efe laborers to everthrow the Divinity of the Redeemer and Savier of the World, must be it we are to judge of their abilities for the work by the weak and contradictory manner in which they have performed this work.

For I will for a moment admit what I fully believe never was or with be proved, to wit, that St. I hn was not the real author of the Revelutions afcribed to him, yet the Divinity of our Lord would in now to be everthrown or even rendered doubtful thereby-"xcept it could be also proved that all that is written in the ancient Jewish Prophets and the four Evangelist's were a fabrication also; - Until such time therefore as these "green laborers" thall favor us with the manuscripts of another " marble globe" I would beg leave to mention a new passages out of hundreds that might be cited from the Linky Scriptures in proof of the soic and Supreme Diestity of our Lord Jesus Christ. Preluming that to my Christian sellow-citizens, who are fatisfied respecting the bornous of the facred pages, prolixity will be needlets, and in the mouth of two or three facred and unequivocal witnesses this grand dectrine in question will forever be established.

In the IX, ch & 6th v. of the prophecy of the Evangelical & inspired Itaiah, it is thus written: M For unto us a chila is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wo derful, Counceller, the Michty God, the Everlusting Father, the Prince of Peace." Here then the Hely Child alluded to, and which no Christian will doubt re'ers to Jesus Cirist, is plainly announced to be the Exertasting Father as well as the Son; confequently to be the Mighty God and the Prince of

And lest it should be doubted that it was our Lord and a vior Jefus Christ which was here alluded to, let us hear what the same prophet adds upon the subject in the 43d ch. 3d verse-44th ch. 6th v -47th ch. 4th v.-" I am the Lord thy Gad the body one of Israel thy Sacior" " Thus mith the Lord, the King of Israel and his Redeemer." " As for our Redeemer the Lord of Hosts is bis name, the boly one of Istael!

Here then we must either deny that Jesus Christ our Lord is the Redeemer and Savier alluded to by Ifaiah; or, we shall be compelled to fubscribe to the sole and Supreme Divinity of this our Savior and Redeemer feeing that the idea of two distinct Saviers in this cale would evidently imp y two Goes & Lords of Hosts; but lest fuch an idea should obtain in any mind the same prophet adds in the 44th ch. and 8th v. " Is there a God beside me? Yea there is no God,

I know not any." It is also to be noted that notwithstanding this hely prophet declares in the 42d ch. and 8th v. that " the Lord will not give his lory to another, yet we find him afcribing all the incommunicable attributes of the Lord Jebovab to the Sacior and Redeemer. And hence we find that the grand appearance of the Lord of Hoete, which Itaiah tells us he was savored with, in his 6th ch. is referred, in the most unequivocal manner to Jesus Christ by St. John, in his 12th ch. and 41st v.

I might aife ada various passages from the Gespels in proc. of the Divinity of our Lord; fuch as his declaring that " He and the Father were O.r. and mat le would fend the comforter'; and breathing, him upon his disciples:-His declaring that " be alone bad all power in Heaven and Earth;" and his permitting Tho-

mas to weathin him.

. Fine God and eternal Life"-and St. Paul at- Wiscasset, to sail in January firms, that " In bim dwelletb all the fulnes of the Goodbeild landing."

But I beg pandon, Sir, for intruding fo my h upon the limited pages of your ufetul and liberal paper: - The subject grows upon me : but I must conclude, by pretenting the compliments from New York. of the feation to Matter Ceristhus, and the hosmage of my high confideration to all the green laburers. JOHN HARGROVE.

The Parliament of Great-Britain was dissolved on the 24th of October, & writs turnable on the 25th of December-

Latract of a letter from a gentleman in Octuber 30.

"Notwithstanding the losses sustained by the late hurricane, we have got on this island upwards of tow hundred thousand bushels of prime salt for sale."

By an article in the Gazette, it appears that John Wood has arrived at the City of Washington. After having set the " Western-World" in a flame, he has probably run off for fear of being scorch-

A report of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres by the Spanish, bad reached England, but did not obtain credit.

Extract of a letter from Lordon, by the British Packet, to a gentleman in New-Links unted

Neveriber 5, 1006. " The papers will tell vou the awful fate of Prussia, the King is tied towards Peland, and Not at all—it would be a sad thing for I chaparte is new in ite-lin-the Pruffian army feattered or cut to pieces-Han burgh is about to be taken potlession of by the Trench, when we thall be completely that out from the conti-

> From the Trenten True American. NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Tresury proposes converting the old six per cent. deferred, and three per cent. stocks, into a new six per cent. stock, redeemable in seven years, so\_as to hasten the extinction of the public debt. Sliould this plan be san tioned by law, the following will be At the first glimpse of war he march- the annual payments upon the debt, from es he fights and overwhelmins his enemies the year 1809, until the whole is dis-

In the we	ar			Total.	
1809			•	8,000,000	d
. 1810	-	-		8,000,000	
1811	•	-	-	8,000,000	
1813		-	-	8.000,000	
1813	-	-	-	8,000,000	
1814	-	-	•	8,000,000	
1815	•	- /	-	5,923,151	
1816	<u>:</u> /	/		684,800	
1817	/-		-	684,800	
1818	•	-	-	3.479,300	
1369	-	-	-	3,407,300	
1820	-	-		3.152,500	
1821	-	-	-	2,982,500	
When t	he who	ole na	ation	ral debt will b	(

Should not the modification proposed by the Secretary be made, the following payments will take place upon the public debt from the year 1809 to the year 1824, when the whole debt will be redeemed except the three per cent. stock amounting to 19,019,481 dollars, which is never redeemable in its present shape, and the interest on which, \$570,58525 cents must be paid annually ever thereafter:

paid off.

Years.	Amo	unt of fauments.
From 1809 to	1817	4,599,531 29
. ,	1818	6,424,836 60
•	1819	5,070,539 18
	1820	4,815,739 18
	1821	4,645,739 18
*	1822	1,663,239 18
	1823	1,663,239 13
	1824	1,184,150 61
After 1824, eac	ch year for	ever 570,583-25

being the interest on the three per cent. stock, which is irredeemable.

Inasmuch therefore as the plan of the Secretary will the sooner rid us of every restige of the national debt, and leave our revenues free and unembarrassed, to be appropriated as the circumstances of the country may require or the will of the nation direct, we hope the plan may be a-

" A Subscriber" who complains at our omission of the Price Current, is informed that hereafter we will regularly insert it once a week.

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,

Brig Eliza Ann, Thompson, Martinique

FROM THE MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE BOOKS. January 2. The Union, Ornard, has arrived at

Bourbon, from Batavia. The Antelope, Gray, at Charleston,

from St Thomas. She was taken by the British frigate Hebe, re-aken by the crew and brought into Charleston, with the prize-master and crew on board.

The Lydia, Stanley, at the Isle of France.

Norfolk, December 24. Arrived, sloop Sincerity, Pierce, 31 days from Montego Bay, (Jam ) bound to Philadelphia, put in on account of contrary winds, being 17 days on the coast during which time experienced heavy gales-The ship Numa, Neison, from New York arrived at Riobona | are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 Bay, in 18 days-The brig Favourite, Gaul, o'clock. For particulars apply to him at Mr Indeed the other Apostles, as well as honest from Philadelphia arrived at St Ann's, in 32 Faget's, No. 4, South-street, at 9 o'clock in the Thomas, bear tellimony to the fole and superior days-Lest at Montege Bay, ship Washing. morning, and 3 in the evening, or at his teached Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. Hence St. I ton, Freeman, of New York, to sail for Savan-James calls him " The Lord of Glory:" II, nah in 10 diys-Brigs Albey, Nive, of Bos-

ch. t V.-St. Jude calls him "The only wise ton, in Schavs; Noptune, Abel, of New Yorks God?" 25 v.-St. John affures us he is the for Wilmington, in 5 days; Nancy, Powers, of

Brig Travelier, Miller, 25 days from Grenae

British schr. Polly Burch, Williams, 21 days from Port a Prince. Schr. Huida and Anna, Fitzhugh. 3 days

S hr Independence, Stover, 21 days from Newburyport. Dec. 18, in 18 fathoms water spoke brig Mars, 108 days from Batavia, bound to Baltimore.

Cleared, ship Alired, Patch, London.

Next Sabbath being the Seventh anniversary of the dedication of t e New Jerusalem Temple in this city, an appropriate discourse will be then and there a livered, in which the true object and nature of Exama, to another in Charleston, dated religious worship will be opened and explain-

January 3

## Sale by Auction.

THIS EVENING, January 3, 1807, at the New Auction room, No. 61, M' Elserry's Row, will be sold on accommodating terras, A large and general assortment of DRY

Among which are, Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Bennet's patent Cord for Pantaloons, Ditto ditto ditto Waistcoating, Swandowns, Guernsey Frocks and Mits, Velvets, Pancy Cords and Cordinoys,

Red, yellow, and white Flannels, First quality Mook Madras Hindkerchiefs, 1 trunk Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, 1 ditto Women's Shawls. 100 sets common Knives and Forks,

100 do. Japan Sagar B xcs. Together with an assortment of ready made wearing apparel; and as the whole will be sold without reserve to suit any purchaser-It is expected that house-keepers in particular will

attend.

JOSEPH CLARK, Auct'r. \_ January S

Fer Sale or Barter. ONE hundred and eighty acres of NEW LAND, in the town of Ladley, counts of Saratoga, state of New York, about 20 niles from Balstown Springs, and within 5 miles of a navigable stream, a branch of the North River. This I and is of a black soil, covered with hard wood, and adjoining land under improvement. Apply to

JOHN STICKNEY. Head of Smith's dock Who has likewise for sale,

1200 bunches of Onions, 1900 gallons real Cider Vinegar at 25 cents per gallon,

A quantity of New Milk Cheese, 10 harrels of raw and boiled Oil, And an additional supply of Patent Brass

Pump Boxes for ships. January 3 d3t-law3t

For Sale, The remarkably fine Schoones FATHER & SONS, Being now in complete order to receive a cargo, burthen 1050 barrels, built of the very best materials, 3 years old and sails remarkably fast.-Tho

terms will be accommodating if immediate application is made to HUGH THOMPSON.

January 3 Chesapeake Insurance Office,

JANUARY 1, 1807. THE Stockholders in the CHESAPEAKE INSURANCE COMPANY, will please to take notice, that by their charter of incorporation they are required to renew the notes for their respective shares in said company, in the month of January in every year, with the same, or two other such indorsers as the directors for the time being may require and ap-

And that on the first Monday of February next an election will be held at their office for thirteen directors of the said company for the ensuing year, conformably to said charter.

JAMES CALHOUN. President. Sak W Im

Bandanna Handkerchiefs. COUR cases of BANDANNA HAND-KERCHIEFS, handsomely assorted, for Apply to

FRANCIS JOHONNOT. Hanscatic Hotel,

No. 4, North Gay-street, near Market-street, HE subscriber respectfully informs the

I public, that he has re-established the abovementioned house, which is large and commodious, in a central and healthy part of the city, contiguous to the Banks, Auctions, Custom-house and public Wharves, and which he has fitted up (and will always endeavor to keep) in a state of meatness and conveniency. adapted to the entertainment and accommodation of travellers, and agreeable to gentle-

men who rist occasionally resert to the house. The bed chambers are clean and aliv-the back building is provided with good Stablesa roomy shed for carriages, with the entrance from Frederick-street.

The best Wines and Liquors will always be

Gentlemen will be accommodated with Board and Lodging, or board only, by the week or quarter.

F. W. HENCK. The Editors of the National Intelligencer at Washington City, the Aurora at Philadelphia, and the Herald at Frederick-town will please to insert the above advertisement twice a week four times, and send in their accounts to the subscriber. F. W. H. January 3

BALLS AND PRACTISING BALLS AT \_ MR\_FULTON'S.

Mr. D.UCLAIRACQ, N consequence of a disappointment in & former engagement, respectfully informs his scholars, and those who wish to be taught in Dancing, that his school will be opened the 3d instant, at Mr. Fulton's ball room, and that he will continue to hold-his balls there every Tuesday, and his practising balls every Saturday fortnight, beginning Saturday week, the 10th inst. Those gentlemen who subscribed to his balls last winter, will be received with pleasure, as also their friends & acquaintances, if introduced by them. The days of tuition ing room, at Mr. Fulton's.