

On the entrance of the Havana when rived thus far, an English small division of men accompanied by a large frigate, showed a disposition to attack my ship, but in the course of half an hour after firing at them 50 shot, they retreated to repair their damage. Could I have tacked, or been in a situation to make sail, the English captain would, by a prompt surrender, have paid the forfeit of his imprudent head; this was on the 15th Sept. and on the same day I got into the Havana. The unprovided condition of my ship and particularly the wretched quality of my sails determined me to hasten my return to France and not wait till Oct. but the numerous squadrons of the enemy cruising in the Gulf, and before our principal ports, induced me to continue out during all the long days of summer. A ten months cruise would have proved sufficient to ruin sails and rigging, had they been even new when I first sailed—but I needed not this hard trial to convince me of the miserable equipment of the squadron I was to command for scarcely had his Imperial majesty's squadron put to sea—most painful is it to me to represent to you, at this late day, these miserable equipments, no doubt very contrary to your intentions and the wish of his Imperial majesty, bestowed upon my vessels, relative to which I should have made strong representations could I have known it before my departure from France; but it was not permitted me to demand any thing, neither to enquire into what was requisite for the second squadron, before the first completely unarm'd was ordered to sea, nor was it till after sailing I discovered the very bad condition of my ships. Notwithstanding which distressing circumstances I reckoned upon returning fortunate to France, and of convincing you, my Lord, by the reports you would have received, on my arriving in port of the lamentable state of my ships. Since my arrival at the Havana I have, by the most secret and careful means, forwarded orders to such of his Imperial majesty's ships as were said to be arrived in different ports in America and Porto Rico, requiring from their commanders an immediate report of the state and condition of their ships, with orders to them to join me at the earliest moment in their power.—The Foudroyant must be hove down, which will detain me at this place three months.—I have read in the Baltimore Gazette of the 3d of this month, of the arrival of the Patriot at Annapolis, of Valereuse at New-Castle, and of the Cybelle, belonging to M. Le Hermit's division at Norfolk. All these three ships were considerably damaged. Whenever all the ships of my scattered squadron of men of war shall have rejoined me here, I shall, I hope, be able to perform such services as his majesty has entrusted me with.—Mean while some few Spanish men of war, if ordered to proceed to sea with me might effect some good. I had the Spaniards well disposed to forward every thing for the good of his majesty's service particularly, lieutenant Villavarrion, who superintends the department of the navy. It has been proposed to me to go to Vera Cruz for treasure; the value of commerce there being estimated at 50 millions, and the riches of the place it is well known are without bounds. I have obtained assurances, that without delay, all the needful repairs on board my ship shall be expeditiously put in hand, and I must say all the people in power have united in demonstrations of zeal for his imperial majesty's service, and kindness for every man bearing the name of a Frenchman. Be pleased my Lord to represent to the king, my sincere affliction for the disabled condition to which I have been reduced by tempest, and assure his majesty of my most continued efforts to surmount all difficulties which can possibly happen to interrupt me in the execution of his will and pleasure, and pray assure him of my unbounded devotion towards his august person.

Accept, my Lord, likewise, the assurance of my most respectful attachment.
(Signed) Le C. A. P. WILLAUMEZ.

No. II.
To General Turreau, French Ambassador at Washington.

My Lord,
You have learnt by the arrival of some of my scattered ships in America, the unfortunate event by which they were separated from me. (Here admiral Willaumez gives the detail of the tempest in nearly the same words as in his letter to the minister of marine at Paris; to which he adds) that at this date the Foudroyant was then nearly new mated, and proceeds to enforce to general Turreau, how necessary it was that the ships which had put into the American ports by distress, should have to join him at the Havana, where his squadron, if collected and united to the Spanish force at that place, would in effect oppose a strong squadron, and double that of the English, who at Jamaica, he states, have only two line of battle ships.—Admiral Willaumez further says, that he purposed going to Vera Cruz, agreeable to the project of the government of the Spanish colony of Havana, to bring some millions of dollars, which he states will be the more apropos, as the French Emperor had a right to the payment of one million of dollars, of which the captivity was very great at the Island of Cuba. Admiral Willaumez then continues: I have just apprehended four steamers, sent from the Valereuse frigate, which I found on board an American brig where they had been engaged at 17 dollars per month.—Now, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in sending thus our steamers, you will wish it by making it contrary to their point in

which it feels most, viz. its absence in water, and with as much the more justice, since these people (meaning the American merchants) have for three years past been continually injuring our marine by selling us their steamers.
(Signed) Le C. A. P. WILLAUMEZ.

Le C. Ad. P. WILLAUMEZ.
On board the Foudroyant, Havana, 23th October, 1806.
No. III.
To General Turreau.

My Lord,
You have no doubt heard of the arrival of some of my ships on the Continent, and also of the miserable situation we were in when separated. The Foudroyant was in a most disabled state, having lumbered to much in the gale, the became unmanageable, and for some days was at the mercy of the wind and waves: after suffering more than I can describe, by the assistance of God, I was at this port. After obtaining that relief I stand to much in need of, I am determined to cruise off the Havana, in the hopes I may fall in with and be joined by some of my scattered squadron. I preface on remaining in this port for some time, and till I have the satisfaction of hearing from the Minister for conducting the marine department, I have wrote him every port for eight days past—I have had the honor of having letters from his excellency, copies of which letters as well as others I have forwarded you in another dispatch, which you will perceive will be the trophies of my dispatches to you in the United States—you will see their importance. If two more of my ships join me here, with a Spanish ship called the St. Laurent: I trust that I shall have a force shortly that will double that of the English, as I am informed they have but two line of battle ships in and about Jamaica. With this division I am impressed with an idea that I shall rejoice my government with the news of the fall of that colony, and it will afford more gratification than hundred of millions from Vera Cruz.—I propose, our emperor to receive one million of dollars from his Catholic Majesty on the foot of an adjournment with the Spanish government at the Ile F. Cuba. The Spaniards are sending a force to Vera Cruz, but that's of no consequence. There is a secret expedition going somewhere from this island, which I have correct. I beg you to be particular in your observations in the Chesapeake and other parts on the Continent of the United States.—Let the commanders of all French ships attached to you know these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.
(Signed) P. WILLAUMEZ.
Havana, 29th October, 1806.

No. IV.
Havana, 6th Nov. 1806.
To General Turreau.

My Lord,
The counte admiral Willaumez, commanding here the ship belonging to his Imperial majesty, has given orders to Monsieur Le Chalendar, lieutenant of the ship, charged with the other dispatches, to say that he is appointed at the conduct of the commanders of ships belonging to his Imperial majesty in the American ports. He is appointed at the favour of the French ambassador, so fully entrusted by his majesty. He is determined as general in chief to inform the French government of the conduct of the United States—but he trusts that the French ships are now supplied with all necessaries.
(Signed) P. WILLAUMEZ.

No. V.
Havana, 10th Nov. 1806.

If I have delayed, my dear Barney, to give you an account of the afflicting situation I have been in since the dispersion of my fleet: I think not that your friendship shall excuse my memory. At Cuba it is said there is a peace between France and England (here the characters are not legible) & further, it is said that Spain and us do not much regret to that which the English and Americans propose. Have you any account of the fleets Warren, Strachan and Cochrane—the report goes that many of them were dimitted. Jerome has been fortunate in arriving in France, without accident. I calculated on being there with my squadron at the end of October, but the elements against whom man can do nothing, decided otherwise, and I am forced to stay here three or four months, engaged at having misled the convoys of Jamaica and the Windward Islands. I hope the Carolina will arrive here: she is commanded by an officer who is active, prudent and wise. If I could have remained with Le Foudroyant, or followed the route which I made by signal for the Havana, France would not have had to regret her loss. The Foudroyant has had her masts standing several days; by the end of the week they will come at her keel to put on the sheathing on her stern post, which was carried away with the rudder.
(Signed) P. WILLAUMEZ
To Commodore Barney, at Baltimore.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1807.

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette, in that paper of the 29th of December, ult. after stating his change of opinion with regard to Col. Burr, and that he now believes him to be engaged in a treasonable project, thus remarks—
Report states that a general rendezvous of Burr's forces was to have taken place at the Iron Banks on the 23d instant, at which time his plans were to be laid before them; and those who disapproved of them were to be permitted to return home. If so, and the statement of Gen. Eaton be correct, we have no doubt but his own men will be sufficiently virtuous to arrest him in his traitorous career.
The editor of the Aurora in his paper of the 10th inst. has undertaken to charge me as being concerned in a conspiracy against the peace and safety of our country and government.
Men of all parties must be sensible of the outrage committed on the character of a citizen, who in the same moment is impeached and condemned before the public without an opportunity of defence, or even notice of the accusation preferred against him.
My friends—those who know me, and a just public will expect no other answer to such a charge than a solemn denial of its truth. I declare it to be an infamous falsehood, and if the laws of the country furnish a remedy, I shall certainly appeal to them for redress of the outrage which I have suffered.
DANIEL CLARK,
Delegate from the territory of Orleans, to 10th Congress.
Washington, 19th January, 1806.

A series of numbers have recently appeared in the Philadelphia Aurora, under the title of "Politics for Farmers," the evident object of which is to induce the farmers of the United States to believe that the American merchants are hostile to the best interests of their country, and willing, for the sake of gain, to sacrifice every thing that is dear and precious to the Union.—What a black heart and deadly hostility to the prosperity of this country must the author of these numbers have, and cherish!—to seek to sow dissension through the land—to disseminate unfounded jealousies among a class of men respectable for their virtues & habits of industry, & important in the scale of society from their numbers—I is not, however, our intention at present to write a dissertation on the destructive tendency of such productions—but to correct a false statement contained in the seventh number of "Politics for Farmers," which appeared in the said Aurora of the 19th inst.
In that number it is stated that the ship Messenger, which was captured by the British sloop-ger, and sent into Halifax, was, at the instance of Mr Barclay, (British Consul at New-York) released from the claws of the harpies—that Mr Barclay, in order to induce the release of the vessel, had written on to Halifax that the owner of the Messenger was "warmly federal," that for this reason Captain Eeresford lamented his having captured her, and "promised that on her arrival at Halifax she should be instantly released without delay or hindrance, or even a trial." Had this been the fact—Had the British authorities at Halifax acted from such a motive, and released the Messenger, it is easy to perceive that it would have been good cause of national resentment, a sound reason for a request at the Court of St. James for the removal of Mr Barclay from the station of consul, for a strong remonstrance against such proceedings, and even for a declaration of war. If the British pursued the practice of favoring and respecting the property of one class of our citizens, because that class reviled the government—nay, the very genius of it—it would be striking at the root of our constitution; and would, more than almost any other provocation, be a just cause for hostilities on our part.

The truth is, however, unfortunately for the owners and all concerned, the Messenger was not released, but absolutely condemned; as the following document, (put into our hands yesterday) fully proves:—
DECLARE DEFINITIVE.
NOVA-SCOTIA.
COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.
Wednesday, the third day of December, A. D. 1806, before the worshipful Alexander Croke, Doctor of Laws, Judge and Commissary of his Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty for the province of Nova Scotia and the maritime parts thereof, and for carrying into effect the several provisions of an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better regulating of the Prize Courts in the West-Indies, America, &c. And also to hear and determine all and manner of causes and complaints, as to ships and goods seized and taken as Prize; specially constituted and appointed in the Court—oufe in the town of Halifax—present Charles Morris, Esq. Notary Public and Registrar.
The ship Messenger, Daniel Butler, Master. Our Sovereign Lord the King, against the said ship and goods therein, taken and seized by his Majesty's ships of war the Cambrian, John P. Beresford, Esq. commander, and the Bellona, J. E. Douglais, Esq. commander, and brought to Halifax; and also against Daniel Butler, the master and claimant of said ship and cargo. Stewart prayed the claim by him given to be admitted, and the said ship and cargo to be restored as claimed—Richard John Urvacke, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate and Procurator-General prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship and cargo to be condemned. The Judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and heard the advocates and proctors on both sides thereon, pronounced against the said claim and condemned the said ship Messenger and cargo as good and lawful prize, taken by his Majesty's ships of war the Cambrian, J. P. Beresford, Esq. commander, and the Bellona, J. E. Douglais, Esq. commander.
(Signed) ALEX. CROKE.
A true Copy.
CHARLES MORRIS, Registrar.

The editor of the Aurora, in his paper of the 10th inst. has undertaken to charge me as being concerned in a conspiracy against the peace and safety of our country and government. Men of all parties must be sensible of the outrage committed on the character of a citizen, who in the same moment is impeached and condemned before the public without an opportunity of defence, or even notice of the accusation preferred against him. My friends—those who know me, and a just public will expect no other answer to such a charge than a solemn denial of its truth. I declare it to be an infamous falsehood, and if the laws of the country furnish a remedy, I shall certainly appeal to them for redress of the outrage which I have suffered. DANIEL CLARK, Delegate from the territory of Orleans, to 10th Congress. Washington, 19th January, 1806.

From a person who came in the Lavater, arrived at Annapolis from New-Orleans, we understand that a proclamation had been issued at that place by the constituted authorities, offering a reward for the apprehension of Col. Burr, or the communication of any intelligence relative to the conspiracy—the attack was expected to be made on New-Orleans by Burr and his adherents on the 20th of this month, instead of the 20th of December, as dated by an arrival at Charleston, and published a few days since.

It will be seen by an article under the Marine head, that Swartwout has crossed the country, from Annapolis to Washington City, under arrest.
It is reported that a duel has taken place at New-York, between Wm. Coleman, Esq. editor of the Evening Post, and Mr. Thompson, harbor master of New-York, in which the latter fell. We do not know for the correctness of this report. [Phil. Gaz.]
Died yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, of a wound in the body, received, it is supposed, in a duel the preceding evening, DAVID THOMPSON, Esq. harbor-master of this port, about 38 years of age. [N. Y. Gaz.]
Married, last evening, by the Revd. Bishop Carroll, Mr. John Gray, to Miss Sophia Gould, both of this city.
Married last Sunday evening, by the reverend Mr. Wagner, Mr. Benjamin Bauman, of Baltimore, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Bury, of Frederick-Town.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 21.
COMMUNICATION.
The following is a copy of the return made by General Wilkinson to the writ of habeas corpus issued at New Orleans for the body of Doctor Erick Bollman, and in his address to the court on the occasion, the general denounced the two lawyers who had procured the writ as parties in the conspiracy. I had Congress suspended the habeas corpus act, all the conspirators at New Orleans would have been seized, and many traitors might have been secured in the different parts of the union. Young Ogden, who accompanied Swartwout, was seized, but obtained a habeas corpus, and was released.—He is now at large.
* Messrs Livingston and Alexander.
The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all the responsibility for the arrest of Doctor Erick Bollman, on a charge of misprision of treason, against the government and laws of the United States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the said rigidity has hazarded this step, for the national flag menaced to its base, by a lawless band of traitors associated under Aaron Burr, whose accomplices are extended from N. York to this city. No man can hold in higher reverence, the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution, against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proofs may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Head Quarters, Army of the United States, New-Orleans, Dec. 17th, 1806.
Marine Intelligence.

From the Coffee-House Books.
January 22.
Arrived at Annapolis, sch'r Lavater, Williamson, from New-Orleans—Sugar, Logwood, and Hides—H. and G. Gaffaway, and the master. Left there, sch'r Thatcher, from Baltimore; Robours, hel. of Baltimore, for Europe, and a number of others, names not recollected.
At Annapolis, sch'r Greyhound, from St. James; Nimrod, from New Orleans; two other sch'r's and two brigs.
In the Nimrod, came passenger, Mr. Swartwout, under the charge of Lieuten. Wilson and Mead; they proceeded to Washington this morning.
The Lavater brought dispatches to government. The state of affairs remained much the same as at the date of our last advices. The embargo was still continued. Ogden and Alexander had been arrested, and were to be sent to Washington in the sch'r Brothers and Sisters, which would sail in a few days after the Lavater.
The sch'r Chesapeake, from Vera-Cruz, has arrived at Annapolis.
New-York, January 20.
Cleared, ship Chaf, Beebe, Malaga; brig Venus, Allen, Falmouth, and a market; Maria, Monest, Baltimore; Ballana, Mork, Nixington; Schooner Kiling States, Burrows, Charleston.

Norfolk, January 15.
Arrived, ship Juno, Davis, 24 hours from Baltimore, sch'r President, Walke, 24 hours, do.; sch'r Amicus, Jackson, 82 hours from N. York; sch'r Feronia, Black, 82 hours do.
Notice is hereby given, THAT I intend to apply by petition to Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1803, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.
January 23 HUGH SANDS, 2aw16t.

FOR SALE, A FEW thousand bushels first quality fine SALT, at No. 27, Bridge-street, Old-Town.
January 23 e04t
Wanted, AN active and well disposed NEGRO GIRL, of about 19 or 20 years of age. For such an one a full price will be given by a good master, provided she comes under a good character. Enquire at this office.
January 23 e04t

Sale by Auction THIS DAY, The 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, at our auction room, head of Frederick street, will be sold, A quantity of FINE FURNITURE and KITCHEN FURNITURE.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
Received from New-York, Her schooner Frigate, Capt. Lecomte, 50 chests Hyson Skin Tea, of the Beaver's cargo. For sale by C. GILQUERE & H. KUNCKEL, in a hall on hand, Young Hyson and Souchong Teas, of an excellent quality, About 500 Demijohns, of about 4 1-2 gallons, Bohemia Window Glass, 10 by 12 & 8 by 10 of Alton, A quantity of Canada Raccoon Skins, and Beaver, of a superior quality.
January 23 e04t

Dentistry
JOHN LE TELLER, DENTIST, In St. Paul's Lane, two doors above the Post Office.
OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Baltimore and its vicinity, in every branch of his profession, particularly in restoring to Teeth their natural elegance, wit'out injuring their enamel; by cleansing them from that corrosive substance called Tartar, which adheres to them, it being of a yellow or white appearance producing Scoury, causing an offensive breath, decaying of the Teeth, or a wasting of the Gums and Bony process of the jaw, till they drop out.
Persons unto whom nature has denied the satisfaction of lasting natural Teeth in youth, their loss supplied by artificial ones, with such nicety and beauty, that they can not be distinguished from natural, and so natural that will not change to an unnatural colour. How long ones be plugg'd so as to prevent them from being painful or further decaying to many years, and substitutes those with the Gums that are much depreciated by carelessness or corrupting medicines. Likewise extracts such as are too far gone to save.
SERRATE.
Mr. LE TELLER is possessed of unexampled abilities in the use of his Patent Perpendicular Extracting Instruments in all places where the right is not dispensed of.
THOMAS BRUFF, Patentee.
He has DEMONSTRATED a very superior quality, which he has lately prepared.
January 23 law4t



Surprising Agility.

MR. MANFREDI, And his company, consisting of five performers—three ladies and two gentlemen, Offer their services to the public, and respectfully inform them that their next performance will be
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, At Mr. Bryden's New Assembly Room. The performance will commence with
A Spanish Dance, By the Little American.
DANCING ON THE TIGHT ROPE, A Dance in character with the Balance Pole, by Miss Louise.
Miss Catharine will dance an Italian Dance on the Rope, after which she will dance a serious one.
A GROTESQUE DANCE, By Madam Manfredi. The Moving Board. She will dance without putting her feet on the rope, with the balance pole; and play a handsome air on the Mandoline, on the Rope, without the Balance Pole.
After which the Combat of the Two Flags, by Mr. and Mrs. Manfredi, on the Rope.
THE COSSAC DANCE.—Mr. Manfredi will dance with two Baskets tied to his feet, after which he will dance with two Boys in the same manner, without the Balance-Pole. He will beat the Drum; perform the curious feat of the Cloak; play the French Horn; and jump backward and forward over a Handkerchief.
The Clowns will divert the Company with comic capers.
Tumbling agility of the Children, Who will perform several feats on the Carpet, in the Italian style.
Extraordinary feats of the Tumblers, who will throw backward and forward Somersets over Tables and Chairs. Ground Tumbling, with English and Spanish Dances.
The Egyptian Pyramids.
Mr. Manfredi will balance several Persons on his Arms, Legs, &c. showing several perspectives in the Roman style.
He will dance a Spanish Fandango over several Eggs.
The whole will conclude with a Grand Paquet name, called
Malade Imaginaire,
By Harlequin Dressed in Fem.

Columbine—Madam Manfredi, Clown—Mr. Manfredi, Harlequin—Mr. Venasio, Old Man—Mr. Paquet, Magician—Mr. Fingal, Witches—Mr. and Mrs. Chambern. Admittance, one dollar. The doors to be opened at half past 8 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 10 o'clock. No sign to be smoked during the performance.
Good FIRES shall be kept.
January 23
FORENSIC SOCIETY. The above Society met at the PANTHEON, according to appointment, a 4 after an able and learned discussion of the question, they adjourned to meet at the same place, on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. The question, *Quis laqueus sit aeternus?* will then be discussed. Tickets of admittance, twelve and a half cents—to be had at the door.