

... have arrived in a vessel at Copenhagen.

November 14.

Official accounts reached us yesterday, that the French had entered Wolgast, in Swedish Pomerania, and seized upon forty vessels of different forts, which lay in the harbor. The King and Queen of Sweden, and the Court, removed from Bekusko to Malmo, last Monday, where their Majesties propose passing the winter. The British Minister followed them a day or two after.

November 21.

This morning arrived the King George packet, with an English and a Russian courier; upon the packet's arrival, an estafette was immediately sent to the King, at Malmo.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29. Extract of a letter from Washington to the Editor of The True American.

"TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1807. C. A. Rodney's nomination as attorney general of the United States, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate."

In the Pittsburg paper we see advertised for sale, Lake Salt, Lake Fish and Country Sugar by the barrel.

A very serious fire had like to have occurred yesterday morning about daylight. It was fortunately discovered in a back building in Chesnut street, between Front and Second, adjoining the house and store of Messrs. Potter and Page, and extinguished without gaining much head. We understand it proceeded from the too common and highly reprehensible practice of depositing hot ashes in a wooden barrel or tub.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807.

There is no credit due to the rumor of rupture of the negotiation between G. Britain and America.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the secretary of state has taken up the subject of the late captures on our coast by British ships of war, and the condemnations at Halifax; he has given Mr. Erskine (it is reported) a concise view of the consequences that must result, if such conduct is continued.

We yesterday issued to our city readers an extra sheet, containing interesting foreign news. To-day we republish the same articles, with others, for the benefit of all our subscribers. All the strong places of Prussia are gone—in the hands of Bonaparte. There seems to be now no opposition to his cutting, carving, and fixing up all the north of Europe, not even excepting a portion of the territories of the emperor of Russia; for admitting, as it is flattered, that Davout had been beaten by the Russians, the defeat can only be temporary, as 65,000 victorious French soldiers were in his rear to support him.

Every one will enquire, what will Bonaparte do next?

The following is fixed as his project—To erect the electorate of Brandenburg, with some contiguous territory, into a kingdom under the dominion of Jerome Bonaparte. To place Prussia Proper under the care of his Prussian Majesty, with the title of king—the capital of which to be Konigsberg, a place of considerable trade, situated on an inlet of the Baltic.

Poland to be restored to its ancient boundaries (in which case Austria and Russia must give up their portions) and be given to Murat, (prefect Grand Duke of Berg) who is to be declared king of the Poles.

Holland to be enlarged by the curtailment of Westphalia.

And Murat's Duchies of Cleves and Berg to be given to some French marshal.

The most probable among all these arrangements, is the design of re-establishing Poland. Several circumstances strongly indicate this to be Bonaparte's immediate intention—but none more than the following address to the Poles, which appeared in the Berlin Gazette of the 8th November—

"Poles: Napoleon the great, invincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men; without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views, let it be our only endeavor to render ourselves worthy of his greatness. I will see, he has said, I will see whether you deserve to be a nation. I am going to Posen; there shall the first plan for your benefit be concerted.

"Poles, it depends upon you to be an independent people, to acquire a country. Your avenger, your creator has appeared."

The slaughter at Lubek was so terrible, that the French troops at one time hesitated to advance, until Bernartotte, it is said, cried out, "Avancez! Avancez! mes enfans, je vous permettra le pillage." Many of the inhabitants of that ill-fated city saved their most valuable things by putting them into their garrets among the rubbish; the soldiers, only examining the lower rooms, and finding every thing removed, concluded the house was gutted already, and so departed.

November 1806.

The French army will not quit Berlin until the possessions and colonies, both Spanish and Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made.

Marshal Davoust entered Posen with a corps of the army on the 10th. He is highly satisfied with the spirit that animates the soldiers. The persons who hold situations under the Prussian Government would have been massacred, had not the French army taken them under its protection.

Prince Jerome has laid Clogau, the capital of Upper Silesia, under blockade by Br. gardier General Lefebvre, at the head of 2000 Bavarian horse.

Gen. Deroi invested Glogau with his division on the 9th. A parley has been opened for its surrender.

Private letters received at Hamburg announce, that the Allied Troops, commanded by Prince Jerome, have arrived at Frankfurt upon the Oder; and that

the advanced guard has proceeded towards Polish Prussia. It is also stated, that the Russians have passed the Vistula and that they have advanced as far as Gnesa, Posen, and other towns in Prussian Poland. It is said his Prussian Majesty is with them.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth (England) state, that it was currently reported there, that Bonaparte had commanded from the Spanish government, a categorical answer to three questions. 1st. The nature and terms of their negotiations with Russia. 2. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient security for their possessions in America. 3. Why Spain was not at present arming;—demanding at the same time 50,000 dollars per day until such questions should be satisfactorily answered.

The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin—until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia, and Moldavia shall have been declared to be upon in complete sovereignty to the Porte—so says a French Bulletin.

Letters from Saxony of the 7th inst state that the important fortress of Koennigstein is to be occupied by French and Bavarian troops, and that the Elector of Saxony has acceded to the Rhenish Confederation.

The Paris papers mention that some of the Emperor's equestrians are on their way to Prussia to take horses for the Imperial studs.

It was reported that an armistice for an indefinite term was concluded on the 8th Nov. between Marshal Duroc and Gen. Lastrow.

The British privy council is said to have come to a resolution to issue an order for preventing the transfer of foreign property in the British funds. The King, it was expected, would assent to it.

Sir Samuel Hood was to sail immediately into the Baltic with a British squadron.

The senate have postponed until the next session of congress, the bill authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia.

Not a bad joke.—The editor of the Philadelphia Register, furnished in his paper of the 21st inst an instance of the strange inconsistency. A communication had the day before appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, supposed to have been written by the Marquis de Yrujo, in a high strain of abusive railing against Mr. Randolph for his severe remarks which he made in debate in Congress upon the conduct of the Spanish minister, &c. at the bottom of the communication appeared a note, requesting all editors of newspapers, who had published Mr. Randolph's libelous article, to republish the communication. On this communication the editor of the Register observes—"It is, to say the least, a breach of privilege; we consider it greatly indecent and we do all that we can, neither expose our lives, nor offend our readers, by its republication." This kind of language is sincere, is a really commendable. A member of Congress ought not to be called to account elsewhere for words which he may utter on the floor of the legislative body; although we do not pretend to contend that a deliberative body ought to be a theatre privileged for the abuse of any man; on the contrary, members of Congress ought always to preserve a proper decorum in their expressions. But, to return to the editor of the Register; a stranger to his manner of managing the affairs of his paper might reasonably presume from his language that he is one of the most decorous gentlemen in being—that he would not, for the world, utter a syllable or a word, derogatory to the character of a representative of the people or an officer of the government. But—will the world believe it?—there is not a more snarling, cavilling, editor in the union—not a more open, decided, vindictive reviler of Congressmen and public officers, (where they are republicans) in the country!—nor a more barefaced, shameless violator of "decorum" when he comments upon the speeches or expressions of the republican members of the national legislature. Yet he cries out fame! upon the Marquis Yrujo, and talks about punishing his rude insolence (for insolent indeed the Marquis is) whilst he commits, with impunity, the very same offence.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Mr. Bedinger, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. reported a new bill, which was made the order for Friday.

The bill continuing for a further time the bill prohibiting commercial intercourse between the U. S. and certain ports in St. Domingo, was read the third time, and passed without a division.

The bill providing for the survey of the coast of the U. S. was read a third time, and passed—Ays 80.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

A memorial was presented from sundry merchants of Portsmouth, N. H. praying for a remission of duties due on goods consumed by the late fire in that

place, and that the sufferers by the fire may have an extension of credit for the sums due by them to the U. S.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill authorising a grant of land for the use of a hospital at Natchez, allowing additional compensation to the judges of the Mississippi territory, and extending the right of suffrage therein, was read the third time and passed—Ayes 54—Noes 31—and the title amended by striking out the words in italic.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill making a grant of land to certain refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

After considerable debate, the committee reported the bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, January 21.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Masters in the chair—on the report of a select committee, on so much of the message of the President as relates to the fortifications of ports and harbors.

The resolutions reported by the committee were read as follows.

Resolved, That a sum of money not exceeding _____ dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the U. S. to cause our fortifications to be improved and repaired.

Resolved, That a further sum of money not exceeding _____ dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States to cause to be built a number of gun-boats, not exceeding _____ for the better protection of our ports, towns and rivers.

[Mr. Mansford rose and in an animated speech insisted on the necessity of fortifying our sea coast—urged to punish the murder of Peace—urged to punish the leading conduct of the captain of the Cambrian in entering Hampton Roads—and then moved the following amendment to the first resolution:—] And also to enable the President of the United States to equip, man, and maintain so much of the present naval force of the United States as he may judge proper.

Mr. Clinton supported, and Mr. R. Nelson opposed this motion; which was disagreed to—Ayes 40—Noes 50.

And also to enable the President of the United States to equip, man, and maintain so much of the present naval force of the United States as he may judge proper.

Mr. Clinton supported, and Mr. R. Nelson opposed this motion; which was disagreed to—Ayes 40—Noes 50.

[The bill in the first resolution was then proposed to be amended by 1,000,000—2,000,000—3,000,000—200,000—100,000—200,000—300,000 & 20,000; the latter of which prevailed.]

It was then proposed to fill up the first blank in the second resolution with 300,000 dollars, which was disagreed to—200,000 was afterwards agreed to. The second blank was filled up with 500.

Mr. R. Nelson moved an addition to the second section, appropriating the sum of _____ to be applied by the President to arm, man, and equip either the whole, or such number of gun-boats as he may think the public welfare requires.

This motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Thomas offered an additional resolution, authorising and requesting the President to cause measures to be taken to ascertain how the port of New-York may be best protected, and to obtain an estimate thereof.

This motion was objected to by Messrs. Smith, Holland and Lloyd, principally on the ground that if any such enquiry were made, it ought to be extended so as to apply to the other ports of the U. S.—and was negatived—Ayes 39—Noes 46.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Van Cortlandt moved an amendment to the addition to the second section introduced at the instance of Mr. R. Nelson, authorising the President at any time to man and equip such of the other armed vessels as he may deem proper.

Messrs. Van Cortlandt, Elmer, Mumford and Cook supported, and Messrs. Fisk and Burwell opposed this amendment.

When, on motion of Mr. Southard, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday, to which day the house adjourned.

Marine Intelligence.

At Hamburg, Nov. 7.—Hamilton, Thompson, Baltimore 1.—at Bremen, same date, Martha-Margaretha, and Union, Porter, from do.

At Leghorn, Nov. 28.—Nymph, of Baltimore;—at Madeira, Hope, Smith, do.

The ship Lexington was to sail for Baltimore from Liverpool in 10 days after the Cato, Coit.

The Erin, of Baltimore, has been taken by a British frigate and sent into Madras.

The sch'r Reed, of and bound to Baltimore, from St. Domingo (the crew all sick) was at Kingflon, (Jam.) the 21st ult. The British government had taken possession of her for adjudication. The sloop Two Brothers, Ramfay, of Baltimore, sailed from Kingflon for Turk-Island on the 14th December, all well.

Ship Fair American, Davis, hence for London, arrived at Dover the 30th November, in 20 days from this port.

The Bremen barque Aeolus, from Bremen for Baltimore, has been lost into Plymouth.

New-York, January 28.

ARRIVED.

The ship Cato, Coit, 30 days from Liverpool and 30 from Cape Fear. Passengers, A. Dick and lady, M. Elliot, J. Keaquick, P. Bouney, J. Reid and Mary Hovert and son.

The ship Richard, Amer, 16 days from St. Croix. Left, brig Commerce, Littell, to sail next day for New-York; ship Friendship, Mel-drum, for do in 15 days; brig Retort, Ridge-way, for do in 3 weeks; Alret, Bryan, in 16 days from New-York; brig Panther, Hall, of do for St. Domingo 12th January. January 26, lat. 34, long. 79, 36, spoke brig Moses Gill, Patterson, 6 days from New-York for N. Orleans.

The brig Lovely, Lat, Douglass, 13 days from Savannah. Left, the brig Amazon, to sail in 2 or 3 days for New-York; and in the river bound up several ships and other vessels. The ship Otis, from New-York, with several other vessels were obliged to go to sea in a heavy N. W. gale, which happened on the 27th ult.

The brig Henry and Itabella, Miles, 21 days from St. Bartholomews. Left, schooner Spider, for Philadelphia, January 17, lat. 28, spoke for Chance, from St. Thomas for New-Haven.

The brig Ceres, Bates, 21 days from Havana.

The sch'r Rising Sun, Jackson, 45 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Off Cape Antonio, was robbed by a French privateer.

The sch'r Apprentice-Boy, Bowman, 7 days from Newbern.

The sloop Lydia, Bart, 7 days from North-Carolina.

Returned, on account of head winds, the ship Chase, and brig Reuben and Eliza. The wind being fresh from S. E. many vessels may be hourly expected.

The Pilot-boat Brothers, Obgien, of New-York, has arrived at La Vera Cruz, from New-Orleans.

Cleared, ship Habella, Higgins, Bordeaux; Cadiz, Swain, Marfailes; Superior, Miller, Madras and Calcutta; General Eaton, Moore, Savannah; brig Fame, Miller, Bremen; Suffex, Lee, Martique; Pocahontas, Pratt, Cayenne; Charlotte, Jones, St. Bartholomews; sch'r Atlantic, Pitman, St. Croix; Amicia and Anna, Anton, St. Thomas; Betsey, Ripley, Guadalupe; Linnet, Patterson, St. Johns, N. B.

Liverpool, November 12.

Arrived, Ocean, Simpson, Charleston; John Adams, Calender, Boston; Bristol Packet, Day, Philadelphia; Centurion, Spaulding, New York; Fortune, Quebec; Oshello, Glover, Baltimore; Ann Alexander, Snow, New York; Wanderer, Charleston; Retriever, Weston, Massachusetts; Rhoda and Betsey, Terry, New York.

November 22.

Arrived, Amphion, Trowbridge, Charleston; Ann, North Scotia; Triton, New Brunswick.

November 27.

Arrived, Hercules, Bradford, Virginia; Manchester Packet, Coffin, New York; Lexington, Frost, Maryland; Mary, New York; Cincinnati, Matlock, do; Cornelia, Hunt, Portland; Charlotte, Sinclair, New York.

November 29.

The John Morgan, from New York to this port is ashore in Castle Town, Isle of Man, but likely to get off; is discharging her cargo and did not make much water when the passengers left her.

December 4.

Arrived, Mary and Jane, Harding, from Charleston; Eliza, Starks, Savannah; Minerva, Stevens, New York; Nabby, Crandel, Portland; Atlantic, Winder, Boston; Liverpool Packet, Parsons, New York; Nankin, Ricketson, do; Hermeine, Hopkins, North Carolina; Sally, Lewis, Boston, 18 days. Sailed, Abena, Shaw, for Savannah, but put back with the loss of her rudder.

Falmouth, November 22.

Sailed the American ships Hetty, D. y; and Ann, Bradford, for Leghorn.

Dover, November 24.

Sailed, the American ship Romco, Corran, from Boston, for Rotterdam.

Plymouth, November 23.

Arrived ship London Packet, M'Dougal, 21 days from Philadelphia, and sailed for the river.

Portsmouth, November 19.

Detained, the Mercury, Watson, of New York, from Bordeaux for Tonningen.

LLOYD'S LIST.

November 7.—De aimed, Betsey, Robson, for New-Orleans. The Minerva, Watson, from London for Bremen, is lost at the entrance of the Weser, part of the cargo saved. The Stockholm, from Cork to Baltimore, has returned to Cork, after being out 39 days, and was as far as the Banks. At Cowes, Only Son, Charleston.

November 11.—At London, Enterprize, Packwood, New-York. At Cowes, Indian Chief, do. At Dover, Remittance, Law, ditto; Liberty, Riley, Philadelphia. At Cork, Prosperity, and Commerce. At Guernsey, Sally, Nichols, Cadiz.

November 14.—The Bellona from Charleston is totally lost near Liverpool. At Gravesend, Falcon, Virginia. At Dublin, Badger, Thornton, New-York. At Rhe, Caroline, 1 rown, from Virginia for Bordeaux. At Helvoet, Criterion, Bolton; Sulfannah, Havana. At Texel, New-York, George, New-Orleans; Bellifarius, Jane, and Jane, Gardner, New-York; Ezra & Daniel, Hunter, Alexander Hamilton, Harriet, and Hope, Baltimore; Venus, and Ploughboy, Philadelphia; Briton, Newburyport.

November 18.—Detained, the Mercury from Bordeaux to Tonningen; Cora, from Amsterdam for Baltimore; Caroline from Bordeaux to Tonningen. At Stangate, Romulus, Prior, from Malaga. At Gravesend, Sally, Barker, Senegal. At Bristol, Bristol Packet, Walker, Dublin. At Clyde, James, Cook, Virginia. At Derry, Fame, Thompson, Philadelphia.

November 28, (2 Nos. wanting).—At Gravesend, L. Packet, M'Dougal, Philadelphia. At Cowes, Sterling, Johnson, New-York. At Clyde, Frances, Braine, New-York, 23 days. At Hambro, Raleigh, Philadelphia. At Bremen, Calcedonia, Pratt, New-York.

The British Packet Montrose, was to sail for New-York with the December mail.

A part of the cargo of the John Morgan had arrived at Liverpool.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Voters of the Western Precincts, that an Election will be held at Chamberlain's Tavern, on MONDAY, the second day of February next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning, and 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing by ballot, seven Commissioners for the Western Precincts Market, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case provided.

OSWEN DORSEY, } Judges
JN. BANKSON, } of the
BEALE SPURRIER, } Election.
Jan. 30 d31

Post-Office, Baltimore,

JANUARY 29 1807.

LETTERS for the British Packet Diana, for Falmouth direct, will be received at this office, until half past 7 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 2d of February next.

CHARLES BURRALL. P. S. The inland postage to New York must be paid on all letters for the packet. January 29

Lott Ridgely,

No. 9, MARKET-STREET, Has received a fresh supply of GOODS—viz. 9-8 Chintz, very fine, olive and buff colors; 7-8 Calicoes, fine qualities; a large quantity of low priced ditto; 6-4 Cambrics, Muslin, fine and common ditto; 4-4 ditto superfine and common ditto; Dimity, Cotton, D. Ticking, superfine and common ditto; Italian Sewing Silks, and assorted; Gentlemen and Ladies Silk Hose; Cotton ditto; Madras Handkerchiefs, &c. which being added to his large assortment, makes it very complete. The whole of the above Goods being purchased for cash, on examination will be found lower than any offered in this market. The whole of which are offered for sale by the piece or pattern, as may suit the purchaser, for cash alone, with open doors, free for any purchaser, rich or poor.

N. B. A few pieces of superfine Cloths, with a few pair of elegant Rose Blankets, to close sales, are offered very cheap. January 31 eodt

A Youth,

WHO has been steadily applying himself, for a considerable time, to a course of education suited to mercantile business, wishes to obtain a situation, on the usual terms, in some respectable counting house, or store, where a thorough knowledge of business may be acquired. If conducted uniformly attentive and exemplary, together with a taste for improvement, more than what is usual in juvenile years, be indications that promise satisfaction to any employer, this youth may justly lay claim to that character.

The confidential direction of the parent who lives in the country, has requested that application may be made at the Academy, Tammany-street, to the subscriber. SAMUEL KNOX. d4t

January 31

Important and Interesting to the Ladies.

Alexander C. D. Lavigne,

No. 70 1/2, Baltimore-street,

FROM PARIS,

Takes the liberty to inform the Ladies, that he dresses the hair after the Greek, Florentine, Virginia, and Parisian Fashions; he intermixes in the Hair Gauze, Studing, Cambric, Crape, Flowers, Pearls, and Diamonds; he likewise makes Couvre Folie, and half Couvre Folie; he likewise makes Wigs, of all kinds; also Double Trusses and Hair Love Knots, Hair Roses, Frixites, Bandeau, and all that concern his trade; he keeps an assortment of Hair of every color.

Important to the Gentlemen. A. C. D. L. likewise informs gentlemen, that he cuts the Hair a la Titus and a la Brutus, and trims in the most modern fashion. January 31 d4t

COMMUNICATION.

A gentleman in a Ball room of this city lately seeing a beautiful Lady's head dressed in a most elegant and finished style; enraptured with the appearance of such superior Hair-Dressing, he enquired the name of the artist, when he burst out his applause in the following extemporaneous lines—

O! LAVIGNE, both style and taste combine, True style, and taste, and just proportion thine;

Nor loads of grease the labor'd tresses fill, Nor tangled twists, betraying want of skill, The hair (not screw'd with clumsy barber art)

Yeaves light and airy, to exchant the heart. Ye lovely fair, our city's boast and pride, But grant your silken locks in bismets hide; But grant your charms the stylish aid of dress,

Nor fear that aid shall make those beauties less. With gentest ease, see LAVIGNE'S scissors fly, Superfuous hairs quick vanish to the eye; The heated tongs his careful fingers twirl, With existence starts the waving curl; With dextrous hand the rapid comb he moves, And adds a grace that fashion owns and loves.

January 31 d4t

Nathaniel F. Williams,

No. 15, Bealy's wharf, HAS FOR SALE,

8 pipes real Cogniac Brandy, 25 do Cogniac do. 200 barrels fat Mackerel, 150 do Meas, No. 1 and 2 Boston Beef, 50 do Prime Pork, 12 do Salmon, 200 boxes Codfish, 50 kegs Raisins, 75 boxes Spermaceti Candles, 70 do Mould Tallow do. 200 do Brown Soap, 3000 wt. Cheese, of an excellent quality, 10 bags Pimento. January 29 eodt

ROBERT BUCHANAN,

Late of the House of Buchanan & Heath, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received of them during the time he carried on business; he respectfully informs them he has re-commenced his former business of BOOT MAKING, at No. 158, Market-street, two doors above the Bank of Baltimore, where he manufactures the best and most fashionable BOOTS. He keeps on hand a general assortment of ready made BOOTS, which he pledges himself are equal in quality to those measured for.

Country merchants and travellers will find it to their advantage by giving him a call. Boots for exportation made at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. January 29 d4t

3000 lbs. BEES WAX,

30 bags PIMENTO, Just received and for sale by TALBOT JONES, Howard-street eodt

January 29