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*FRIDAY, MARCH* 6, 1807.


BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

*As inserted by Authority in the Gazette of Konigsberg, of the 1st Dec. 1806.*

"The battle of the 14th October, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his majesty's armies, has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms, that the road to the capital, and even the very heart of his majesty's dominions has been left open to the enemy; the king was therefore, induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as in the midst of the battle he received a letter from the emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions; but to this offer of the armistice the door of acceptance was shut unless the king consented, as the basis of a peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honor and dignity.

"The king, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which now suddenly surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and certain tranquility, to the remote and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favor: his majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interest of his throne, and accordingly sent the minister of state, the marquis Lucchesini, as early as the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head-quarters of the emperor and king Napoleon. The sacrifices which the king had agreed to, on receiving the first dispatches from marquis Lucchesini, (to whom, in order to accelerate the business, his majesty had sent major general Zastrow) were so much more to the advantages which the enemy, by the time of a single day had gained, that so early as the 26th of October, they were respectively acknowledged as the basis of a treaty of peace by the plenipotentiary, the grand marshal of the palace Duroc; upon this basis the peace itself was to have been concluded without delay, and the king, on his own part took all the necessary measures to provide that the conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantage they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the king on the Oder and the Warte, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus these defenceless provinces felt all the horrors of war, as well as the capital.

"At the head quarters of the emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection or disturbances and rebellion among the subjects of his majesty in South Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way the property of the king was taken possession of, the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to their enemy.

"Those facts created a suspicion that the emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavors of the plenipotentiaries of the king, not to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his majesty that his suspicion was well grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, "that the emperor knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed, since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia," leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France.

"After this the formally concluded basis for peace was entirely set aside, and instead of it an armistice was proposed on the part of the French, at the very moment when it was thought that the basis of a definitive peace had been settled, and each new advantage gained in the interim by the French, now increased the severity of the demands made upon Prussia.

"After having indulged themselves in so many illusory hopes, the plenipotentiaries of the king at last thought themselves justified to conclude, on the 16th of November, the armistice hereafter inserted *verbatim*, in order to put a stop to the continually increasing demands of the enemy. This document was accompanied by the official declaration of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing which had gone before, that Prussia would only flatter herself in vain, if she cherished the most distant hope of a secure or lasting peace, notwithstanding the unheard of sacrifices which the armistice imposed upon her.

"But if the king himself had indulged such a hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil those conditions in that armistice with regard to the return of the Russian armies, because, as the French troops during the negociation had advanced even to the Vistula, his majesty was not in a situation to stop the march of the Russian armies, when their own frontiers were menaced by the enemy. Thus no choice was left to the king; he was obliged to refuse his ratification of the armistice which the grand marshal Duroc brought to his head quarters at Osterode on the 22d November.

"If any alternative remained, it was one that implied the accomplishing of impossibilities, viz. to invite the cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg to unite with his majesty, and agree upon the basis of a negociation with the emperor Napoleon for a general peace.

"This has been done; and though there were but feeble hopes of the success of such an attempt, yet the king did not recall the marquis Lucchesini from the head quarters of the Emperor and king.

"During the time that the king was thus exhausting all the resources in his power to stop the shedding of human blood, he was nevertheless busily occupied in bringing forward all the means of resistance which God has given him.

"While the fortresses, provided with ample means of defence, such as those of Stettin, Cuffrin, Magdeburg, &c. have been delivered up to the enemy in a most scandalous manner by their respective commanders; the other fortresses of the country, particularly those on the Banks of the Vistula, have been now put in the best possible state of defence, and entrusted to the command of brave and honorable officers. The rest of the marching regiments which were quartered or encamped near the Vistula and Warte, shall be united with the numerous, well disciplined and brave army brought to the assistance of the king by his true friend and faithful ally the emperor Alexander.

"While these united troops attack the enemy, a new and numerous army, which is begun to be formed, well disciplined, and equipped for war, shall follow their fellow soldiers to the field of glory. Above all, the king relies on the support of that people, who gloriously fought the battles in the seven years war, against almost all Europe, and who did not despond or waver in their allegiance to their monarch, even when the capital, and the greatest part of the kingdom, were in possession of the enemy: his majesty looks with confidence to the support of that people, who, upon that occasion, in the midst of unheard of perils and calamities, evinced an energy and firmness which has merited the applause of the present age, and secured them that of future generations.

"At the present moment there are even greater calls upon our energies, than there were at the period of the above calamities—We now struggle for all that is dear and honorable to us as a nation, or sacred to humanity. To preserve the independence and existence of the nation alone, the king took up arms: this the nation, nay, the whole world knew; and the enemy will not be able to deceive the people by the phantom of a pretended desolation, of the existence of which he cannot produce the least evidence.

"In her former struggles in the seven years war, Prussia stood alone, or at least without any material assistance from any other power. She then stood up against the first powers in Europe. In the present struggle she can reckon upon the assistance of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who with his whole strength stands forward for the preservation of Prussia. Prussia in this great struggle has only one interest in common with Russia; both will stand and fall together. With such an intimate union of both powers in such a holy struggle against an enemy whose success has raised him to such a giddy height, that he knows no bounds to his career, the issue of the struggle cannot long remain doubtful.

"Perseverance in danger, according to the glorious example of our forefathers, can and will alone lead us on to victory."

[Here follows the armistice concluded at Charlottenstein, on the 18th of November, between marquis Lucchesini and gen. Zastrow, on the part of Prussia, and marshal Duroc on the part of France, as given in a former paper.]

*Note of Gen. le Marois. This third prince of Benevento, undersigned it after the above armistice was signed.*

"The undersigned minister for foreign affairs has received his imperial and royal majesty's command to declare to their excellencies the marquis Lucchesini, and general Von Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of his majesty, the king of Prussia, as follows:

"Four coalitions, of which the last has brought on the present war, were formed against France—all four were conquered: the victories which his imperial and royal majesty has gained over them have subjected under his power very extensive dominions. Thrice has France, actuated *by a moderation unexampled in history*, contented to give back the conquests *the greater part of the conquest, and to restore established princes upon their thrones, without any great aggrandisement of that power who had forfeited in consequence of the emperor's victories.*

"Although the emperor has *thrice* acted in this manner, yet he is willing *once more* to display his extraordinary moderation, though it may produce before the lapse of ten years, even a *fifth coalition*.

"In the course of three continually renewed wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that those countries which by the laws of war, have come into the possession of the emperor, should serve as compensations for those colonies. But the most material injury which the fourth coalition has done to France, is, that the Porte has lost its independence. Wallachia and Moldavia were governed by two men who were justly deposed by the Porte—but she has been forced to reinstate them in their dignities by the threats of Russia; and those concessions on the part of the Porte may be reckoned as actual conquests by Russia; if therefore the total independence of the Porte, ought to be a chief point to France, his majesty the emperor would lose the greatest advantage of his victories, if he were not to obtain the guarantee of the future independence of that power.

"His imperial majesty, therefore, cannot in the least consent to the restoration of the conquered countries, until the full enjoyment of the rights of the Porte over Wallachia and Moldavia, is acknowledged and its total independence recognised and guaranteed.

"The undersigned has the honor to renew to their excellencies the marquis Lucchesini, and the general Von Zastrow, the assurances of his high considerations.

"C. M. TALLEYRAND,
"Prince of Benevento.

"*Berlin, Nov.* 16, 1806."

IMPERIAL UKASE.

Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c.

Our manifesto of the 30th of August, declared the situation of our affairs with the French government.

At that period of our hostile situation, Prussia still formed a barrier between us and the French, who tyrannized over various parts of Germany. But soon after, the fire of war blazed out in Prussia also;—after various disasters, and important losses on her part, our own dominions on the frontiers are now threatened by the flame.

To the Russians, accustomed to love the glory of their country, and to sacrifice every thing to it, it is necessary to explain how unavoidable these events have made the present war.

Honor unsheathed our sword for the protection of our allies; how much more justly must it be drawn for the defence of our own safety. Before these events could approach our frontiers, we took, at an early period, every measure to be ready to meet them. Having, in good time, ordered our army to move beyond the frontier, we have now commissioned our general, field marshal Kamenskoy, to command it, and to act against the enemy with all the forces entrusted to him.

We are assured, that all our faithful subjects will join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, who directs the fate of states, and the issue of battles, that he may take our righteous cause under his all-powerful protection, that his victorious strength and blessing may direct the Russian armies employed for repelling the general foe of Europe.

We are confident, that our faithful subjects of the government on the frontier will, in the present circumstances particularly, redouble the proofs of their attachment and their zeal for the common good; and that, unshaken by fear or delusive promises, they will tread with firmness the same path in which, under the protection of the laws, and of a mild government, they have hitherto enjoyed tranquility and undisputed property, and shared in the universal prosperity of the whole empire.

Lastly, we are confident, that all the children of the land, relying on the help of God, on the valor of troops, and on the known experience of their leader, will spare no sacrifice, no efforts which patriotism and the safety of our country may demand.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28, 1806.

FROM THE MAINE. December 29.

The news of the surrender of Cattaro is not yet confirmed, by the latest letters from Trieste.

According to the public papers, since the last Ukase has been published, upwards of 100,000 recruits have been raised and preparations for war are going on with uncommon spirit.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.

According to letters from Pomerania, the corps of the army commanded by general Mortier, which occupies Rostock and the neighboring country, advanced on the 11th instant several thousand men, to Anclam. It is said that Count Haugwitz has offered his resignation.

The French future march from bad roads, several pieces of cannon are buried in the mud between Custrin and Posen, so that it is impossible to draw them out. Horses were demanded from the frontiers of Silesia to draw the carriage of the Prince of Benevento.

POSEN, Dec. 8.

His serene highness the Prince of Benevento, minister of foreign relations, and his excellency M. Daru, intendant-general of the countries conquered by the French, have lately arrived here.

According to the latest news the French army had passed the Vistula between Warsaw and Praga, and advanced, by forced marches, to the frontiers of Russia. The Russians, who had already established their camp on the Vistula, left it as soon as they saw the conquerors of Austerlitz arrive behind the Lug and the Narew. We have also received intelligence that a Prussian regiment, composed chiefly of Poles, had, with all their officers, come over to the French. The remainder of the imperial guard, horse and foot, arrived here some days ago. Two regiments belonging to the grand army passed through here on the 6th, under the colors of the prince of Prince Corvo. Two hospitals have been established here.

December 13.

On the 9th inst. the marquis Lucchesini and general Zastrow, after having had a conference, set out to join their sovereign. The deputies of the department of Warsaw, had on the 11th an audience of the emperor Napoleon, who had consented to converse with them for an hour and an half.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

*SAILING OF THE* EAST INDIA, WEST INDIA, AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce"—*Napoleon.*

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth January 5.

"The wind which had, during the last two days, again blown from the S. W. came round yesterday morning to the westward point, the N. E. when the bustle occasioned by the fair wind on Thursday last, was, it possible, exceeded. The signal having been given for weighing anchor, nothing was to be seen in any direction but boats getting off to the fleet, with the passengers and officers, who had most reluctantly returned to their different accommodations on shore. Nearly the whole of the fleet were under sailing twelve o'clock, and early in the afternoon numbers disappeared—The shores were lined to behold this grand and lively object; some indeed drawn farther from distant parts of the country to part with relatives and friends about to visit distant climes, who were thus gradually departing from their "longing, lingering look," while others were viewing with exultation this bulwark of fleet, conveying merchandize to the amount of millions to almost every quarter of the globe. In the evening, the fleet which had in the morning extended as far as the eye could reach, forming a spectacle equalled perhaps by none, had almost all disappeared, and we may fairly hope, will by to-morrow morning reach the Land's End.

"We first lost sight of the Mediterranean fleet with the Malta, capt Buller; Meteor, capt Collins; Lucifer, capt Elliot, and Sabrina sloop, capt Kittoe. The Prince George, 98 guns; Barfleur, 98 guns, and Thisbe frigate, are bound to the West Indies; and the Gander sloop and Milbrook schr to Lisbon and Oporto with their respective ships.

"This fleet, which has since the arrival of the whole, been found to amount to between 600 and 700 sail, is the largest that has left England since the year 1798; nor is it less true, that this fleet has sailed when we are declared to be in a *state of blockade*. Some of the East Indiamen have been here many weeks, at a very considerable expence to the captains, some of whom it has cost nearly 100l. a week since their arrival; nor are the independent inhabitants of the three towns more happy on account of the different commanders, that they have sailed, than on their own account; as every article of provision is become very dear. The different roads leading to Portsmouth have during the last week, been crowded with conveyances bringing in provisions of every description from the country. The Dana frigate, capt. Maling, is going to Cork, and accompanies the West India convoy as far as Sicily."

*Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, December 29.*

"The destiny of this city is not yet known. Several of the deputations returned yesterday, after a fatiguing journey to Posen, where they had an audience of the French emperor, on the 14th of December. His imperial majesty evinced great wrath in the presence of the deputation, and expressed much surprise "that they should come on so *useless* an errand." When they endeavored to convince him of the advantages that France would derive from Hamburg being suffered to remain a free city, his majesty became quite indignant, and said, that he and the Hamburghers saw through different optics. It was indifferent to the city of Hamburgh with whom it traded, provided it shared in the profits; but with him it was every thing to deprive England of her commercial relations; and to gain that point he would make the greatest sacrifices. Other business being so pressing at this moment, and Napoleon not willing to give his final answer without first consulting Talleyrand, Mr. Doorman, the Secretary, was left behind to meet the French minister at Warsaw.

"On the 23d, an order arrived here to remove, and dispose of all the registered property; but now it is understood that nothing will be done in the business till the return of the secretary. Whether it arises from our being more reconciled to our situation than we were at first, or from other causes, I cannot pretend to say; but it certainly is true, that the city is become more cheerful within these few days. One cause may be assigned for it, that several merchants who had stopped have returned their payments; besides, the consequences of the proceedings of the French have not caused nearly so many disasters as were anticipated. The exchange has advanced [illegible]

"The French have relaxed in the measures they had resolved upon with regard to the members of the English factory. We expected every day to see them set off for Verdun; but happily they are now at liberty."


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*FRIDAY, MARCH* 6, 1807.


The following "*alarming*" article, we have copied from yesterday evening's Gazette. It is unfortunate, indeed, that an article of intelligence cannot appear in an opposition print, without an attempt to throw odium on the administration; and, particularly, on the chief executive officer. For our own part, we deem it a much more "*alarming*," and even an *insulting* proposal, that the British ministry should have annexed to a treaty for the amicable adjustment of differences between the two nations, a *sine qua non* of so exceptionable a nature as the one stated in the Gazette, that that Mr. Jefferson should have rejected it. Even had the French decree been intended to operate directly against American commerce, it is difficult to conceive how, with any kind of propriety, the British ministers could presume to introduce a proposition for a union to oppose it, into a treaty of the kind which it is understood Mess. Monroe and Pinkney were to bring about: To say that the treaty would not be ratified unless America joined hands with Britain to repel the aggressions of France, is nothing less than to offer, instead of a treaty of indemnity and security, a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, for which indemnity and security are to be a kind of price. This nation "*cares for herself, and for herself makes peace*;" and cannot, therefore, without abandoning a portion of her independence, suffer the British ministry to point out to the government of the United States, whom or what it shall oppose. The rejection of such a ruinous proposal by the President, therefore, is honorable to himself, and places the nation in a dignified point of view on the theatre of the world. Every good citizen had, no doubt, desired that "a spirit of *mutual* conciliation" would have placed the relations of the United States and Great Britain on a permanent and friendly footing. The administration of this country has yielded much to procure such a result; but when overtures are made to "unite with Great Britain in opposing the French decree," it is time to pause and to reject the *lesser evil* to avoid the *greater*. Such conduct as is attributed to the President, would have been correct, even had not explanations been made to our minister at Paris respecting the intentions of Bonaparte as relates to the imperial decree. But after receiving assurances from the French government that the provisions of the convention of 1800 would be strictly observed by France, which provisions place our commerce out of the reach of the regulations of the French decree, what man in his senses would hesitate a moment to reject a proposition declared to destroy at once our neutrality, and to plunge us into difficulties and war? No politician will be more readily granted, than that the United States ought to maintain a character *strictly neutral*. It is such a character which alone can induce belligerents to respect us; and from which our country derives happiness and prosperity. But to "unite with Great Britain in opposing the French decree," is to abandon that character, and to shew friendship for one of the belligerent powers in preference to the other, especially when the French government has assured us that it is not levelled at our commerce. The Gazette *intimates* that there has not been fixed a "*rampart*, beyond which the *conquests of Europe* could not have advanced." But why should this country form part of that "rampart?" What have the old governments of Europe got by forming *ramparts?* Disgrace and ruin! Must America, too, join in the experiment, and form a party to a *fifth coalition?* Rather let us leave the mad Europeans to their own pursuits, and whilst they are disposed to be on good terms with us, not give them cause to accuse us of prating about our neutrality, whilst we violate it by our own actions.

Temperate, enlightened, and firm, our government will not be driven from its purpose. Individuals may rave bombastically, and faction may clamor; but true wisdom, cool and reflecting, will guide our rulers in the right path, and brighten their understandings, in difficulties and in dangers.

*From the Federal Gazette.*

ALARMING.

To the politeness of a Senator from Delaware, just arrived from the seat of government, we are indebted for the following highly important information—collected in a conversation with the Editor.

The President of the United States did not lay the treaty from England (just arrived) before the senate; because of the "hard conditions" of which he *never would accept*. It was expressly stipulated, in a note attached to the Treaty, that in case of a ratification by our government, the United States should unite with Great Britain in opposing the French decree, so dangerous to all neutral rights—that, if the American government reject this condition, it *rejects the Treaty*. The president declared, that he would not even lay it before the senate; and, thus rejecting it, would put in its fullest force the Non importation act against Great-Britain, after the arrival of the period to which it has been suspended. This, it will be remembered, is the first day of July next.

The last section of the suspension act authorises the president further to suspend the non importation law to the second Monday of December next, "if in his judgment, the public interest should require it." But, as he has publicly declared his abhorrence of certain articles of the proposed treaty, our merchants will fix their attention on the shortest period, viz. July next.

The late hour at which we obtained the above information precludes further comment—nor would we wish, by minute inquiries, to [illegible] the unnecessarily [illegible] of commercial [illegible]. It is a moment of [illegible] alarm, and [illegible] small degree of trembling to those who had [illegible] hoped, that a spirit of mutual conciliation would have enabled the governments of G. Britain and America to fix a rampart, beyond which the destroyers of Europe could not have advanced. But all hopes has vanished, except that only of disease in the French camp. Should Pestilence and Mars smile on France, and America and England, by impolitic and mad division, chain Neptune (their only friend)—farewell commerce! farewell all freedom, and of greatness!

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 25, 1807.

The Speaker read from the chair a communication from the President of the United States, in answer to the Address of both Houses, forwarded to him during the present session of the Legislature:

It is thereupon ordered, that the same be deposited among the archives of the House, and printed in the paper in which are promulgated the laws of this Commonwealth.

*Extract from the Journal,*
Attest, C. P. SUMNER, Clerk.

*To the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.*

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1807.

Gentlemen,

I acknowledge, in the first moment it has been in my power, the receipt of your joint letter of January 26th, with the Address of the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, expressing their approbation of the proceedings of our Government. This declaration cannot fail to give particular and general satisfaction to our fellow citizens, and to produce wholesome effects at home and abroad—The remarkable union of sentiment, which pervaded nearly the whole of the states and Territories composing our Nation, was such, indeed, as to inspire a just confidence in the course we had to pursue; yet some thing was justly wanting to sum up the measure of our happiness, where a member so important, so esteemed as Massachusetts, had not solemnly declared its parte pariter in the common sentiment: that it is now done, will be a subject of most sincere satisfaction. I am sensible that the terms in which you have been pleased to make this communication are not merely those of official duty. I feel in which much I am indebted to the kind and friendly disposition they manifest, and I shall ever look on them as proofs of an esteem highly valued.

Permit me, through you, to return to the two branches of the Legislature the inclosed answer, and accept the assurances of my esteem and high consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*To the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts.*

It is with sincere pleasure that I receive from the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts an address expressive of their satisfaction with the administration of our Government—The approbation of my co-citizens is truly the most valued reward for any services it has fallen to me to render them, their confidence and esteem the greatest comfort of my life. The motives which you have been pleased to assign, I have believed to be, as you state, the best interest of our country; but, far from assuming this merit to myself, they belong of right, to a wise and patriotic legislature, which has given them the form and force of laws; and, next to my faithful and able fellow-laborers in the executive administration.

The presence of a moment in the great body of our fellow citizens of Massachusetts, and the increasing support of their opinion, I have seen with satisfaction; and was never could it I think be, persuaded that an enlightened people, wherever they should view impartially the course we have pursued, could never wish that our conduct should be reversed; could never desire that the expences of the government should be increased, taxes multiplied, debt accumulated, wars undertaken, and the rattlesnake and the tomahawk and the scalping knife let loose on the hands of our neighbours, rather than the hoe and the plough.

In whatever tended to strengthen the republican features of our constitution, we could not fail to expect from the confederacy the cradle of our revolutionary principles, an unanimous concurrence and encouraging the pause of nations, with justice and prudence, we yet were always certain that whenever our rights would be to be vindicated, against the aggressions of foreign foes, or the machinations of internal conspirators, the people of Massachusetts, prominent in the military achievements which placed our country in possession of the right of self-government, would never be found wanting in their duty to the calls of their country, or the requisitions of their government.

During the term, which yet remains, of my continuance in the station assigned me, your confidence shall not be disappointed so far as faithful endeavors for your service can merit it.

I feel with particular sensibility your kind expressions towards myself personally; and I pray that that Providence, in whose hand are the nations of the earth, may continue towards ours his fostering care, and bestow on yourselves the blessings of his protection and favor.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 14.

The criminal court, after examination into the affair mentioned in yesterday's paper relative to the wheelbarrow men, have adjudged each of the criminal concerned to one year's additional term of servitude.

*Price of American Stocks at London, Jan.* 10—8 per cent. 101 to 101 1-2—old 6 per cent. 96—New do. 96—3 per cent. 62—5 1-2 per cent. with dividend from first Jan. 91—Bank Stock 120 with do.

The Court of Directors of the British East-India Company, have voted the sum of five hundred guineas to Capt. *Larrine* for the purchase of a piece of plate, as a mark of the Court's approbation of his gallantry and good conduct in defence of the *Warren Hastings*; also 2000 guineas to the officers and crew of that ship.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his friend in this city, dated 2d Feb.*

"Burr's trial comes on this day. There is a bomb ketch and two gun boats lying in the river off the landing—all here perfectly at peace."

*APPOINTMENTS.*

MERIWETHER LEWIS, Governor of Upper Louisiana.

Thomas Todd, of Kentucky, Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. for the new circuit recently established.