

The above interesting particulars were communicated by Mr. Samuel Andrew Shantz, lately arrived at Carlisle from Detroit, and who was there at the conflagration.

A bill for abolishing the Slave Trade has passed the English house of Lords. Verily employed in that abominable traffic (to contrary to justice, humanity, and sound policy) must clear our from British ports for Africa previous to the first of May next, and complete their return in Africa and their voyage from thence to the W. Indies previous to the first of Jan. 1808, after which period the trade becomes contrary to law. An exemption, however, is made in favor of cases where, by capture, loss of the vessel, or other unavoidable accident, (the proof to be on the party) the completion of the voyage to the West Indies within the time limited may have been prevented.

The following paragraphs are extracted from London articles received by the Liverpool Packet. [N. Y. paper.]

Still are we without any official advices from the continent—Yet accounts continue to be received from various parts of success of the Russians after the 26th of December—One letter from a house in Germany, dated the 27th, states, “that the French lost nine generals in the battles immediately subsequent to that of the 26th December, but not a word more do they mention of their loss. Davout attacked the centre of the Russian army, on which the division retired fighting; but the hosts both their wings to bear on Davout's rear, and ultimately defeated him with great loss.” Another letter says, that it was on the 26th December, that the fortune of war changed in favor of the Russian army, and continued so decisively to the 30th, the date of the last dispatches from the front of action, which at that time had removed near Warsaw, to which city the French had retreated, after suffering repeated defeat.”

General Millet, the commander of Danzig, has published a bulletin, announcing intelligence from Königsberg, of another total defeat of the French by the Russians, after fighting from the 27th to the 29th December.—The editor of the French paper printed at Altona, also received a letter containing the particulars of the above defeat, but the French Minister insisted that the whole was a falsehood, and had it suppressed.—According to this letter, Marshal Kienmayer, by a skilful manœuvre with the centre and wing of the Russian army, is said to have turned and surrounded three corps of the French army, namely, those of D'Alout, Ney, and Soult, to have fled upwards of 20,000 men taken, so professedly, among the latter, and to be Davout himself.

Despatches were also received on Friday, from Mr. Adair, which intimated that a victory had been gained by the Russians on the 26th. The Russian Gen. Berthier is said to have been brought by the French, and to have been conducted by the general in chief, Kienmayer, when on the point of leaving for the French, he said to the Russian magazines, “I will leave the grand Kienmayer, it is you, taking my sword and riding with his own hands, and sent him in iron to St. Petersburg, and me, French, when they made the attack, experienced by most formidable losses, which enabled a complete defeat. Great disorder is said to have prevailed in the French army, particularly amongst the Emperor's guards, who insisted on winter quarters, and of the regiments employed in the attack, three were defeated, and one had

refused to do so.

By the mail from Hulam, which arrived on Friday and brought letters from Hamburg to the 2d, and accounts from Warsaw of the 5th, the fact, that the French have sustained a final defeat in Poland, is established beyond question. All the accounts published in the Hamburg papers are, as might be expected, entirely silent as to any defeat of the French; but the master of a Danish vessel which arrived on Friday, at the River, has affirmed, that before he sailed from Elsinore on the 21st he saw a printed document containing the particulars of the victory obtained by the Russians. It was known to him to be the command of the place, and agreed with the fidelity of the reports which have already appeared.—After the arrival of the mail on Friday, a note, of which the following is a copy, was circulated among the public offices:

[N. Y. Envoy.]

LAW REPORT.
R. v. John Cooper.

On Saturday last came on for trial before Mr. Justice Horning, the case of James Robertson, merchant, against Thomas A. Cooper, manager of the New York theatre, to recover back the damages, which may be paid for the purchase of three boxes in the box, No. 19, on the evening of the play of Pizarro.

On the trial it appeared, that when the plaintiff came to the house to demand his debt, he was told he was engaged, but the trial was suspended, and he was informed by the defendant, that it was tortured by the captain of the theatre. The question depended entirely on proving the existence of this custom. Several respectable witnesses were sworn, who testified, that such had always, within their knowledge, been the custom of the theatre, in common with other theatres; and it was intimated that it was a good custom, inasmuch as it tended to prevent the daring of performance. After a full and impartial hearing,

Judgment for the defendant, with four dollars and forty-eight cents costs.

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We have in our possession several extracts of letters from respectable American characters in New-Orleans to their friends in this city, which tend to develop the real situation of affairs in that place. We wish to accompany them with some remarks, which not having time to make, nor room for in to-day's paper, we have deferred for a succeeding number.

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5. Setting aside the election of Wolbert, for which the committee think the governor had not a shadow of cause.

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7. Issuing a warrant for the arrest of Cabell, and afterwards dispensing with the rules of the prison with respect to him.

[United States Gazette.]

The fortunate holder of No. 1693, a prize of 10,000 dollars in the New-York Lottery, is Mr. James Morrell, of Savannah—he holds two other Tickets, one of which is a prize of 100 dollars, and the other 10.

Silk Worms.—It is strongly recommended to the overseers, directors, and managers of the Poor-Houses in the United States, to plant the white Italian mulberry tree in abundance round their grounds.—This tree affords the proper food of the silk worm. The raising of silk worms, and the production of silk, will afford an easy and profitable employment to the aged, the infirm, the sickly, the weak, the young, and the lame. The tree will grow to the size of six inches in diameter, from the seed, in seven years, and the wood is one of the most valuable, for posts, ship-building, and other useful purposes. [Press.]

Salt Duty.—The repeal of the duty on Salt, is another good consequence of a wise economy, and an honest peace. The industrious, indeed all, classes of our citizens must use salt. The farmer, the fisherman, and those who raise Beef-cattle, and Pork for exportation, all require great quantities of salt. The merchant is often obliged to halve his tolls with this article, and though it would not yield him a freight he was obliged to pay a heavy duty, equal to the cost abroad.

Every family on shore, and every vessel crew, consumes salt; so that the repeal is every body. [Press.]

A gentleman deceased in Scotland lately, has bequeathed £2000 to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before the judges, he has appointed, a Treaty which shall by them be determined to have the settlement upon the following terms, as expressed in his will, viz., “The evidence that there is a Being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and thus, in the will piece, from considerations independent of written revelation; and, in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for and useful to mankind.” The Ministers of the established church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Tellator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of three of the judges.

American Banking.—It is established by fair and successful experiments, that a bright, pale and delightful ale, can be manufactured from the Indian corn, or maize of the U. S. These trials have been actually made by a capital brewing house of this city. Our ability to supply enough such a mohagome and wholesome malt liquor, from a never failing and cheap raw material, induced in quantity, will render it perfectly easy to do, when we please, with much less foreign distilled spirits. These destroy our morals, and injure our agriculture; while our own malt liquors, nourish us in health and support the farmers and planters. Manufacturers have become a mine of riches to this country; and they are a mean in our hands to check the invaders of our neutral rights—They shall continue to be invader. [Press.]

We understand, that a very valuable work is in the press at New York, and will be on sale, there and here, in a few days, entitled, “The Protection of Slaves.” It is from the pen of Thomas Clarkson, a Great Britain, the greatest friend of the oppressed Africans; and we are inclined, that it adequately explains the whole temporal and spiritual system of that cruel and worthless, in an admirable style of appropriate eloquence and purity.

It is thought that this work will contribute, by its moral elucidations, to promote the cause of humanity among religious societies. Our duty to our great Creator, and to our fellow creature being, in truth, the whole duty of man; and this duty being imposed by one omnipotent and benevolent Being, and upon one of his creation, surely, as well as upon individuals, there can be no doubt that the true spirit of religion among all denominations, is exactly the same. [Phil. paper.]

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CINCINNATI, February 24.

The two gun-boats will be launched this day from the yard at Columbia; one at 10 o'clock A. M. and the other at 4 o'clock P. M.

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Brig John, Beard, Maranahas
Sazy, Jonson, Havana
Schiff Roon, Sorenson, St. Jago
CLEARED,
Ship Comet, Hart, New-Orleans
Schiff Wost, Jones, Charlevoix

New-Orleans, February 2.

At the English Turn, brig Lutera, Ferran, from Laguna; ships Thomas, 51 tons, from Jamaica; United States, Read, London; George Washington, from Jamaica.

Arrived at the Levee, the brig Theris, McDonald, New-York; Claude Monseur, Domingo; schooner Eunice and Sally, Boston.

In the river, bound up ship Gen. Butler, Lake, Liverpool.

Entered (Feb. 28.) Capt. Carmichael, Harry, Jamaica; Four Friends, Phillips, do, Frank, Ian, Lavee, Charlottetown; Margarett, Barrou, Havannah; Captain, Haver, Vera Cruz; Honduras; Hesmer, Honduras; Godwin, Lacoste; Pentecost; Thomas, Jeneration, Evans, Nether.

Left (Feb. 28.) Ship Rosanna, Brown, Liverpool; brig Hiram, Longfield, Antwerp; schr. Chapman, Hamilton, V. Cross, Codd, Laconope, Mobile; Moleson, Peters, do.

N. Y. Port, March 2.

ARRIVED,
Ship Four Sisters, Lusham, Bedford, Frances, Brahma, Greenwich; brig Alura, Savannah; Schr. Cornelia, —, St. Thomas.

CLEARED,
Brig Mitchell, Daddie, Malague; Bellona, Smith, Malaga and Mogalaca; ship, Diana, New-Orleans; schooner, Sulky, Prayor, Richmond, Patmos, Coggs, Norfolk; Arrived about Feb. 28.

Ship Frances, in 42 days, from Greenwich; Passengers, James Seaton, John Horner, and 18 in the steerage;—Left on the 26th instant, the ship Fath, Caulfield, for New York, the 28th; The Britannia Little George, left about 12 m. before, for New York; and Left, the ship George, Laidlow, for New York, the 29th; Brig Independence, Walker, for Charlottetown; and the ship, Diana, for Savannah in 3 days.—Mar. 1, in lat. 43° long. 43°, spoke ship America, Adam, 196 tuns, from Bremen, for Bodrum. Mar. 2, in lat. 41° long. 46°, spoke ship American Eagle, Wm. and New York, 16 days from Cargados Carajos, and 33 hours from Hormuz, for Bombay.

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