American.

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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Daily Paper 57 and Country Paper 85 per ann. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8: 1807.

CANANDAIGUA, August 25. Indian Depredations .- A letter from a gentleman of respectability in Lewistown, on the Niaga: a river, to his brother in this town, dated the 19th inft. contains the following

intelligence: kinson, arrived there from Devo.t who informs, that when he lest there the town was in a state of the atmost alarm in consequen e of the hostile conduct of the Ind ans, ab ut 500 of which I had encamped on Detroit river, opposite the town, dressed and painted in a manner that indicated war-that a few of them had atticked a white famil, and wounded the man, but on the alarm being given they were dispersed-that the inhabitants of De roit were renga, ed in fortifying the town, and had already Inclosed it with picque's und erected a block house in the center. In addition to this, the letter kars that un express arrived at Chipawa on the 19th, with information that the Indians had ki led several Tamilies: and in consequence of this news, a person of influence with the Indians was dispatched from Chipawa to Detroit. The inhab tants of Canala were as greatly alarmed at those of the United States. The object of the Indians was supposed to be plunder.

NEW YORK, September 5. The British Frigate (mentioned yesterday to have anchor d within the Hook) is the Jason, Captain Cochrane, in 5 days from Havana, with disputches for the government of the United States, which we anderstand were forwarded yesterday to the Secretary of State.

- We have heard nothing farther respecting the brig Columbine, or her dispatches.

Five gun botts dropped down yesterday from the Navy yard, and anchored opposite Governor's Island.

The British frigate Jason. Cochrane, in 5 days from Halifax, anchored at the quarantine ground last evening. Left at Halifax, the ship Jane, Sammis, from Borde ux for New York, sent in by the Squirtel.

Last evening, arrived at this port, the U. S. Bomb Ketch Etna, cap ain Bain-, bridge, in 8 days from Washington.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Sally, captain Lewis, in 42 days from L verpool; London papers, complete to the 17th July, have been received. They Jurnish much interesting news.

The French bulletins, to No. 83, are given, says the Boston Centinel, in the same manner as in the English papers. Respecting the battle of Friedland, &c. two other accounts are added, one from French and one from a Russian otheer; the latter is said, in the French papers, to have been taken from the intercepted letter. No official Russian accounts of the late battles had been received in En gland.

The Brit h were apprehensive that Denmark would be compelled by France to shut up the bound, and were about sending a strong flect into the Baitic; to shew both Denmark and France that meither of them have the right nor the power to exclude her.

The expedition which had sail d from England for Stralsund, had not been re-

The Wasp, which carried out Mr. Purviance with the rejected British Treaty. from this country, had arrived at Yarmouth; and Mr. Purviance reached London the 15th July. We see no particular observation, either in the British Parliament or of the London editors, which tend to shew otherwise than that the negociations of our ministers are in amicablotrain.

From London fafters received at Boston. GRAND ARMY BULLETINS.

No. 81, dated Trustr, June 21. At the offair of Heilsbergy the Grand Duke of Berg passed along the line of the 3d division of currassiers, at the moment when the 6th regiment had just made a charge. Colonel d'Avry, commander of the regiment, his sabre dyed in blood, said, "Prince-review my regiment, and you will find that there is not a soldier whose sword is not like mine."

Colonel Borde Soult was wounded; Guibenene, aid de camp to Marshal Lasnes, was wounded.

Here sollow the names of some officess who signalized themselves,] The sons of the Senators Perignan, Clement, de Rio, and Garren Coulon, died

with honor in the field of battle.

Marshal Ney proceeding to Gumbinen, secured some of the enemy's parks of artiller, many wounded Russians, and took great number of prisoners.

No. 82, dated Filsit, June 22. An Armi-tice has been concluded upon the proposition of the Russian Gefollowing is the Armisnerst. The

lite . ·ARMISTICE

BETWEES FRANCE AND BUSSIA. Hismajesty the Emperor of the French and his inagesty the Emperor of Russia, anxious to put an end to the war which has surlong divided the two nations, they have in the mean time, resolved to con-

clude an Armistice. Their majesties have named and empowered the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. on one part the Prince of Nouschatel, Marshal of the Empire, Major General in the Grand Army, and on the other part, Lieutenant General Prince Labanoff Von Restrow, Knight of the order of St. Anne, Grand Cross, who have agreed upon the following preliminaries :-

Art 1. Anarmistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this ar-That cap ain Conelly, of the schooner W 1- mistice, which God sorbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head quarters of the other army, and hostiliti s shall not again commence until one month after the above notifica-

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armis tice, the French army shall not undertake ally hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shalb from the Cherisch Haff, the . helwe of the Neimen, and up the left back of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakkin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Roxano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Babro in the Narew, and from thence asc nding the left Bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Suratz, Natew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. Un the Curisch Acrung the limits shal be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the . mpeter of Russia, shill name Plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are provided with the necessary powers for negociating concluding, and signing definitive peace between those two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed inmedi Acly to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take diace within 48 hours, or sooner. it possible, as the head quarters of the Russian army. -Done at Tilsit this 21s. of June, 1807.

The Prince of Neufchatei, Mu sh. 1

ALEX. BERTHIER PRINCE LABANOFF VON NO5-

TROW-Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June-NAPOLEON. (Signed)

By the Emperor-(Undersigned) The Minister and Sec. of State. H. B. Maret. "I do hereby ratify the whole contents

of the armistice concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neufchatel and Lieut, Gen. Prince Labanoff Von Nostrow.

Touregen, 11-23 June, 1807. ALEX-ANDER.

" In t stimony of his approbation." (Undersigned) The Major Gen- Mar-

> ALEX-BERTHI R Prince of No fchater.

The French army occupies all me Thalweg of the Niemen, so that there only re ain to the King of Piussia the town and territories of Memel.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING to the GRAND ARMY.

Soldiers, on the 5th June we were attacked in our Cautonments by the Russian Army. The enemy midook the caules of our inactivity. He found too late that our repose was that of the Lion-he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affair of Guttfladt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a 10 days' campaign in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, 7 flandards, killed, wounded or took 60,000 Ruthans, carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals-Konigsberg, the 200 vessels that were there laden with all forts of ammunition, 160,000 sulits sent by England to arm our ene-

From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the Fagie.-You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the Coronation-you celebrated this year in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which nut a period to the fecond coa-

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered wit laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with ittheguaran. tee of its duration. It is time that our country should live a rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love

1 bear you. At the imperial Camp at Tilfit, June 22.

dated Tilsir, June 23. No. 83, Annexed is the capitulation of Niesse. The garrison, 6000 strong infantry and 300 in cavalry, defiled on the 15th before Prince Jeigme We found in the place 300,000 pounds of powder, and 300 pieces of cannon.

LONDON, July 17-. Preliminaries of Peace have not only been signed between Russaand France, but according to the following letter from Rotterdam, dated at 11 o'clock on the 11th, between Prussia 'and France. They were signed on the 29th of last month at Titsit :-

A letter from the Bank's of the Elbe, flates; " that after the armillice was agreed upon between the emperor Bonaparte' and Alexander, the latter wrote a letter to the king of Sweden inviting him to become a party to the armillice. A report was current that the Enlish had been Lantihod from Hustia."

It is flated in a letter from Debot, of July fr. that after the preliminaries of Peace were signed, June 29th, between Bonaparte and Alexander, the two emperors had a meeting, and mutually embraced each other, rejoicing over this

At the first meeting which took place on the 25th, only the Emperor Alexander and Bona. parte were present. A second interview, a which the King of Prussia was present, took place on the following day, at half past 12 in a pavilion constructed in a little illand in the Nie. men A third interview took place on the 28th which was followed by a dinner His Prussian majesty was aifo present on this occasion.

By an arrival at Guernsey, from ontevideo, which place the left on the 27th April, we learn no attack had been made upon Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards had a few days before litted out an expedition of 2000 men, against St. Saciamento, which is opposite Buenos Ayres; but they were mostly cut to pieces. The Spaniards who were suffered to remain a Mont video atterfits capture, had secreted arms and ammunition for the purpose of anemping an infurrection; but their plans were dilcovered, and their arms, &c. feized.

The Jamaica fleet of 370 fail, under convoy of Le Pique, has arrived.

ROTTERDAM, July 11 .- NIGHT. " We have but time to inform you, that an express from the French head quarters brought intelligence, that on the 29th of June the Preliminaries of Peace were signed between France Russia and Pruisia. The particulars are not yet known."

As scon as the Preliminaries were signed, the intelligence was announced to the army, and celebrated y discharges of cannon and by illuminations Bonaparte publithed a Procta mation to his army, in which we understand he declared hat now the peace of the Continent was ensured, would lead them ack to Paris to receive the rewards which they had to well merired. Of the conditions of the Treaties of Peace we are not yet accurately informed but the f lictving are faid to be amongst the principal ones :-

" i nat Poland shall be possessed as before by Prussia and Rufsia. - That all the Prussian ter ritories are to be restored, except Silesia and Weltphalia; That the fortreis of Magdeburg shall be garrisoned by the French, until peace between Great Britain and Flance thall take place: and that all the ports and places on tins side of the Elbethall henceforward be under the deminion and control of France. It is conjectuied that Bremen, Embden, and the while of East Friesland are to be united to Hillan 1; & that vilesta is to be erected into a separate principality?

The above conditions, as our readers will fee, apply almost wholly to Prufsia. -- indeed a is not to be suppose: that any cession of territory upon the continent would be demanded from Russia. There are, hovever, we have no doubt, so ne Lipulations with respect to the Seven Itlands and to Turkey France would Ripulare that the war beiween Tarkey an i Rui sia iliall ceate, and the flatus ante beilum be effabliched between the two Powers. We are anx ou, to alcertain whether in the Nightia. tion any mention was made of this country.

OF DENM'RK.

A mail from Tonning n arrived this morning. It has not brought later intelligence from Tillie thin we riceived jesterday-bu. it has enable us to contradict the account of Denmark having thu the Sound. On the 2d about 50 things belong g o the Expedition pailed the Sound and failed by Copenh. gen without the leaft m lettation. A part of the expedition went thr ug., the Great Belt.-But though no attempt has vet been made to thut the Sound, Ministeis have reason to believe that bonaparte will immediately after he has made Peace with Russia and Pruffa endeavour to make Denmark depart from her fyttem of neutrality and therefore they have retorved to fend a throng fleet into the Basic without let's of time. - Denmark may then reply to any demand to depart from her neutraity, that fuch a measure would be of no avan, Great Britain having so powe ful a fleet in the Battic.

The fleet which is to be tent to the Baltic will contilt of ze fail of the line, belides trigates, flo ps and brigs, amounting in all a bout 40 fail An order (as we liated yesterday) was fent to Portsmouth on Wennelday, for all the frigates and brigs to fail from thence, and takeflut bottomed boats. There frigates and brigs are to go with the fleet, which is to fail immediately. The following we believe are the officers that will command the fleet - idmiral Gambier, commander in chief; under him, Sir Samuel Hood, Admiral Effington, Sir Home Popham, and Commodore

SUMMARY.

As the London papers furnish a great many lengthy articles of interest, which we cannot now find room to detail; the following abstract is made.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c. The French bulletins do not give the particulars of the battle of Friedland;-the following is the account of the French Gen. Kos-

"The enemy was compelled to accept battle on the 14th The column under the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshals Soult and Davoust, had marched towards Koningsberg. At two o'clock, in the morning of the 14th, Marshal. Lasnes attacked the enemy, who were at least I times stronger than his colum. The Masshal maintained the fight till four o'clock, when Marshal Mortier, with his corps of the 3d Polish Legion, came to his assistance; these two corps, which did not exceed 35,000 men, full-spined for a whole day, the furious attack of the enemy, whose army was four times tironger than our's and pulliffed several local advantages At noon the Emperor arrived upon the field of battle with his guard. At four G'cluca all our columns were united, and the Emperor took the command, in order to put an end to the battle by his manœuvres. At six o'click, Marshal Ney attacked the encmy's left wing, and, in a moment, the horison was quite overcast with smoke and dust. The enemy had but one bridge to effect his retreat over the Alie, and a gaeat quantity of ar illery, carriages, baggage, &c went into the Alle, logether with the small number of men and horses-Between Friedland and Plaustendorf, only half a league distant from each other, leveral islands appeared to have been formed of the materials scattered by the Russians in their flight. In order to cover their retreat, the Russians set fire to that part of Friedland beyond the bridge. At ten at night the battle and the cannonade, which had lasted the whole day, ceased, and then the cries and the groans of the wounded were a lone heard. Byen now, four days after the battle, we have not finished bringing in the enemy's wounded. General Dombrowski is wounded in the tame leg which was hurt before, in the battle of Dirschau.

A' Hussian officer writes thus : " From Hetisburg we went to Friedikul, skirmilbing all.

hilated us. The affair is diigraceful to us. In the morning we were victorious, -One single fault was the caute of the misfortune that hap pened to us in the evening, also of our to:al de feat, that of not having sufficiently fortified ourselves on the left wing. All those who could not get over the bridge were obliged to throw themselves into the Alle. I was taken prisoner Our left wing was to drive the enemy out of the woods. We kept-up a brisk fire all day, without being able to eff & it, till a regiment of chasseurs ran up to the enemy with a frightful buras and drove them from the wood, but this regiment at leng h fou d itself within reach of the fire of a masked battery, which overwhelmned it with bullet and

(The Russian Officer then relates the manner in which he was made prisoner, and by what means he escaped, in passing the river before a picquet of Costack.)

"There I found the army 'n full rout, retir ing a dis ader to the frontiers of Russia. God knows what will be the refult of all this. We all with fir peace and we hope we mail not long be without it."

The following letter has been feut from the Emperor bonaparie to the Archbithops, in Pa-

Letter from the Emperor and King to the Archbish po and Bish pe.

" Monsieur, "The splendid victory obtained by our arms at Friedland, which has confounded the enemies of our people and put the important city of Konigsburg in our power, with the large magazines which it co., ain d. ought to be a new motive with our subjects for thanksgiving to the God of Armies. This memorable victory has signalized the anniverlary of the battle of Marengo: that day when Hill covered with the dult of the held of battle, our first thoughts, our first concern was for the re-establishment of peac, and order in the Church of France. Our will is, that on the receipt of the present you take the proper means of affembling our lubjacts of your respective discuses in your Cathederal and Parith Chinches, there to sing a Te Deum, and offer up fuch other prayers to llaavea, as you thall think convenient to or ler under fich cheumflances. This letter having no other objest, L'Eveque, I pray God to have you in his fafe and holy keeping.

" Weitten in our Imperial Camp at Fried land, June 15, 1807

NAPOLEON" (Signed) He alf , fem oher letters to the French Bith ops, ordering Te Deum to be tang.

VIENNA, June Co.

Respecting the revolution as Conflantinople, we learn that the Muiti, a the head of 3000 Janillaries, repaired to the Settan Selim, reploached him with having rentaled himself unwor hy of the throne by his transgressions against the laws of the Empire, jother accounts tay in contequence of the fearcity of provi sons, and the carriduction of Luropean exercise and discipline; and demanded the heads of four cen m mbers of the Gevernment A mong the number were those of the grand admital a d the grand Vizier, who were ablent. I welve et the head, were immediately plac d on pikes and prelin ed to the people. Seim is dead; being poiloned by Mutt-pha the new Lurkish Eniperor.

The Grand Vizier had gained some success before he cied. He pasicil the Danube at Ismail and torceu General Michelson to retite trem Wal achia to Fekxany and Rennick.

The new government is devoted to the janissaries. Mustapha IV, the new Emperor 13 about 28 years of age, and was coulin to the late Selim. This revolution is faid to be the work of Sebattians.

VIENNA, June 24. Admira! Siniavin has been remerced with nine fail Russian transports near Tenedos.

ALTONA. June 24.

It is reported that the French minister has presented a note to the Danish government, announcing that Bonaparte would consider the conduct of Denmark in all wing a British force to pais the Sound as a declaration of war and would immediately march an army to Holltein and bleswig.

NAPLES, June 9. The Prince of Hesse Philipitall, has been defeated in Calabria, and near all the enemy's troops are taken. The Prince attended by a. bont 50 norsemen and some servants elcaped to Reggio, and immediately embarked for Italy. Scarcely had he left Reggio when the French gen. Abbe arrived there

NORFOLK, September 2. The Chesapeake was prevented from leaving Craney-illand on Monday by contrary winds; she went down to Hampton Roads this mor-

ning, with three of the gun boats.

The Ville de Milan, commanded by Sir Robert Laurie, having arrived in our bay frem Halifax, the command of the British naval force devolves on captain Laurie, as senior officer. The Bellona was at Halifax by late aecounts. It was reported a few days since, that one of the British ships of war had gone up) the bay; we believe this to be a millake-The ships now on this station, are the l'riumph, Leopard, Melampus, Cleopatra, and Ville de Milan; the two former were in Lynhaven Bay on Saturday, and the two latter at sea, the last came in on Sunday.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMER 8, 1807.

FOREIGN NEWS

The substance of the principal articles of foreign news published to-day has already been laid before the public. The armistice and some other articles being more in detail than heretofore, we give them a place. The 70th Bulletin has not yet made its appearance. The few accounts which we have of the fatal results to Russia of the bloody battle of Friedland, render the appearance of that bulletin extremely desirable. Its contents mull have been awfully alarming, or it would never have been luppressed in England.

It is difficult to believe the account that Poland will remain as before the war, after Bonaparte's affurances that its independence should be re-established. The Poles have fought brively on the side of France, and they deserve to be reflored. But actions of kings and emperforms do not always correspond with their

professions. The revolution in Turkey is represented to be the work of gebustiani. This is not made to appear altogether forclearly. Selim was favorably enough disposed to the French ; and we

apprehensions were entertained that Selim would relapse into his partiality for the English.

MORE BRITISH OUTRAGE.

The British trigate Jaton, (now at anchor i fide of the Hook,) fent a boat ashore at the H ok yesterday morning to enquire for a Piot. The officer of the boat was informed there were no pilots there for th. m. The boat n nut off and fhortiy after the frigate came to, infide of the Hook, with a Jack hoisted as a signal for a Pilot; but the Pilots knowing the vellet did not go near her-the pilot beat Thorn at that time returning to the city was overtaken by a beat from the frigat- with a midshipman and four seamen on b ard; the officer tequelled that a pilot thould be put on board the frigate to take her to New-York, flating that the captain had dispatches - the pilote, has vir. declined going to the frigate and continued their courfe for the cit;—the boat then lett the l'horn for the feignte when the captain of the frigate observed he boat securning without a pilo, immediately came to anchor. The frigate fent off the beat again with a Lieutenant on board, who foon coming up with the Thorn, the Lieutenant, with characteristic infotence, demanded who the prior b at did not heave to. Mr. Mirch.ll (a pilot) aniwered that he was bound for New Yerk, and that he had no bulinel's with the officer or his ship. A pilot was then demanded for the frigate and the flory about difpatenes was again repeated Mr. Mitchell replied that if they had dispatches they might man then boat and proceed to Geverneur's Island, and if they did not t'link proper a do that an officer would be fent dewn to them from New-York to receive their difpatches. The lieurenant not finding the pilots dispried to comply, ordered his mon to take possession of the Thorn and one of his men actually took hod of the clin, u Mr. Nitchell n t being inclined to furren ber without a itinggle, knocked the man away from the he.m. and declared his determination to oppose what force he had to any outrageous attempt to take polfession of his vessel

After some more abusive linguage from the British omeer, he left the Thorn and ; roceed d for the phot boat Hanger, then at anchor near the Hook, induce of the frigate.

(N.T. Public Advertiser.)

From the New Yo.k American Citizen.

Briday Exening, 8 o'clock. We have kept open the Press until this hour to communicate to the jublic whatever of impartance had occurred in relation to the Brifish armed flops now enchoted within the Hook, but nothing very material has trans-

the small brig which has for some days been within the if ...k, is understood to be the Columbine, from Hair ..x

On thursday afternoon the British Soopef war Jason came to anchor within the Hook w. bout it tiert

Nei ier the Columbine nor the Jason has complied with the requiti inne of the proclamau ... It, as they pretend they have dispaiches, they are estimied to the usual hospitalities, previded they make the necessary report to the Collector, which they have not as

This morning the Cultom Tonse barge and a pilot boat, in the service of the Cultom-House, ..e. t down to the recok to watch the motions

of the interned d thips. About noon, a mundore Rogers proceeded to the Battery with hve gun boats, where he anchored. The Co mod re's velsel weighed last night at dulk, with the intent on; it is supposed, of going down to the flook in fight of in armed valleis.

On a reperusal of the Pr. clamation it is perceived that authority to employ force is not given. In the present case intercourse is forbi den, 'ut that is all.

To prevent, according to the proclamation, all intercture, or to punish it, it is should be attemp ed, it will be proper for the gun boats to be vigilant and in motion. The surveyor of the cultoms has not been

down: The paragraph of a morning paper in this respect is theorieft. It is said, but it is not ascertained, that two-

of the Jason's officers came up yelleiday in a flingle b. at and are now in town; Barciay, son of the Consul, is said to be one.

Interments in the city of Baltimore las

week: Drowned, Fall from a waggon, Dropsy, Jaundice. Intemperance Flux, Influenza. Consumption, Unknown, Meazles, Cholera, Bilious, Fall from a mast, Nervous sever, Whooping cough. Sudden death, Adults, Children, 30-56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Book. September 7.

Ar. ship Grand Senior, Snow, 54 days from. Hull; Dry Goods; Cornthwait and Yarnall. In lat. 48, 58, long. 29, 30, ipke thip Louden Avery, from Liverpool for Newyork, out 20 days. In lat. 45, long. 69, was boarded by the British Frigate Jason from Barbadocs, bound to Newyork.

Boston, Schlember 2.

Arrived, ship Sally, Lewis, Liverpool 43. Sailed in co. with the Sally, July 19, Sally, of Bath, for Boston; Ceres, for do. ; Panny, N. York; Nanking, do.; Oliver Elsworth, do.; Palinurus, do.; Hope, N. Orleans; Bellitarius, Wiscasset; parted company with the Oilver Elsworth, lat. 12, long. 48. Lest at Liverpool, President Adams, Wood, to fail 5th. August ; Ceres, Webber, 26th July ; Sally Ann, Glover; George Augustus, Jackson, 23d. Tyconic, 26th; New Packet, Trott, 20th Aug. 3 John Adams, Callender, 15th-all for Boston : Diana; of Baltimore; Abeona, do.; Canton, do; Hereules, Duxbury; Jano, Pepperelboro; Jupiter, do. ; Protectress, Norfolk; Charleston and Liverpool Packet, Boston; Thomas Jefferson, N. Oileans : Julius Casar, Duxbury : Bedford, N. Bedford; Rhods and Betfey, do; Missisppi, Charleston; Liverpool, Philadelphia; Halcyon, do. ; Philadelphia, do. ; Manchester, do.; Annawan, do.; Cincinnati, of N. York: Mancheffer Packet, do. ; Robert Burnes, do. : Mars, do.; Alexander, do ; Chatham, do.; Caledonia, do : Liberty, do ; Ocean, do. : cannot fee how Schassiani could gain any Liverpool Packet, do ; Blissouri, do.; Phothing by exciting a revolution; valely, ladeed, clay, 40.7 Mosce Crows, Newburyport; Wm