

It must be the occasion of much merriment to the veteran military commanders of Europe, when they peruse the various paragraphs in the newspapers, which so pompously announce that 200,000 men are advancing against Bonaparte, commanded by the Emperor Alexander—in person? The battle of Austerlitz was sufficient to evince the impropriety of his leading his armies into the field. It is nothing less than murder, for a raw, unexperienced monarch totally unacquainted with the stratagems of war, to attempt to manage and control the movements of so large a force; to which nothing but long service and great talents is adequate.

Would not an old British admiral smile contemptuously on hearing that a large French fleet was putting to sea, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte—is he not? Yes; and soundly he would trounce him, too;—and so will the Emperor Bonaparte trounce the Emperor Alexander, "in person," if he were at the head of half a million of Russias.

A Philadelphia paper contains the following waggish announcement of a marriage—Married—last Saturday night, By the right rev. Bishop White, Mr. William E. Wright, To Miss Mary Kite. All of this city.

A letter dated Batavia, 14th Sept. 1806, says—"The Dutch Spice Fleet, from the Moluccas, bound for this place, has been captured by an English Country ship and Frigate. This fleet is valued at three or four million Spanish Dollars;—a loss which must be most seriously felt by the Company, at this moment."

A letter received in N. Y. dated Trinidad, Nov. 22, states that Miranda had gone to Bar adoo—that a British expedition for the Spanish Maine was preparing there—that Miranda was to receive a commission of Brigadier general, and that a number of his officers were also to receive commissions in the British service.

The Frankfort Palladium of December 11, gives the following account of proceedings in the U. S. Kentucky district court.

On Dec. 2d the following grand jury was impanelled:

Abraham Hite, foreman, Wm. Steele, George Madison, John Patrick, Thomas Lewis, Richard Apperson, Peter B. Ormsby, Nathaniel Hart, Joseph Winlock, Abraham Owen, Richard Davinport, Elijah M. Covington, Robert Johnson, Nicholas Laton, John Kenton, Nicholas Miller, Richard Brine, George Greer, John Bacon, Richard Fox, Thomas Respass, and Francis Ratcliff.

On Dec. 3d the attorney of the district preferred to the grand jury an indictment against John Adair, who has there was not time to go through with the enquiry, the grand jury was adjourned to the next day.

On the 4th of Dec. the grand jury returned the bill to be "not a true bill." The following is the bill preferred.

United States of America: Kentucky district, to wit.

The grand jury empanelled and sworn in and for the body of the said district, do on their oaths present that a certain John Adair, formerly of the county of Mercer, did at said county and district, on the first day of August last, in the present year, 1806, with force and arms, then and there wilfully and unlawfully, and from evil premeditation, set on foot, and prepare for a military expedition and enterprise, then and there against the dominions of the king of Spain, who is an European prince, at peace with the said United States, to wit: "The American provinces of Mexico in North America, which appertain to the dominion of the said king of Spain, contrary to the laws of the United States in such cases provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

DAVIES, for U. S.

On Dec. 4, the attorney preferred an indictment against Aaron Burr, but no having time to go through with the same, they were adjourned until the next day. On the 5th Dec. returned the indictment "not a true bill."

The following is the indictment preferred:

United States of America: Kentucky district, to wit.

The grand jury of the U. S. in and for the body of the said district, do on their oaths present, that a certain Aaron Burr, late of the city of New York, and vice president of the said U. S. did with force and arms, at the county of Fayette, in said State, on the twenty-fifth day of November last past, wilfully and unlawfully, and from evil premeditation, then and there set on foot, and prepare for a military expedition against the dominions of the King of Spain, who is an European prince, at peace with the said U. S. to wit against the provinces of said king in North America, contrary to the laws of the said U. S. in such cases provided, and against the peace and dignity thereof.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Burr did at said district, to wit: at the county of Jefferson, on the day, and in the year aforesaid, then and there, wilfully

and unlawfully with force and arms, prepare and provide the means for carrying on a military expedition and enterprise against the dominions of the King of Spain aforesaid, who is at peace with the said United States, to wit, the provinces in North America, which are of the dominions of the said king of Spain, contrary to the laws of the United States, in such cases provided, and against the said U. States.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Aaron Burr, is guilty of the misdemeanors aforesaid, contrary to the laws of the U. States, and against the peace and dignity thereof.

[Here follows the special report of the grand jury as already given.]

Evidence of Joseph M. Street, given to the grand jury in the case of United States vs. Col. Aaron Burr.

I can give the grand jury no information relating to the indictment. My knowledge of the business being entirely from information. The contract said to be entered into between Aaron Burr and John Brown in the second number of the Western World, under the head of "No Burrism, no federalism," alluded only to opening a canal on the north west side of the Ohio. Nor do I know any person who can give any information relative to the indictment.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN WOOD.

I know nothing that will amount to evidence. For some time past I have changed my opinion respecting the conduct of Mr. Burr, and am persuaded that he has no intention of doing anything contrary to the laws and interest of the United States. The contract entered into by Col. Burr & Brown stated as above. I have been informed relates only to opening a canal on the Ohio, and the conduct of Col. Burr at St. Louis and New Orleans related only to land speculation.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Hamburg ships Johanna Heimerick and Gertrud from that city. Capt. Wittern, of the former ship, left the city on the first day of November. He gives us the details of the operations of the Grand Armies up to that period. The battle of the 14th October, of which we have already given the French account was the last one which had been fought when he sailed. The statement of that battle, as detailed by captain W. differs materially from what has been published. The French army is stated to have consisted of 250,000 men: the Prussian army of 150,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested which has been fought since the commencement of Bonaparte's career. For a long time the victory was doubtful: The right and left wings of the French army were repulsed with great loss by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 11,000 men, commanded by Marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action, decided the fate of the day. They penetrated the centre of the Prussian line in the form of a wedge, and succeeded in breking it, and routing the army. The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been about equal on each side. Two French Generals of distinction fell in the action. The Duke of Brunswick lost an eye in the action, but none of the Prussian Generals were killed as stated in the French account. Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a subsequent engagement. The Prussian troops are stated to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation, but they were overpowered by superior force. Notwithstanding this defeat, however, the Prussian forces had again rallied, and another battle was shortly expected. The Prussian army was collecting in the vicinity of the impregnable fortress of Magdeburg. An army of reserve, of 80,000 men, was also in readiness to meet the enemy. Two Russian armies, one of 80,000 men, and another of 50,000, were approaching by forced marches the scene of action; they had arrived in Prussian Poland. Bonaparte had arrived at Potsdam, within a few miles of Berlin. All the treasures, military stores, &c. had been removed from that city.

Charleston Courier.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday, the House of Delegates resolved themselves into a committee on the whole on the petitions from the counties of Pittsylvania, Patrick and Henry, praying the Legislature to take the proper steps for consulting the people as to the call of a convention. Mr. Ghoshon (from Brunswick,) laid before them the following preamble and proposition:

Whereas great discontent exists in many parts respecting the constitution or form of government of this Commonwealth; and it having been doubted whether the Legislature have power to call a convention to revise and amend the same. And whereas it is expedient that the sense of a majority of the freeholders of the state should be had in this regard:

Resolved, Therefore, by the General Assembly, That at the next election of Delegates in this state, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county and the serjeant of each corporation in this Commonwealth, and they are hereby required to open polls for their respective counties and corporations, upon which

they shall take the votes of the freeholders thereof, on the question, whether there shall be a convention for the purpose aforesaid or not.—On the said polls there shall be two columns, and on the top of the one, the word "convention" shall be written, on the top of the other, the words "No convention" shall be written, and the votes inserted accordingly. And each sheriff and serjeant, shall deliver the poll aforesaid, thus taken for his county or corporation, to the Auditor of public accounts, on or before the 6th of October next; and he shall moreover by the same day certify to the Governor of this Commonwealth, the true state of the aforesaid poll for his county or corporation.

This proposition having been agreed to by the committee of the whole was afterwards adopted by the House. Ayes 96—Noes 63.—This resolution is before the Senate.

On the same day, Wm. Mosely, Esq. was re-elected Treasurer.

Samuel Sheppard, Esq. Auditor of Public Accounts: And W. Price, Esq. Register of Land-Office.

We are informed, that two persons, viz. a Dutch lad and a sailor, who were on board the Essex, capt. Orne, of Salem, when she was lately cut off, escaped the massacre, and are preserved in servitude by the pirate, upon the island where he has established himself.

COOPERSTOWN, Dec. 25.

A Medical friend has favored us with the following very extraordinary parturient case:

Mrs. Catharine Cross, wife of Ephraim Cross, of this place, on the 22d of March, 1806, was delivered of two children (boys) and on the 9th inst. she was again delivered of three children, (two boys and a girl.) Thus you will discover from the above dates, that she was delivered of five living children, within the course of eight months and 23 days.

MARINE ARTICLES.

Omitted yesterday for want of room.

Norfolk, December 26.

Arrived, brig Traveller, Milford, 25 days from Grenada.

Schooner Hulda & Anna, Fitzhugh, 3 days from New-York.

Schooner Independence, Stover, 31 days from Newburyport. 1st of December 18th, in 48 fathoms water, spoke brig Mars, 108 days from Batavia, bound to Baltimore.

British sloop Polly Burch, Williams, 21 days from Port-au-Prince.

Sloop Sincerity, Pierce, 31 days from Montego Bay, (Jam.) bound to Philadelphia, put in on account of contrary winds, being 17 days on the coast, during which time experienced heavy gales.—The ship Numa, Nolf n, from New-York arrived at Riohona Bay, in 18 days.—The brig Favorite, Gaul from Philadelphia arrived at St. Ann's, in 32 days.—Left at Montego Bay, ship Washing on, Freeman, of New-York, to sail for Savannah in 10 days.

The ship Caledonian, Dickson, from Liverpool, and the brig Milton, Chamberlain, from Malaga, both of this port, have arrived at Charleston.

Cleared, ship Alfred, Patch, London.

December 30.

Arrived in distress, brig Steffen, Taylor, 59 days from St. Jago de Cuba—carried away her main-top-mast, and leaky.—The Steffen was bound to New-York.

Entered, brig Elizabeth, Dickson, Jamaica; Milton, Chamberlain, Charleston; Iris, Cuthing; Steffen, Taylor, St Jago de Cuba; schooner Hulda & Anna, Fitzhugh, New-York; Sloop Sincerity, Jamaica.

Cleared, ship Dumriess, Beard, Liverpool; sch'r Ann, Osburn, Charleston; Sloop Volunteer, Colvin, Peterburgh.

Kingston, (Jamaica.)

Vessels advertised for the United States.

Far North, ship Joanna Adriana, 21st, to sail the 18th November; brig Fox, Wainwright, 10th November.

For Charleston, brig Speculator, 30th November; brig Katy, Day, 7th December.

For New-York, Merry Quaker, Brown, uncertain; brig Edward, Franklin, first week in December.

Charleston, December 23.

Arrived, brig Rockland, Kitchen, New-York, 21 days; schooner Clarity, Cuthing, Alicante, 78 days, in distress, bound to Newburyport; ship Mercury, Burrow, Congo, 60 days—400 Negroes; ship Gertrude, Huffer, Hamburg, 37 days; ship John A Henry, Wittern, Hamburg, 47 days; ship Yorkshire, Lee, Liverpool, 86 days; ship Charleston, Webb, New-York, 8 days; schooner Thomas, Jefferson, Grant, St. J. g. de Cuba, 20 days, bound to Philadelphia, in distress; sch'r Alliance, Rock, Richmond, 6 days; schooner Two Brothers, Hubbell, New-York, 15 days; schooner Edward & Edmund, Miller, Rio Pongus, 61 days—108 Slaves; schooner Happy Return, Taters, St. Thomas, 20 days; schooner Margaret, Ketteltas, Madeira, 47 days.

Cleared, ship Bacchus, Davis, Liverpool; Sloop Lydia & Patty, Gunter, Havana; Captain Ketteltas, on the 16th instant, spoke a brig 60 days from Bordeaux, bound to Beaufort. November 4, in lat 28, N. long 27, 31, W. captain Ketteltas spoke the brig Mary, from Cadix, bound to New-York. December 2, in lat 26, 39, long 70, 31, spoke the ship Rose, Johnson, 43 days from France, bound to Norfolk, out of provision, supplied her with two barrels bread and 19 pieces beef. December 9, in lat 28, 15, long 72, 18, spoke the schooner Rainbow, Hathway, 14 days from St. Lucie, bound to Norfolk.

December 19, spoke the brig Providence, from Charbourg, for Savannah, in lat. 31, 56, long 70—41 blowing fresh could not hear how many days she was out.

Cleared, brig Friends, Medcalf, Kingston.

On the 20th instant, captain Dunn spoke the brig Mount Vernon, captain Martin, of Providence, R. I. from Surinam, 30 days out.

Three days ago, captain B. spoke the ship, captain Patterson, who failed three weeks before his bound for this port.

Big Felina Potts, Boel, from this port for Matanzas, touched at Malaga on the 13th October, for winter, and sailed again next day.

For Sale,

By MAYER & BRANTZ,

TWO Old-fashioned manufactory RED CORDS calculated for the India markets—a long credit will be given.

December 29.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

To-day at noon, in execution of the order of his majesty the Emperor & king, his royal highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, proceeded to the Senate.

The prince was received with the accustomed ceremonies & after taking his seat, he thus spoke—

Gentlemen, The letter which his majesty the emperor and king wrote to the Senate, and the communications which I am about to make on his part, have for their object a resolution which has become necessary on account of the conduct of the Prussian government. We are asked what are the causes of a rupture so unforeseen, after the good understanding which has so long subsisted between France and Prussia; especially when we consider the common interests by which the two nations are united.

A solution of this question may be found in the reports made to his majesty by his minister of foreign relations; & in several notes exchanged between the ministers of the two powers.

On reading these documents you will be convinced, gentlemen, his majesty has neglected nothing for the preservation of peace; and for a long time he hoped to have succeeded. You will perceive also that the dignity of his crown, and the obligations which were imposed on his majesty, by the protection which he accorded to the confederate state of the Rhine, necessarily determined him to repel force by force.

No sovereign has less to fear than the Emperor in case of war.—No one will be at all times more disposed to stop the effusion of blood by the re-establishment of peace. In the war which is about to commence as well as in those which have been so gloriously terminated, his majesty has the approbation of his conscience and the justice of his cause. He depends upon the love of his people and the courage of his soldiers. He places likewise an entire confidence in your often tried zeal, for his service & the good of the State, which are inseparable.

His majesty has sent the following papers.

1. A letter from his majesty the Emperor and king to the President & members of the Senate.

2nd. Two reports addressed to his majesty by the Prince Benevento, minister of foreign relations.

3d. Six diplomatic notes.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

SENATORS,

"We have quitted our capital to place ourselves in the midst of our army in Germany, at the moment we saw with certainty that its flanks were menaced by unexpected movements. Scarcely arrived on the frontiers of our States, we had an opportunity of perceiving how much our presence was necessary there, and of congratulating ourselves on the defensive measures that we had taken before we quitted the centre of our empire.

Already the Prussian armies, ready for war, were in motion in all parts; they had passed their frontiers; Saxony was invaded, and the wise Prince, who governs it was forced to act against his will, and against the interest of his people. The Prussian armies had arrived in face of the cantonnments of our troops. Provocations of every kind, and even acts of violence, had marked the spirit of hatred which animated our enemies and the moderation of our Soldiers, who, tranquil at the aspect of all their movements, astonished only at receiving no orders, rested under the double confidence of courage and a just cause. Our first duty has been to pass the Rhine ourselves to form our camps, and to cause the sound of war to be heard.

It has spread into the hearts of all our warriors. Rapid and combined marches have brought them, in the twinkling of an eye, to the spot we had indicated. All our camps are formed, we are going to march against the Prussian armies, and to repel force by force.—At all times, we ought to say it, our heart is sorely affected at this constant preponderance which the genius of mischief obtains in Europe, occupied incessantly in traversing the designs we form for the tranquility of Europe, the repose and happiness of the present generation—besieging every Cabinet by every kind of seduction—leading those astray whom it cannot corrupt—blinding them to their true interests, and launching them into the midst of disputes, without any other guide than the passions it has known how to inspire them with. The Cabinet of Berlin itself has not chosen with deliberation the part it takes; it has been thrown into it with art, and with malicious address. The King has found himself, all at once an hundred leagues from his capital, on the frontiers of the confederation of the Rhine, in the midst of his army, and opposite the French troops dispersed in their cantonnments, and who thought themselves justified in counting upon the ties which unite the two States, and upon the lavish protestations made in all circumstances by the Court of Berlin. In a war so just, in which we take arms only to defend ourselves, who have provoked by no act, by no pretension, and of which it would be impossible to assign the true cause, we reckon entirely on the support of the laws, and the people; whom circumstances call upon, to give new proofs of their love, of their devotion, and of their courage. On our part no personal sacrifice will be painful to us, no danger will stop us, when-

ver it is the question to assure the rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our people.

Given at our Imperial Quarters, at Bamberg, the 7th October, 1806.

By the Emperor,

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Minister Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. MARET."

[The other papers referred to, shall appear hereafter.]

From the Dublin Journal of Oct. 18.

We very much regret to state, that letters from the counties of Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim, declare that district to be in a very alarming situation. Under what influences or by what practices they may have been excited, we have not at present the means of investigation; but our public duty obliges us to say, that disturbances of a very serious nature, and likely, if unchecked, to produce dreadful consequences to the whole Island, have, for some time past, prevailed in that part of Ireland.—The present pretext is oppression in the collection of tythes; in consequence of which large multitudes of the peasantry have been accustomed to assemble by night, under the name of "Threshers," burning and destroying those haggards and barns in which any tythe corn may have happened to be deposited. These tumults, which the civil power was found totally inadequate to restrain, have now increased in frequency, and extend to such a degree as to have succeeded in driving the Protestant Clergy and a great number of the Protestant inhabitants from their homes; so as to place the whole country at the mercy of the insurgents. Remonstrances upon this afflicting subject have been presented by the Magistrates of those counties to government; but, we are sorry to say, hitherto without any obvious effect, our rulers expecting that mildness and conciliation will restore tranquility more effectually than any interposition of power; but we fear this sentiment—honourable as it may be to their feelings—has already operated too long, and that unless very speedy measures be adopted, they will find more difficulty in re-establishing order, than those who are not acquainted with local circumstances could be induced to believe.

LONDON, October 22.

Having received various accounts of the nature and extent of the recent disturbances in the north west of Ireland, we have taken pains to ascertain the real case. A letter, dated Leitrim, October 12, furnishes the following particulars:

"You may rely on the following information, with respect to the insurgents, called Threshers, who have unfortunately extended themselves into this county, as authentic. They first began to shew themselves in the county of Mayo, where they issued a sort of proclamation, or manifesto, signed "Captain Thresher," and dated from the "United Orange and Green Lodge, Castlebar." Their proposed object is to prevent the exaction of the Catholic Clergy, and also to deter the Clergy of the established Church from leasing their tythes to Proctors, or, in any way, employing them in the collection of them. The tenor of their manifesto, and their conduct hitherto, have been in strict conformity with this object; they are themselves a mixed multitude, of almost every sect of religion, amongst whom are to be found, I understand, even many of the yeomanry, they assemble only at night, and wear a shirt over their clothes, and a white band round their hats, that they may distinguish each other in the park; their rage is directed against the Tythe proctors, (one of whom, a wretched man with a large family, fell a victim to their fury in the county of Sligo) and whose persons and property equally feel the effects of their blind rage, wherever they fall into their power. I have not heard that they compel any one to join them who does not wish it, but wherever they come, they sweep the landholders.

1st. To pay the Protestant Clergyman his just due.

2d. That they will not pay the Priest more than he has been hitherto accustomed to receive.

3d. That they will not take their tythes from a Proctor.

4th, and lastly. That if they have made any agreement with the Proctor, they will immediately surrender it, and enter into a new one with the Minister of the parish himself.

These disturbances, I am happy to say, however, are likely to be of short continuance. They extend at present to the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim, and partially prevail in Cavan and Longford. About six hundred of them assembled at Swanlinbar, a few days ago; and on Friday last, they advanced as far as Ballinacorney, though the sessions were then holden in the town.—The magistrates and gentlemen are exerting themselves with becoming activity.—In Sligo, they have entered into a subscription for the family of the murdered Proctor, and have offered large rewards for the discovery and conviction of those infatuated wretches, and a meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of Cavan will take place on Saturday next, for a similar purpose.

St John Borlase Warren's squadron arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th of Nov. after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the French fleet on the American Coast.