

Continuation of Foreign News,
Received at New-York, and Charleston.

Bonaparte left Paris September 25, and had arrived at Metz. The French & Prussian armies were within a days march of each other. No declaration of war had been made. A French Minister was still at Berlin.

The Russians were advancing. On the 26th of Sept. the embargo on vessels for Prussian ports was raised in England.

The British have appointed an Envoy to adjust their differences with Prussia.

It was reported that the British had gained another victory in Italy.

The French frigates *Minerva*, *Indefatigable*, *Glory*, *Armide*, and *President* have been taken by the British.

Ld. Percy had been elected for Westminster. Mr. Whitbread was appointed Secretary at War.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Gazette of this evening contains the following letters, transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to William Marsden, Esq.

Sir, *Canopus*, at sea, Sept. 29.
I have the honor to inform you with my falling in with the French frigate *Le President*, of forty-four guns, three hundred and thirty men, commanded by Monsieur Gallier Labrosse, on the 17th inst. in lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 5 de. 52 min. W. and, after a chase of seventeen hours, she struck to his Majesty's squadron under my command.

The *President* is one of the frigates that sailed from France with the *Regulus*, *Syabelle*, and *Surveillante* corvette: separated in a gale of wind on the 20th of August, in lat. 22 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 55 deg. W. I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) THO. LOUIS.
Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Sir, *Centaur*, at sea, 29th Sept. 1806.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, I had the good fortune of falling in with a squadron of the enemy standing to the westward; the squadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, stretching in for Chafferson Light-House, six or seven leagues from us, the *Revenge* to windward and the *Monarch* to the leeward; on the look-out the latter ship first making a signal for an enemy, when I soon discovered seven sail to leeward of me; and considering them, in part, line of battle ships, the signal was made to form the line, and shortly after observed them bearing up, making all sail, and running to the S. S. W. The signal was instantly made for a general chase, and the *Monarch*, from her position and good sailing, was enabled to keep nearly within gun shot, a mile and a half, or little more a-head of the *Centaur*, & the *Mars* on the starboard-bow. At day-light we made them out five large frigates, and 2 corvettes, one of which bearing a broad pendant; at five the *Monarch* fired a few chase shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the westward, in pursuit of which I dispatched the *Mars*; and one frigate, with the two corvettes edged away to the south east, the remaining three frigates keeping in close order, indicating the intention of supporting each other. At a quarter past ten the *Monarch* opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they succeeded, in some measure, in crippling the *Monarch's* sails and rigging before the *Centaur* could get up. At eleven we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the larboard guns, whilst the *Monarch* kept engaging the third ship, and about noon one of the two frigates struck, as did the one opposed to the *Monarch* shortly after.

It was just before this I received a severe wound in the right arm, (since amputated, & doing well I hope,) which obliged me to leave the deck; the *Mars* previous to this, had succeeded in capturing her chase, and with her prize, hauled towards the *Centaur*, in chase of, and being at, the French Commodore's ship, and at three assisted in capturing her. Those ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, but the result was, as may be well supposed, attended with much slaughter, being crowded with troops, out of Rochfort the evening before.

I cannot add too much praise to Captain Lee, of the *Monarch*, for his gallant and officer-like conduct, but I am sorry to find his loss has been rather severe, the swell of the sea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower deck ports.

To Captain Lukin, of the *Mars*, I feel thankful, for his steady conduct and attention; and I have also to express my satisfaction at the endeavours of Captains Boyle, King, Sir John Gore, and Masfield in getting up with the enemy, although they could not succeed. The *Revenge* from being well to windward, became considerably a-stern after bearing up.

The Lieutenant Case, First of the *Centaur*, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct, before & after my leaving the deck, and I also feel much pleased at the steady exertions of all my officers, seamen and mariners.

I enclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded, and I also annex a list of the enemy's ships captured, and will make a return of their loss as soon as possible. I have the honor to be &c.

SAM. HOOD.

Return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships *Centaur*, *Monarch*, &c.

Mars, in an action with a squadron of the enemy's frigates, on the 28th of September, 1806.

Centaur—1 seaman and two marines killed; Captain Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and 8 seamen wounded.

Monarch—1 petty officer and five seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 warrant officer, 4 petty officers and 15 seamen wounded; 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 4 private marines wounded.

Mars—none killed or wounded.

Total—9 killed and 32 wounded.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Centaur—Captain Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. wounded.

Monarch—Mr. Bidden, midshipman, killed; Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. Duffy, boatswain, & Mr. Greeray, midshipman, wounded.

A list of the enemy's ships captured by the squadron under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. 25th Sept. 1806.

La Gloire, of 46 guns commanded by M. Soleil, Capitaine de Vaisseau, carrying a broad pendant.

L'Infatigable, of 44 guns, commanded by M. Girardiers, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Minerve, of 44 guns, quite new, commanded by M. Colet, Capitaine de Fregate.

L'Armide, of 44 guns, two years old, commanded by M. Langlois, Capitaine de Fregate.

Remarkable fine ships, of large dimensions, mounting twenty eight French 18 pounders on their main decks; thirty pounder carronades on their quarter decks and forecables, and about six hundred and fifty men (including troops) in each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, provisions, &c.

La Themis, of 44 guns, old—Escaped.

La Sylph, of 18 guns, new—Escaped.

La Lynx, of 18 guns, new—Escaped.

Since the above was prepared for press we have received a regular file of London papers to the 11th October.

These papers state, that
A Russian squadron of 4000 troops had arrived at Portsmouth.

Paris papers of the 7th October mention, that Bonaparte was on his way from Metz to Wurtzburg, where the French army was to have been united on the 4th.

Letters from different parts of the continent report that a second action had been fought on the 26th Aug. in Calabria, and that the British had defeated the French.

The Prussian head-quarters continued at Nauenburg on the 27th September; but it was expected they would be advanced to Hoff, in the principality of Bayreuth, before the end of the month. The preparations of France are stated to be upon the most enormous scale; and that all the disposable force from Boulogne to the Inn, is brought to bear on the Saxon frontier. Austria, if not preparing for actual hostility, is, at least, taking every precaution to cause her territory to be respected. She has assembled a very large army in Bohemia, between Tabor & Prague. Bonaparte will therefore weaken his army, by sending part of it to watch the Austrians. If the French troops are confident of success, the Prussians are no less so; and at no period has the spirit of the people, and the army been more exalted than it is now. A large body of Austrian cavalry has established itself on the frontiers of Bohemia. The change of position by Soult's corps, from Passau and Ingolstadt, is, perhaps, to be attributed to this movement. It was expected that Bonaparte would commence hostilities on the 7th of October; that being the day that he attacked the Austrians the last year with so much success.

The "Times" of the 10th says—"The universal satisfaction which has appeared among all ranks of people, on the official communication of Lord Lauderdale's immediate return from Paris, is a proof of the general confidence in the resources of the country, as well as the wise and effectual administration of them. When the great commercial interest, of the British empire, assembled at the royal-exchange of London they received the notification of continuing the war with reiterated acclamations of joy—when the great shipping interest collected at Lloyd's coffee-house, they gave the important intelligence the same congratulatory reception—when the same British spirits displayed by every class of the people, it proves an union of sentiments which is, above all things, desirable at the present crisis, as well as that opinion of the wisdom, activity, and patriotism of ministers, which must, at all times, invigorate their zeal, and strengthen their measures for the public good."

On the 8th, omnium left off at 7; on the 9th, after the news of Lord Lauderdale's return, it was done so high as six premium; it then declined to 3, and closed at about 4.

Mr. Fox's body was interred on the 10th, in Westminster abbey, adjoining the monument of Lord Chatham, and within 18 inches of the grave of Mr. Pitt.

A physician had been sent over to France to accompany Lord Lauderdale home, he being very ill.

Several expeditions were preparing to sail from England.

In consequence of the news of Miranda's having taken Coro, several vessels were preparing to sail from England for the Spanish main, in expectation of Miranda's getting possession of that country.

It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of France to proclaim Jerome Bonaparte King of the Jews.

HAMBURG, October 7.

Yesterday Lord Morpeth, accompanied by Mr. Freere, secretary of legation, Mr. Ross

and suite, arrived here from London, and the next day continued his journey to the headquarters of his Prussian majesty, in Saxony.

PARIS, October 7.

Letters from Naples of the 10th of September state, that the English have made a last effort to sustain the wreck of the Neapolitan troops, and the rebels in Farther Calabria. General Regnier defeated and destroyed a division of 3,000 men, between Nicastro and Monteone, whilst general Verdier defeated another on the side of Amantea.—There still exist banditties who scour the woods and mountains, but who dare not face the troops. General Massena is at Nicastro. Farther Calabria receives him as a deliverer, and the authorities of the country second him with all their power, in order to restore tranquility.

October 8.

The army of the Confederation of the Rhine has begun to assemble. Besides the numerous corps which the king of Bavaria marches towards the frontiers of Saxony, we learn that the other Princes carry on their preparations with activity.

LONDON, October 14.

We announced yesterday the arrival of Earl of Lauderdale and suite, in Downing-street, at a little before two o'clock. A Cabinet Council had been summoned at Viscount Howick's office, in expectation of his Lordship's arrival, which he attended. About four, his Lordship arrived, at his house in Queen-street, May Fair, where he remained about half an hour, and then set out for Holland House, where he slept last night.—His Lordship left Paris on Thursday afternoon, and slept that night at Chandly. It is to be observed, that the Noble Lord asked for passports at the time that the Emperor set out for the army, and from that moment all negotiation ceased. Passports were not refused, but they were not granted; and, it seems obvious, that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromise with the king of Prussia, and to keep the English minister in Paris as a colour to his intrigue.

The manoeuvre did not deceive the British Government, and they resolved forthwith to begin their warlike operations. Our fleets were ordered to sail on the important expeditions which are meditated; and as a means of preventing the march of troops from the Coast of France, into Germany, directions were given for a trial of the inflammable arrows, against the flotilla at Boulogne. This was ordered after Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, when all hopes of conciliation were abandoned, and our ministers were informed of the troops being in full march from the interior of France towards Germany. The French were taken altogether unprepared. About seven thousand men only had been left at Boulogne, and they seemed no longer to entertain the least apprehension of annoyance there. Our boats had about six hundred men on board. The attack, as we apprehended yesterday, excited great resentment at Boulogne. When Mr. Ross, the messenger, arrived on Thursday, with dispatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission to land. He was conveyed in a close shut cabriolet to a hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne.

We have just received Dutch papers to the 12th instant. The King of Holland set out from Driebergen on the 6th to join the united French and Dutch army, under General Michaud, at Wesel; his Queen and children are gone to join Madame Bonaparte at Mentz.

VIENNA, September 24.

Orders have been issued for strongly occupying the Austrian frontiers, particularly those parts of them where the war is most likely to rage; and we hear that the Archduke Charles will, in the course of next week, reach the frontiers of Upper Austria and Bohemia.

It is asserted, that General Mack has been sentenced to death by the Court Marshal appointed to try him; but that the execution of the sentence depends on the Emperor's ratification of it.

October 18.

The differences which unfortunately subsisted between this country and Prussia, may now be considered as completely adjusted.—An order of council has been issued, to forbid the capture of Prussian vessels under the Knyphausen flag, except under circumstances of suspicion.

In a German newspaper, is the following article from Austria—

"There have been made to our Court, on the part of two Powers, propositions for an alliance; but it has given an answer in the negative, declaring, that it had adopted a system of armed neutrality, and that in that system it would persevere. The frontiers of Austria will, in consequence, be protected by a cordon."

LONDON, October 19.

Second edition—Globe Office, half past four o'clock.

The following is the French official account of the battle of the 14th. We lament to state that the result of it has been infinitely more disastrous to the Prussians, than even the dispatches from Lord Morpeth led us to suppose.

The Hague.

A courier dispatched from the headquarters of the army of the North, by lieutenant Van Boeck, chief of the staff of that army, to his excellency the minister of war, brought late last night, the following details of the

battle which took place the 14th of this month, between the French army commanded by his majesty the emperor and king, and that of the Prussians commanded by his Prussian majesty.

Details of the battle of Jena, fought 14th Oct. 1806.

"At JENA, 15th October, 1806.

"The battle which was fought yesterday, near Jena, will form an epoch in history.—The Prussian army amounted to 150,000 men; they have lost 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners. The duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are both killed, and prince Henry of Prussia dangerously wounded. A great number of Prussian generals and officers are likewise wounded.

"The loss of the French is much smaller; there are twelve hundred wounded in the hospital of Jena, and 1500 in that of Nauenbourg; and among the killed only one general, the general of brigade de Billy, a soldier full of courage: The French cavalry is covered with glory.

"Marshal Davoust stopped the enemy at the defile of Keofen, and before Nauenbourg: he fought the whole day, and routed more than 60,000 men, commanded by generals Mullendorf, Kalkreuth, and the King of Prussia in person. This division gained its highest glory. In short, all the troops contended with each other for bravery & courage. The divisions of Marshals Lanher, Soult, Ney, and Augereau, were all equally engaged, and equally acquired the greatest honor.

"The Queen of Prussia, pursued by a squadron of hussars, fled on the side of Weimar. She left that place only three hours before our troops took possession of it. As she took flight in the direction where there are many of our troops, it is still very possible she may be taken prisoner.

"The divisions of the cuirassiers and dragoons could not arrive before the end of the day. They broke several square battalions of the Prussians, and made them prisoners. The Grand Duke of Berg was constantly at their head.

"Our troops arrived in the evening at Weimar, pursuing the rear-guard of the left wing of the enemy. Marshal Davoust pursued the right wing as far as Neustadt; he has this morning established his head-quarters at Likardberg. It is thought the enemy are trying to collect themselves on the side of Frankhausen, in order to gain Magdeburg.—The loss of the enemy must have been enormous. We can hardly know it for some time to come. Six of their Generals, and a great number of Colonels, are prisoners.

"Lieutenant-General of the Staff.

"S. VAN BOECKOP.

We have received, also, accounts from Berlin, of the 18th, stating, that the Queen had arrived there on the preceding evening, and again quitted the capital on the 18th.—The Duke of Brunswick is not killed; he was wounded by a grape-shot at the beginning of the battle, in reconnoitring the position of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men. Generals Mollendorf, Kalkreuth, Ruchel, Blucher, and Tauenzien, are among the number. The battle was fought at Auestadt. The Prussian army was on its retreat to Magdeburgh.

After the battle, the head-quarters of the French army were transferred to Leipsic, & the advanced guard had actually taken possession of Dresden.

Lord Morpeth, with his suite, arrived on the 17th at Hamburg. He came by way of Weimar and Brunswick.

The letters from Saxony had not arrived at Hamburg, but orders were come down from Magdeburgh to stop the sailing of the vessels up the river Elbe to Magdeburgh.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 15.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 29th October, says, "The war with Prussia is at an end, and the French are at Berlin in nine days. An army of 150,000 men have been destroyed and a kingdom taken. I think great operations are still to be carried on."

NORFOLK, December 4.

Captain Johnson, from Martinique informs, that a Frigate and two Brigs arrived at Fort Royal the 31st of October from France, said to have 500 troops on board. They failed in company with four other frigates from Rochefort; a few days after leaving port, they were chased by a British Squadron, when they separated. We doubt not but the other frigates are those captured by Commodore Hood, mentioned in the preceding account.

Boston, Nov. 25.

From Lisbon—Capt. Hulen, who sailed from Lisbon Oct. 5, informs, that Earl St. Vincent, left there on the 1st; bound to England, with his own and two other ships, and the remainder of the squadron. It was said were to proceed to Buenos Ayres, with a reinforcement. The Portuguese were under no apprehensions of being invaded by a French & Spanish army—our last news from England stated, that the apprehensions, for the immediate safety of Portugal had subsided. In peace she might not be disturbed, and if the war continues it now appears Bonaparte will have employment for his soldiers elsewhere.

ALMANACKS for 1807,
For sale at the Printing-Office.