

NEW YORK, February 5.
Very LATE NEWS.

The editors of the New York Gazette received on Saturday evening per Paris or pilot-boat, an enclosure by the brig Emeline, containing a file of Paris papers to the 28th of December. From these papers which never give a word of adverse news of the French, the editors have extracted the subsequent articles.

The Argus in speaking of the late Bulletin, which we give, says: "They contain operations of which it does not belong to us either to judge the merit or to foresee the results."

The 4th bulletin mentions, that on the 11th of December, march D'Avoult made the general of brigade Gauthier cross the river Bug, at the mouth of the Wike, opposite the village of Okutin. It says: "The 25th of the line and the 80th, having crossed, and convened themselves by a *tele de pont* and had advanced to the village of Poinikowo, when a Russian division presented itself to carry this village; it made only useless efforts, was repulsed and lost a great many men." The French acknowledge the loss of 20 men killed or wounded!

On the 10th, marshal Augereau crossed the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utraia. Marshal Bessiers was stretching out from Thorn. Gen. Gouyon is appointed Governor of Warsaw. The Russians have burnt the two suburbs of Breslaw.

The King of Prussia had been at the Russian headquarters and proceeded from thence to Konigsburg where his Queen had already arrived.

These papers contain extracts from London papers from the 6th to the 17th December, from which it appears that both Houses of Parliament met on the 15th. In that of the Lords, the Lord Chancellor informed their Lordships that it was not in his Majesty's power, for several reasons, to be present at the meeting of Parliament, but that his Majesty would, on a convenient day, state his reasons to Parliament for having called them together at this time.

In the subsequent sittings, the House of Commons was taken up with the election of the Speaker, who is Mr. Abbot, and with swearing in the new members.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.

Several of the regiments which formed one army of neutrality in Bohemia, are already returned to Austria, and among others the regiment of Wucassewich, which is arrived at Krems, in Lower Austria. The regiment of hussars of the archduke Charles is expected every moment in the environs of Vienna. Other corps of the same army have received orders from the aulic council of war to repair to the environs of Oedenburgh in Hungary, and, as we learn are already on their march thither. The regiments of Szarray and Kerpen, which were to march to Bohemia, have received counter orders. The direct letters from that kingdom state, that the general rendezvous of the troops which return from the frontiers, is the city of Prague, whence each corps is to march to its further destination. The measures taken for the establishment of military magazines in Bohemia, have in like manner been countermanded within this short time. In Moravia, the troops are also ordered back into the interior and concentrated near Olmutz. The number of the troops which have repaired within these few weeks into both Gallicias, may amount to about 80,000 men.

HAQUE, Dec. 17.

The bill for the creation of a Grand Order of the kingdom, and of an Order of Merit, was sent on the 17th inst. to the assembly of their High Mightinesses.

The King's message was concluded in the following terms:

Gentlemen, we send you the bill announced to you on the first of this month. Considering, that amongst monarchical states, Holland is the only one which has no order of knighthood; considering that the Dutch nation is celebrated in the annals of the world, both by the genius of its inhabitants, and by their military history, and that it is our duty to leave no means neglected to preserve it in the rank and respectability which it has always enjoyed; wishing in consequence to institute public rewards for those of our subjects who have distinguished themselves and may distinguish themselves throughout every class, and particularly for the officers in the land and sea service; we propose to you to pass the following decree:

Art. I. A grand order of the kingdom shall be created, under the name of Order of the Union, and likewise a Royal Order of Merit, destined for civil and military actions. II. The grand order of the union shall consist of thirty great crosses at most. The grand order of the union shall not be endowed. The expenses

of its administration shall be provided for by the persons to whom the king shall have granted this distinction. III. The royal order of merit shall be endowed with an annual revenue of 60,000 florins. This revenue shall form part of the annual budget of the state. V. The king is declared chief, grand master and founder of the two orders. His successors shall be chiefs and grand masters in perpetuity. VI. The king shall appoint the grand crosses, commanders and knights of the two orders, assisted by a chapter formed by three of the eldest commanders, the three oldest knights and a grand chamberlain of the order, chosen amongst the commanders, and shall be at the same time treasurer. VII. The king shall order all the regulations concerning the decorations, administration and discipline of the two orders, as well as the administration and distribution of the funds set apart for the endowment of the royal order of merit.

(Signed) **LOUIS.**
Their High Mightinesses having taken into consideration his majesty's message, the bill was converted into a law in the same sitting.

HAMBURG, Dec. 12.
General Michaud arrived here on the 9th inst. He has been appointed by the Emperor and King Napoleon, Governor of the Hanse Towns. General Lavel, who commanded in our town, has been appointed Governor of the country of Mecklenburg.

The French have set at liberty the Priory Council Ephraim, of the Jewish religion, who was in confinement at Cultrin, by order of the King of Prussia.

Intelligence from Sweden states, that all the troops there have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for march. Defensive preparations are making in Finland.

The post now comes and goes as usual across the Duchy of Berg, to France, Spain and Portugal.

PARIS, Dec. 28.
Private news from Posen, of the tenth December, state, that it was expected there his majesty the Emperor would shortly depart from that city, to repair to Warsaw, where the general wish of the inhabitants impatiently waited his presence.

The Russian corps which had advanced towards the Vistula, have fallen back as precipitately as the season and the ill state of the roads would permit. In the meantime, whilst all military movement have been difficult, every part of Poland occupied by the French army has already given itself a kind of political and military organization. The French everywhere receive testimonies of affection and enthusiasm, which surpass all they had hoped for. The false measure which the King of Prussia was led to take against the Polish Nobles who should show themselves disposed to stand up for the independence of their country, has redoubled their generous efforts; it has forced the most irresolute to determine immediately, and has redoubled them all to the happy necessity of accelerating the glorious period of the national regeneration.

The Imperial Decree which declares the British Islands in a state of blockade was published at Milan on the 12th instant; to this publication was appended a decree of the Prince Viceroy, to ensure the execution of this grand measure throughout the Kingdom of Italy.

It is asserted that his Majesty, wishing to give to the King of Spain a proof of his friendship and desirous also to see the Spanish army on a respectable footing, which may enable it to co-operate towards the common advantage, has not only authorized the recruiting for Spain of 25,000 men, to be taken from amongst the Prussian prisoners, but has consented that 25,000 men more shall be put at the disposal of the Government of Madrid, with the sole condition that the Prussian prisoners, amongst whom they shall be chosen, shall be freely enlisted and can only be employed in the military service.

Fortieth Bulletin of the Grand Army.
Posen, 9th December 1806.

Marshal Ney has crossed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 6th. He bestows particular praise on Col. Savary, who, at the head of the 4th regiment of infantry, with the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the 96th and the 6th light infantry, crossed the Vistula the first. He had an engagement at Thorn with the Prussians, whom he forced, after a slight battle, to evacuate the town. He killed some of their men, and took twenty prisoners. This affair exhibits a remarkable trait. The river, 400 fathoms across, was covered with floating ice: the boat which carried our advanced guard, being stopped by the ice, could not advance; on the opposite bank, some Polish boatmen rushed forward under a shower of balls to clear the boat. The Prussian boatmen attempt-

ed to oppose them, upon which a scuffle with fists ensued. The Polish boatmen threw the Prussians into the water, and piloted our boats to the right bank. The Emperor has inquired the names of these brave men for the purpose of rewarding them.

The Emperor received to-day the deputation of Warsaw, consisting of Messrs. Gatoleski, grand chamberlain of Lithuania, Knight of the Order of Poland; Gorzowski, Lieut. General, Knight of the Order of Poland; Lubiencki, Knight of the Order of Poland; Alexander Potocki; Rzetkowski, Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus; Lufzewski.

Forty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army.
Posen, 15th Dec. 1806.

The bridge upon the Narew, at its mouth in the Bog, is finished. The *tele de pont* is finished and mounted with cannon.

The bridge upon the Vistula, between Zakroczyzn and Utraia, near the mouth of the Bug, is in like manner finished. The *tele de pont* armed with a great number of batteries, is a very formidable work.

The Russian armies are coming in the direction of Gredno and in that of Bielsk, along the Narew and the Bog. The head quarters of one of their divisions was on the 10th at Putusk upon the Narew.

General Dolanloi, is appointed Governor of Thorn.

The 8th corps of the Grand Army commanded by Marshal Mortier, is advancing; it has its right at Steetin, its left at Roslock, and its head-quarters at Anklam.

The Grenadiers of the reserve of Gen. Oudinot are about to arrive at Cultrin.

The division of cuirassiers, newly formed under the command of General Et. page, is coming to Berlin.

The Italian division of Gen. Lecchi is assembling at Magdeburg.

The corps of the Grand Duke of Baden is at Steetin; in a fortnight it will be able to enter into the line. The hereditary Prince has constantly followed the head quarters and has been present at every engagement.

The Polish division at Zavanischek, which has been organized at Hagenu, and 6000 strong is at Leipzick for the purpose of being clothed.

His Majesty has ordered a regiment to be raised in the Prussian States beyond the Elbe; it will assemble at Munster. The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, is appointed Colonel of this corps.

A division of the army of reserve of Marshal Kellerman, is set off from Mentz. The head of this division is already arrived at Magdeburg.

Peace with the elector of Saxony and the Duke of Sax-Weimer, was signed at Posen.

All the princes of Saxony have been admitted into the confederation of the Rhine.

His Majesty has disapproved of the levy of contributions laid upon the States of Sax-Gotha, and Sax-Meinungen, and has ordered what has been received, to be restored. These Princes, not having been at war with France, and having furnished no contingent to Prussia, ought not to be subject to war contributions.

The army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburgh. This is a consequence of the treaty signed at Schwerin the 25th October 1805. By this treaty, the Prince of Mecklenburgh had granted a passage over his territories to the Russian troops commanded by gen. Tolstoy.

The season abolishes the inhabitants of Poland. It does not freeze. The sun appears every day, and it is still autumnal weather.

The Emperor sets off to-night for Warsaw.

LONDON, December 4.

All the vessels capable of carrying bombs, and which are lying at Sheerness and its vicinity, are ordered to be prepared for service immediately. Their destination is supposed to be the North Sea.

A Paris paper of the 17th of December, says: "Mr. Hultz, the Prussian astronomer, residing at Frankfurt, on the Oder, thinks that at this time the sun is undergoing a great revolution. He founds his conjecture on a group of new spots which he has discovered on its surface, and which, according to him, occupy a sixteenth part of its diameter."

Dec. 15.
On Saturday the following Rear-Admirals of the Red were promoted to the rank of Vice-Admirals of the Blue—James Kempthorne, Esq. Sampson Edwards, Esq. Geo. Campbell, Esq. Henry Frankland, Esquire, Arthur Philip, Esq. Sir W. G. Fairfax, Knt. Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.

Sir James Saumarez is to hoist his Flag in the Channel Fleet under Lord St. Vincent, in the room of Sir Charles Cotton, who it is said, is to succeed Sir Erasmus Gower, in the command at New foundland.

December 17.
In consequence of a new regulation in the Alien Department, brought forward by Lord

Spencer, all strangers, before they embark for Great-Britain, must obtain a passport from the British Resident in the country from which they are about to depart, and this document, on their arrival, must be countersigned by the Minister from that country residing here. Cases of neglect, of which due notice is immediately to be given to the Secretary of State for the foreign Department, those who have not such a testimonial to produce will be considered as objects of suspicion, and will, of course, not be permitted to continue in this country.

From Lexington, (K.) Jan. 5.

At a meeting convened on the 3d of Jan. in the town of Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the hostile attempts of Colonel Burr and others, to separate from the union the western states, and to make war upon the Spanish provinces, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted!

Resolved, That certain artful and designing men have, within the U. St. es, and abroad, represented the people of this state as disaffected to the confederacy and government of the United States of America, and "ripe for entrapment"—which suggestion, if suffered to pass unnoticed might, in some degree, answer the purposes intended, and destroy the confidence as well of our sister states as of citizen and citizen.

Resolved, Therefore, as the decided opinion of this meeting, that all charges or insinuations against the people of this state of disaffection to the union, or government of the United States, are gross misrepresentations and without foundation.

Resolved, That this portion of the people of Kentucky now assembled, do declare their attachment to the government of the United States, and a sincere desire to preserve the union of all the states and territories thereunto belonging.

Resolved, That we view with indignation, and will repel to our utmost, any proposition or attempt to dismember the said union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to be vigilant and decided in counteracting the expedition which has of late been preparing, and intended to be set on foot from the United States, whether it be against New-Orleans, Louisiana and its dependencies or against the Spanish provinces of Mexico, or elsewhere, and to communicate from time to time, such intelligence as may be received, concerning the said expedition, or the persons concerned therein.

Resolved, That the people of this state be invited to hold similar meetings in their towns and counties, to express their sentiments on the subjects contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting do highly approve of the conduct of their representatives in the state legislature, for expressing their attachment to the union, and their confidence in the administration of the general government, and their willingness to support such measures as may be adopted for the prosperity and happiness of our country.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers in this state be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.
NAT. G. S. HART, Clerk.

From Frankfort, January 3.

General Winlock, who commands the detachment of militia, now on duty at the falls of Ohio, has arrested Messrs. Thomas M. Winn and Samuel N. Luskett, both of Jefferson county, on suspicion of being concerned in Col. Burr's expedition. Four boats which they were preparing to send off, have been detained, and themselves bound in a recognizance by Judge Ormsby, to appear at the next circuit court, the former in the sum of 5000 dollars, and the latter in 10,000 dollars. Another boat, found on the Indian side of the Ohio, and supposed to belong to Davis Floyd, has also been detained.

General Winlock repaired to Louisville on the 26th ultimo, and positively asserts that no boats or other craft have passed the Falls since that time without examination.

Captain Samuel Phillips, of Jefferson county, informs the general that he passed Col. Burr, on the 31st ult. at an encampment near the mouth of Cumberland river, where it is conjectured he is endeavoring to collect his troops and provisions.

The above information was communicated to the governor by express, the evening before last.

January 15.
It is said, that Col. Burr's bills on the eastward, will not be paid; if so, the town of Lexington, alone, will lose more than 50,000 dollars. Eight thousand dollars of his notes, discounted at the bank of Lexington, have been noted already. His bills and notes are payable at 120 days. He gave as a reason for drawing at that distance of time, that his money was at New-Orleans; and it would take that length of time to get it sent round to the eastward. Query—might he not have calculated on taking New Orleans, and with the money in the bank, &c. meet his notes to the eastward.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1807,
Just received, and for sale at the Printing-Office.