

this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.
TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3d, 1806.

In consequence of this message a bill was next day reported, for suspending the act prohibiting the importation of certain British manufactures, which, it is supposed will immediately pass into a law—Committees have been appointed on the different parts of the President's message; and the usual standing committees have also been appointed. Mr. J. Clay is named chairman of the committee of ways and means.

COMMERCIAL.

The American trade with the British West-India colonies has heretofore been carried on under the restrictions of the Proclamations of the different Governors, for six months continuance: We now find, that an act of Parliament has been passed taking the power from the Governors, and placing it in the King, in Council—who have issued an order for permitting the trade, for twelve months from the 17th of Sept. 1806, to ports where custom-houses are established; and confining the articles to *staves, lumber* of all sorts, and the different kinds of *pulse, grain, flour, and fish*, under the denomination of provisions. There appears a material difference between the Proclamations above referred to, and the Orders of the King in Council, which if we are correct in our construction of them, is of importance to those concerned in the trade: The Proclamations always pointed out the different articles which were admissible, and declared that vessels bringing any other than such, would be seized; and stated that rum and molasses would only be permitted to be taken in return. The productions admitted were such as we have mentioned above; but the Orders of the King say, "*staves, lumber, and all sorts of provisions, (excepting beef, pork and butter) are permitted.*" We think there are several kinds of "provisions" which may be sent in addition to the usual ones, not to be ranked with the exceptions; and for returns we are allowed to bring the productions of the Colony—"*except cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo*" We may safely therefore, add to the usual ones, several others—such as *pimento, dyewoods, hides, &c.* & the Orders differ from the Proclamations in having no penalty attached to them. The commercial regulations for the West Indies are extended to the new conquered colony of Buenos Ayres.

For Liverpool,



The new and fast sailing Schooner
SCUDDER.
E. Scudder, master: will sail on the 30th inst. Can take 30 bales of Cotton on freight. For terms or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to N. W. Ruggles, No. 2, R. Bradley's wharf.
December 23, 1806.

FOR SALE,
A strong, handsome Chaise and Harness—northern made,
Also, a Young Horse.
Enquire of the subscriber, next door to the Methodist Church.
Joshua Wells.
Wilmington, Dec 23. 1806.

Found this Evening,
At the Rock Spring Dock,
An English made Silver Watch.
The owner may have it by applying to
J. H. Campbell.
Dec. 22.

Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE Stock-Holders are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting for electing Directors will be held at the Bank on Monday the 5th January next. Election to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy, being a Stock-holder. Proxies may be constituted by delivery of the Receipt or Scrip, or Evidence of Stock to the person intended to act as Proxy, or by power made and executed in manner and form as follows:
State of North-Carolina, }
County, }
I, owner of
Shares in the Bank of Cape-Fear, do hereby appoint my Proxy, to vote for Directors of said Bank at the Annual Meeting to be held on Monday the 5th of January, 1807, with power also for my said Proxy to appoint a substitute in his place by delivery and endorsement hereof to said substitute. Witness hand and seal this 180
[SEAL]
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of J. P.
By order,
Joshua Potts, Cashier.
December 23.

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

WILMINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1806.

Arrived here on Sunday evening, the sloop George, captain Fowler, 5 days from New-York. Came passenger the Rev. Mr. FOWLER, an Episcopalian Clergyman, on his way to Charleston, S. C.

By the above arrival we received the following Important foreign news:

NEW-YORK, (People's Friend) Dec. 9.

The ship Eugene in 37 days from Amsterdam, arrived at this port to-day, and brings the last intelligence from the European continent. On the 9th of October hostilities commenced between France and Prussia—the battle lasted nine days—the French were successful. On the 17th they entered Berlin—Prince Hohenloe is stated to have been wounded—Prince Ferdinand and the Duke of Brunswick to have been killed—25,000 Prussians are said to have been killed—100 pieces of cannon taken—the Russians were on the frontiers but refrained from engaging.

December 10.

WE mentioned yesterday, that intelligence had been received of the defeat of the Prussians by the French army. We are not prepared to say that the intelligence is correct to the extent to which it has gone. There is however too much cause for apprehension that the French have been successful, although it may not be true that they have been successful to the amount which has been mentioned. It may be that the forces of Buonaparte have conquered in some instances, but it may not be a fact that they have taken as many prisoners and killed as many men as the Dutch accounts would make us believe.

Let us see what these accounts state, and the American reader will determine the degree of credit which is due to them. We do not say that they are entirely untrue, but we say that we hope that they are not correct to the extent of the statement.

We will give in a summary way the various accounts which have been received.—The Hague papers of Oct. 17, say—That "more than one desperate action had been fought between the armies." That Prince Louis Ferdinand (brother to the King of Prussia, and commanding one of the brigades) was killed, and that a great number of prisoners and 32 pieces of cannon were taken. The Hague papers do not say when or where this battle took place. But they state "in consequence of this happy event the royal flag has been hoisted this day upon the observatory."

The London papers of Oct. 26, in remarking upon this intelligence, state— "From this meagre account, it is impossible to derive any certain information.—Neither the scene of the action, nor the day when it took place, nor the names or the numbers of the divisions engaged, nor any details in short, which could enable us to form an opinion respecting the truth or falsehood of the intelligence, are given. We have only the bare assertion that several engagements have taken place between the French and Prussians, the results of which have been decidedly in favour of the former. Without venturing to contradict the general fact, we may be allowed to observe, that it is rather extraordinary nothing of this intelligence should have transpired at Hamburg on the 17th, which is almost one hundred miles nearer the scene of action than the Hague; supposing this disastrous affair to have occurred to the left wing of the Prussian army. A few days, or hours, perhaps, will put us in possession of the truth. Let us hope, in the first place, that this Dutch version of the affair is highly exaggerated. Some little artifice may be justified by the state of the public mind in Holland; and in whatever regards the present campaign, should the successes of the respective armies be at all balanced, we should give just the same degree of credit to the Monitor and the Gazette of King Louis.

There is an inconsistency between the accounts in the Dutch papers, of the movements of the armies, and those which we have received by the way of Hamburg.—It is mentioned in an article from Frankfurt, of the 11th inst. that the Prince of Hohenloe's corps had advanced to re-occupy Hasreuth, while his own letter dated Jena, the 10th, inserted in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, would induce us to suppose, that he was falling back upon the centre of the Prussian army. It is probable, however, that a general engagement has been fought, as Buonaparte had established his headquarters at Kronach, near the Northern extremity of Bayreuth, on the 9th of this month."

The Hamburg papers say, that hostilities began on the 9th, but that no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th, when say they, "A very warm action was fought at Saalfeld. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded an advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal.—His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenloe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the brigade during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own: he had only 6000 men under his com-

mand, and the French were estimated at 20,000. In the end, however, the enemy prevailed. Prince Louis was killed, the passages of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several men, and some cannon. These are the most authentic particulars which we have been able to extract from the Mail respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to ruin the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg."

"The enemy (continues the Hamburg papers) encouraged by this first success, pressed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, which brought on an action, in which it appears that a large proportion of the respective armies was engaged. We cannot, from the accounts brought by the Mail, ascertain the day on which this battle was fought, but the result of it is stated to have been decidedly in favor of the Prussians. Upwards of 20,000 French are reported either to have fallen in the field, or to have been made prisoners. The official account had not reached Berlin when the post for Hamburg left that city, but the fact is placed beyond all doubt, by a short note which was received from her Prussian Majesty."

On the morning of the 12th (say the Hamburg papers) an action was fought in which the Prince Hohenloe was successful.

"It is probable (say they) that a series of actions took place up to the 14th, when the general engagement was fought, the result of which has been unfavourable to the Prussians."

The Hamburg papers then go on to state that the Prussian Queen had taken shelter in Custrin [this is a town on the Oder, 48 miles east of Brandenburg.] The following is the article:

HAMBURG, Oct. 21.

"The Queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Siettin, or according to other accounts, for Custrin."

We now come down to the 13th, when the Hamburg papers state that on that morning the enemy (meaning the Prussians) "only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 50,000 men intended to take the defiles of Koefon, to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by Marshal Davoust. The two other divisions 30,000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

"The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours; but when it cleared up the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot.

"The enemy's army was numerous, & exhibited a handsome body of cavalry: his manœuvres were executed with exactness and swiftness.—Having made an advance on our left wing, Marshal Angereau was charged to throw him back again; and in less than an hour the attack was general. From 250,000 to 300,000 men, with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his Imperial guard.

"At this interesting crisis, a division of French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve, in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main army, soon threw the enemy into confusion; they took post again—but were completely routed, by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

"The result of the battle was the taking of 30,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colours, and 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

"The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wounded. General Mollendorf, and Prince Henry of Prussia, are wounded. The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed.

"Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1100 dead, and 3000 wounded."

We now come down to the battle of the 14th, which we believe may have been confounded with the battle of the 13th, & that the one is only a detail of the other, of this battle the Hamburg papers under the head of Jena, Oct. 15, say—

BATTLE OF JENA.

"JENA, OCT. 15—(5 o'clock, A. M.) "The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most memorable in history.

"The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000; they lost 100 pieces of cannon, and 30 stand of colours, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The Duke of Brunswick and Ruchel are killed. Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of Generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is, comparatively, infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500. There is no other general killed on our part, but a general of Brigade, Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

"Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passage of Koefen, and before Naumburg, left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollendorf, Kalkreuth, and the king in person.

"The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse. She was obliged to take shelter in Waimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled from thence, she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

"Our troops reached Waimar in the evening, pursuing the rear-guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left Marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustad. His head-quarters were at Kikardfberg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavouring to collect his forces on the side of Frankenhafen, in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their Generals are prisoners of war, besides a great number of colonels.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 2d instant; Mr. JAMES PEARSELL, to Miss NANCY KERR; both of Duplin County.

On Tuesday 23d ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, son of Major James Wright of Duplin, to the amiable Miss RACHAEL WHITEFIELD, daughter of the Reverend Lewis Whitefield of Lenoir County.

On Thursday the 4th inst. Mr. ABRAHAM HERRING to Miss SUSANNA BLACKMAN of Sampson county.

On the 11th inst. Mr. WM. JONES to JEMIMA GIDDONS—and on the same day Mr. ISAAC GIDDONS to Miss FAME FUTCH; all of Wayne county.

CUSTOM-HOUSE WILMINGTON.

ENTERED
Dec. 16—Brig Perseverance, Nelson, Antigua, with rum and fruit to Gautier & Co.
Brig Trial, Patterson, Havana, with molasses, sugar and coffee to Gautier & Co.
Nov. 20—Sloop James, Hervy, Barnstable, with molasses.
Nov. 22—Sloop George, Fowler, New-York
Brig Hamilton, Harding, Barbadoes; with rum to Gautier & Co.

CLEARED

Nov. 16—Schooner Polly, Sellew, Jamaica
17—Schooner Aurora, Allen, New-York
18—Schooner Hannah, Eldridge, Jamaica
19—Brig Neptune, Cook, West-Indies
20—Schooner Harmony, Nye, Barbadoes
Fryal, Barker, ditto

KINGSTON, Jam. Nov. 18.

Arrived brigs Dasher, Dorrell, New-York 2
Elixa, Taylor, Charleston; Schr. Trial, Patterson, Newbern.

Nov. 21; Ship Merry Quaker, Brown, New-York, 18 days, with flour; Brigs John, Martin, Alexandria, 15 days, with flour and bread; Elixa, Perleton, New-York, 19 days, with lumber and fish. The same day arrived the American Brigs Fortune, Harrison, from Cuba bound to Philadelphia in ballast; detained by his Majesty's Frigate Success; Fair Creole, Smith, from Bourdeaux to New-Orleans, with wine.

Nov. 22. The Brig Favourite, Gaul, from Philadelphia, is arrived at St. Ann's Bay.

On the 4th inst. on the east edge of the Gulf the Favourite fell in with the wreck of the Brig Sally, Wheeler, from St. Jago-de-Cuba for New-York, which overset in a gale of wind four days before. Two men were taken off the wreck—The captain, mate and rest of the crew are supposed to have perished.

The Brig Summer, Fisher, from Norfolk, and Schr. Rising Sun, Jackson, from Edenton, have arrived at Port Maria.

Nov. 25; sailed Ship Charlotte, Pelham, for Wilmington.

We understand, though the marine intelligence from Port-Royal does not mention it; that his Majesty's Frigate Resistance of 38 guns, capt. Adams, had anchored yesterday evening at Port-Royal, with dispatches to his Honor the Lieut. Governor—nothing had as yet transpired, but the disagreeable report was spread, that Buenos Ayres had been retaken by the Spaniards.

PRICES CURRENT—WILMINGTON.

	Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs.	15	—	14	—
Cotton per lb.	20	—	20	—
Coffee per lb.	30	—	35	—
Corn per bushel,	75	—	1	—
Meal do.	1	—	25	—
Rice	3	—	5	—
Tobacco,	5	—	5	—
Flour per barrel, new	6	—	7	—
Ditto per half barrel,	4	—	—	—
Lumber per M.	10	—	12	—
W. o. hhd. staves,	20	—	25	—
R. o. do. do. do.	12	—	14	—
W. o. bl. do. rough	12	—	—	—
Shingles per 1000,	1	75	—	2
Sugar per cwt.	6	—	9	—
Molasses per gallon	40	—	35	—
Rum, W. I. per g. 3d p.	75	—	—	—
—Jamaica do. 4th p.	90	—	—	—
—N. E. do.	50	—	85	—
Tar per barrel,	1	25	—	25
Turpentine,	2	—	2	25

FOR SALE,
If applied for within five or six days,
The staunch fast sailing SLOOP
GEORGE,
Now lying at Market Wharf.
Russel Fowler.
Wilmington, Dec. 23 1806.