



Ons wrethepian / offeldolthefal peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, toll well k brother,

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Jan. 28.

WE are at length, after a long lapse of time, enabled to gratify the public anxiety with respect to the occurrences which have taken place on the continent of Europe since the victorious army of the Emperor Napoleon entered the capital of Prussia.

The arrival of the ship Cato from Liverpool, has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 6th Dec. inclusive, (nearly a month later than previous advice) and Lloyd's Lists, & Prices Current to the 28th of November.

From the great mass of political matter before us (the greater part of which is very interesting) it is difficult to select, so as to give the reader a full view of the whole ground at once, and impossible to enter into minute detail. We have endeavoured to compress the most important articles into the subjoined abstract.

We do not find that the recapture of Buenos Ayres was known in England at the time the Cato sailed.

An expedition, composed of 5,500 men in high spirits, left Falmouth on the 12th of Nov. supposed to be destined for Lima.

The London papers contain the French bulletins down to the 25th number, the last being dated at Berlin, Nov. 2. From this it appears that Magdeburg, Stettin, Custrin, and Spandau, have fallen into the hands of the French, and the whole Prussian army dispersed, after a series of hard fought battles. Magdeburg, with a garrison of 22,000 men, capitulated on the 8th of November.

The Duke of Brunswick died of his wound.

On the 12th of November the headquarters of Marshal Bernadotte were at Lubec. On the same day General hier gave notice, that all Russian and Swedish ships lying there might depart unmolested. One English ship only was at Lubec when it was taken by assault; the captain and 3 seamen of which were killed.

On the 10th the French took possession of Hanover, under the command of Marshal Mortier.

The fortress of Hameln in the Electorate of Hanover, capitulated on the 11th inst. It surrendered to the King of Holland, who commanded the siege.

On the 12th the Dutchy of Oldenburg was taken possession of for the King of Holland by Bavarian troops.

News had reached England that nearly all the British troops had withdrawn from Calabria Ulterior, in consequence of the increased force of Massena's army. Sir John Stuart was on his way home.

The ships of war at Cadiz had hauled farther up the harbor, and in prospect of their going out.

The official account of the capture of Hamburg by the French, was communicated to the Lord Mayor of London by Viscount Howick, on the 20th of Nov. By this, they entered with a corps under Gen. Mortier on the 19th of Nov. All English property was confiscated, and the English held prisoners till disposed of by Bonaparte. Great uneasiness in England. Stocks fell.

A letter from Hamburg states, that Bonaparte had demanded that the Archduke Charles should resign his command, and that the Austrian army should withdraw from the frontier.

The conquered countries belonging to the King of Prussia, according to a notice published by the Governor-general, are divided into four departments:

I. The department of Berlin, and which will also consist of four provinces—viz. Uckermark, under the command of the chief of battalion Harret; Preignitz, under Col. Nerm; Altmak, under Gen. Bousin; Mid-delmark; under the General of division Clarke.

II. The department of Custrin includes Neumark, under Brigadier general Minard.

III. The department of Stettin includes Pomerania, under Brigadier Thovenot.

IV. The department of Magdeburg includes the Dutchy of Magdeburg; the county of Mansfield; the circle of the Saal; under the Adju-

tant Commandant Champean, who resides at Burg; the Town of Halle, under the Adjutant-commandant La-tour.

The general administration of the above mentioned departments is under the superintendance of the General Intendant Darn; the general administrator of the finances and domains, M. Esteve; and M. Labou-illerie, Receiver-General.

The following is said to be the outline of the new political arrangements, which Bonaparte has declared he is determined to enforce on the continent.

The Electorate of Brandenburg, with some contiguous territory, to be erected into a kingdom, under the dominion of Jerome Bonaparte.

Prussia proper to be retained by his Prussian Majesty, with the title of King.—His capital to be Konis-berg.

The Polish territory to be wrested from Austria, Russia and Prussia, and reconstituted into one state, of the same extent as before the parti-tion.

Murat to be proclaimed King of the Poles.

Holland to receive very considera-ble accession of territory, particularly in Westphalia.

The Dutches of Cleves and Berg, at present possessed by Murat, to be given to one of the French Marshals.

The Prussian army under Prince Hohenlohe, after an ineffectual at-tempt to reach Stettin, surrendered prisoners of war on the 28th of Octo-ber.

The whole of the Prussian territory to the Oder, was in possession of the French, and there was no army on the south side of the Vistula.

The French troops were extending themselves on the west to the mouth of the Elber, and were at the same time stretching their forces eastward into the Polish territories.

The Emperor Napoleon remained at Berlin on the 18th November, but Davoust's division, with the Polish General Dombrowski, had advanced to Posen and over the Warta—and here was seen the first effect of the Emperor Napoleon's proclamation to restore the Kingdom of Poland—Dombrowski was received with acclamations by the populace, and the horses taken from his carriage. In other parts the proclamation had produced considerable effect.

The Austrian government appeared to be agitated and alarmed by these demonstrations on the part of France, and certainly with reason, as it is stated in some of the German papers that Napoleon has ordered his Minister at Vienna to present to the court 2 notes, the first demanding the vacat on of Bohemia by the Aus-trian army—and the second decla-ving, that he would consider the de-parture of the Archduke Charles for the army as a declaration of war.

The King of Prussia was at Grau-dentz on the 7th of November, and was expected to be at Koningsberg on the 14th.

LONDON, NOV. 27.

One of the Hamburg mails has ar-rived this day. The intelligence it brings is most important. The Duke of Brunswick is dead; Magdeburg, one of the strongest fortresses in Eu-rope, and the depot of the King of Prussia's treasures, has capitulated; the Electors of Hesse and Saxony have been obliged to join the Con-federation of the Rhine; and General Blucher, the last remaining hope of the Prussian army, has been obliged to surre-der. It appears that the General had retreated with his corps to Lubec, and was there attacked by a strong division of the enemy.—The slaughter was dreadful, and lasted upwards of three hours. The French purchased the victory dearly. The strong fortress of Koenigstein in Saxony, is to be delivered up to the French as a pledge of the Elec-tor's future fidelity.

DECEMBER 1.

In pursuance of Marshal Mortier's proclamation requiring all bankers and merchants having British funds and manufactures in their possession to give correct statements, the Com-mercium, or Chamber of Commerce, at Hamburg, requested by public notice, that those complying with the proclamation should also furnish

them with copies, and at the same time send an estimate of the losses they should be subject to, should the measures enjoined be carried into effect, in consequence of reprisals by the British government. The great object intended by this esti-mate is to shew by a petition to Bo-naparte, that the plan of confiscation must be ultimately more favorable to Great Britain than to the interests of Hamburg. The underwriters were also desired to state, as far as they were able, the injury they would sustain by the capture of Hamburg, and other vessels, in order that a fair balance might be made out. A meet-ing of the underwriters was accord-ingly had at Borsen-Halle, but the result had not transpired.

A captain of a ship just arrived from Elsinour, reports, that when he left it, that accounts were received that an action had taken place be-tween the Russians and the French in the neighborhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, and the French of but 50,000. A ship arrived at Elsinour in three days from Stettin, the captain of which saw 19 waggons full of wounded Frenchmen.

DECEMBER 3.

By the Alpha, Capt. Hutton, ar-rived at Harwich, we learn that the French took possession of Cuxh-ven on the 25th. This intelligence is not to be doubted. Napoleon will endeavour to shut up every port in his power in the North Sea—Den-mark must look to herself—but she is not without assistance. Sir S. Hood is to sail immediately with a squadron in the Baltic; so that Bo-naparte's threat of shutting up the Sound will melt into air.

The 30th bulletin of the French army, states, that 20,000 Russian troops had begun to enter the Prussian state by Georgenburg, Grodus, &c. &c. but that on hearing the bat-tle of the 14th, they had fallen back. As this was the advanced guard of these auxiliaries, they did not think it prudent, perhaps, to proceed till the main body arrived; which in all like-hood was in full march at no great distance. If this should be the case, it is a proof that Bonaparte will be disappointed in the plan which he evidently laid, of attacking them by piece meal.

We understand that the privy coun-cil have come to a resolution to ssu-an order to prevent the transfer of foreign property in the funds. His Majesty came to town this morning to give it effect by the royal signa-ture.

DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Thornton, our late Minister at Hamburg, arrived this morning. He brought the intelligence of all the English merchants in Hamburg ha-ving been detained by Bonaparte as prisoners of war.

We have reason to believe that the report to which we alluded yester-day, of the negotiation with A-merica having taken an unfavorable turn, is well founded. There is no pretence for saying this country has evinced towards America a haughty or unbending spirit. Far from it.—The details of the negotiation we un-derstand will shew, that every thing has been done on our part that could be done, with either safety or honor to adjust the differences with A-merica. Notwithstanding the insulting language used towards the country; notwithstanding the passing of the non-importation bill, we shall shew every disposition to preserve peace. But it cannot for a moment be sup-posed that our anxiety for peace ori-ginated in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a war with America that we shewed a greater disposition to moderation & concession; for we were sure our moderation could not be taken for meanness, nor our disposition to con-cede be supposed to proceed from a principle of fear.

There is not, we believe, the least foun-dation for the above paragraph.—Nat Int.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state, that it was currently reported there, that Bonaparte had demanded from the Spanish government a ca-tegorical answer to three questions:—1. The nature and terms of their negoti-ation with Russia. 2. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient

security for their possessions in A-merica. 3rd. Why Spain was not at present arming;—demanding at the same time 50,000 dollars per day until such questions shall be satis-factorily answered.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning with the following impor-tant intelligence, which we hope will prove true.

GOTTENBURG, NOV. 30.

A Russian courier has just arrived in 10 days from St Petersburg. He reports that when passing through Stockholm,—he was told there that an action between the French and Russians had taken place, and that the latter were completely vic-torious.—He could not learn the par-ticulars.

Thirty-first Bulletin of the Grand Army.

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 14.

On the 11th instant, at 11 in the morning the garrison of Magdeburg fled off, in the presence of the divi-sion of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 Generals, 800 officers, & 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 attu-lery men with 54 pair of colors, five standards, 800 pieces of artillery, 1,000,000 pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an im-mense quantity of metal for the cast-ing of cannon.

Colonel-general and Adjutant-commandant Richard, presented to the Emperor, this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, 60 pair of colors, taken from the Prussian troops under Gen. Blucher, at Lubec. There were among them 22 standards. Four thousand horses completely mounted, which were sei-zed near Lubec, are on their way to Potsdam.

In the 29th bulletin it was sta-ted, that the corps under Gen. Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners including 500 cavalry. This was a mistake; there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 ca-vary completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two captu-les, we have obtained 120 pair of colors and standards, and 42,000 prisoners.

The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the cam-paign exceeds 140,000; and that of the colors taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 300; and that of horse found in Ber-lin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.

The Emperor yesterday review-ed his horse and foot guards in a plain in the front of Berlin.—The weather was extremely fine.

Gen. Savary has entered Ros-tock with his moveable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swe-dish ships in ballast, which he im-mediately put up to sale."

PROCLAMATION OF BONAPARTE

Soldiers!

You have justified my expecta-tions, and worthily answered the con-fidence of the French people. You have supported privations and fa-tigues with as much courage as you have shown intrepidity, and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of the honor of my Crown and the Great People; as long as you are animated with this spirit nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery: I no longer know which of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers! These are the results of our labors. One of the first military powers in Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and dingles of Franco-nia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have cro-sed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the in-terval four engagements and a great battle. We have preceded at Poz-nam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, tak-n sixty-five stand-ards, among which are those of the King of Prussia's Guard, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of twenty Generals.—Nevertheless, more than one half of

you regret not having fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prus-sian Monarchy as far as the Oder, are in our power.

Soldiers! The Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half the road; they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia.—A nation which has so soon forgot-ten the generosity we shewed it af-ter that battle, in which its Emperor, court, and the wreck of its army, were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.

Nevertheless, whilst we march to meet the Russians, new armies form-ed in the interior of the Empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen indignant at the unwor-thy capitulation which the Prussian Ministers, in their delirium, propos-ed to us. Our roads and frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. We will no longer be spent of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the Eng-lish, the eternal enemies of our na-tion, to renounce the scheme of dis-turbing the Continent, and the ty-ranny of the seas.

Soldiers! I cannot better express to you the sentiments I enter ain for you, than by telling you I bear in heart the love you daily shew me.

From our Imperial Camp at Potsdam, 26th of October, 1806 By order of the Emperor.

NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 8.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following:—

POLES.—Napoleon the Great, in-vincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men,—without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views, let it be your only endeavour to render your-self worthy of his greatness; I will see, he has said, whether you de-serve to be a nation. I am going to Posen; there shall be the first plan for your benefit concerted.

Poles! It depends upon you to be an independent people, to acquire a country. Your avenger, your re-creator has appeared."

Hasten to meet him from every side, as oppressed children hasten to meet their father, who comes to bring them aid. Bring him your hearts, your arms. Prove to him that you are ready to shed your blood to re-acquire your country. He knows that you are disarmed, he will supply you with arms.

And you, Poles, who have been compelled by your oppressors to fight against your own interests—assemble under the banners of your country.

Soon, called by Napoleon the Great, shall Kosciusko speak to you by his command. In the mean time, receive his token of high protection. Recollect, that the call he gave you to assemble in legions in Italy has not deceived you. Those legions it was, deserving the approbation of the in-vincible heroes of Europe, who gave him the first conception of the Po-lish spirit and the Polish character.

At the Imperial headquarters, Berlin, Nov. 8, 1806.

DOMBROWSKI,

WYDICKI.

HANOVER, NOVEMBER 14.

The following notice has been published:

To the State of Hanover.

Gentlemen. I have taken possession of your country in the name of his majesty the Emperor and King, my most gra-tious Sovereign. The revenues of the country will be collected, and justice administered in his name, &c.

ED. MORTIER.

SAXONY, NOVEMBER 1.

The following proclamation has appeared in this Electorate:

The inhabitants of the village of Wethdorf have had the temerity to murder a late Frenchman pas-sing through their territory; they detained and plundered a con-y A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocities; and it has also been given. The inhabitants of