

LONDON, October 27.

At the Council on Friday, a Proclamation in the usual style, dissolving Parliament, received his Majesty's sanction. The writs are returnable on Monday the 15th day of December.

The election of the Scotch Peers, it is said will take place on the 4th of December.

It is stated, that General Moreau had an interview with Earl Spencer on Thursday, for upwards of two hours.

NOVEMBER 3.

The intelligence of the week has been of a superior importance to any that the town has received since the battle of Austerlitz. Another kingdom has been added to the conquest of Bonaparte, and the Continent is now prostrate under his sword.

In a nation, so generous and honest as England, something will be felt for the unfortunate King—whose chief fault is want of firmness. The Queen, as we often said, is a heroine—and worthy of a better Crown. Count Haugwitz, is a man to whose miserable politics and cowardly heart, his country owes its ruin. We speak of him with bitterness, for we know the man. Hardenberg has the noble mind and enlarged views of the late Mr. Pitt; but the faction of the narrow minded Haugwitz prevailed, and preserved the neutrality of Prussia till Bonaparte was ready to fall on her, and crush her, when no one was at hand to help her. The Queen is worthy of all the love of the people of England,—we do not hesitate to confess, that we could see the event of the battle of Auerstadt with indifference, except as it augments the power of the common enemy, and is a direct calamity to this truly worthy Queen. In any other point of view we are almost disposed to rejoice at the downfall of so ignoble a Monarchy as that of Prussia.

*Reported attempt on Bonaparte.*

The attempted assassination of the French Emperor is thus stated in a letter from Leipzig.

"It appears that when the French Emperor passed through Weimar he was fired at from a window by a person unknown.—The ball unfortunately missed him, on which he instantly ordered the place to be given up to the fire and sword; and we are sorry to add, not a house is standing either in Erfurt or Weimar." We do not answer

for the cause but the effect is certain.

General Mollendorf, and the Prince of Orange, have been released on their parole. The former is in his 80th year, but fought bravely, and received three wounds.

We have reports from the Prussian States of the arrest of Lombard and Haugwitz, Prussian statesmen, charged with treason.

NOVEMBER 8.

The following letter has been received from Hamburg:—

HAMBURG, NOV 1.

"The venerable Duke of Brunswick has been at Altona since Tuesday last. He remains as a private person, at a sort of dancing house, which he has engaged.

"Brunswick is occupied by the French. When they arrived there, one of the first measures was to disarm and dismiss the garrison, consisting of 3000 men. They are said to have plundered almost every where, except Brunswick. At Weimar, the ancient Dutchess threw herself at the feet of the conquerors. It was not wholly in vain. Bonaparte said his troops should not be permitted to have more than seven hours to gratify their avarice: then it should cease, as an especial favor granted at her intercession!

"This city is completely filled with fugitives and others, who are conveying themselves and their property to some place of security, and adjusting their affairs after the general tumult. All the inns and coffee-houses are placarded with an order from the Senate that no person is to speak on political affairs; and the mandate in every company is strictly obeyed, from the immediate danger that would attend the infringement under a system of espionage, most curiously interwoven with the public policy of the city.

"Among the complicated causes of the late disasters, one of the most pernicious is reported to be, the treachery of one of the Prussian Ministers. This monster is said to have kept in his pocket for twenty-one days the dispatches for accelerating the advance of the Russians; and it is said that a similar act of treachery decided the day on the 14th. Over-night the Prussians had orders to commence the attack at four A. M. These instructions were communicated to the enemy, and at one A. M. before the Prussians were in order of battle, the at-

tack by the French commenced. In the confusion, an opening on the right wing was made. Bonaparte imperceptibly threw in 20,000 men, with artillery, on the flanks of the Prussians, who were thus enveloped in the centre, and very few had the good fortune to escape after this dexterous manœuvre."

It is mentioned on the Continent as a well authenticated fact, that Prince Louis Ferdinand, previous to the battle in which he lost his life, wrote to the Queen of Prussia, apprising her of all his arrangements, and acquainting her, that he was more convinced there was treachery in the Cabinet since he had joined the army. He said he was confident the Kingdom would be lost, unless the King immediately dismissed Haugwitz, and others whom he pointed out in the French interest. Haugwitz, it is generally believed; kept back orders a fortnight for hastening the march of the Russians, which it was his duty to forward with all speed.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

*Fire at Portsmouth.*

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, (N. H.) December 24, 1806.

"This morning, about 6 o'clock the large new wood store, occupied by Stephen Little, and B. Hill, situated on Bow-street, adjoining the store improved by your friends Adams and Son, was discovered to be in one entire column of fire.—It soon communicated to the store occupied by Messrs. Adams (and owned by Dr. Jeffries, of Boston) and destroyed that tenement; but the vigilance of the citizens prevented the flames from spreading to the westward any farther. The wind being high at N. W. the flames spread along Bow-street, and burnt two large tenements belonging to Eben Thomson, and most of its contents—say, all the goods of Mr. T.; forty hhds. sugar, and 50 of rum, belonging to N. and J. Haven; and some beef belonging to G. Leavitt; Rime's shop and books; A. and R. Harrss' store, with a cargo of flaxseed and other goods; E. Cutts' store, two tenements; and the rum belonging to George Cutts, say 50 puncheons;—Mr. day's house and store, with all his tools, and a large quantity of fish, oil, &c.; Rimes' house and furniture; Capt. Philips' house. Here we made a stand; and after pulling down two houses, were enabled to