arriving from the head quarters, and at Warsaw, but none of them bring intelligence of any movements among the armies.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 2.

In a letter from Silesia it is stated, that there are between 17 and 20,000 men in Glatz.

Dantzic surrendered for want of powder. General Kalkreuth has already arrived at Konigsberg, where he has been introduced to the King of Prussia. Lord Gower and the Earl of Pembroke are both here.

HAMBURGH, JUNE 5.

According to reports from the fishermen of Heleigoland, and Blakenese, the Captains Burmeister, Schmidt, and Petersen, navigating under the Danish flag, and bound from Altona to Tonningen, have been sent back by the English squadron that forms the blockade of the Elbe. This squadron lies at anchor before Cuxhaven.

"BANKS OF THE ELBE, JUNE 6.

"The capture of Dantzic forms an epoch in war, or rather, perhaps it may be said to mark the commencement of the second campaign. It is some consolation to find, that the garrison has obtained terms of capitulation, which, though formerly usual, have within a few years been seldom granted. The partisans of the French seem themselves half ashamed of this; and it has therefore been simply announced, that 'the garrison of Dantzic has obtained the terms formerly granted to Mentz.' You will find, on a reference, to the history of the campaign of 1793, that the capitulation of that city, which took place on the 22d of July, allowed the French garrison to march out of the fortress with all the honors of war, promising not to bear arms against Prussia during twelve months.

"Some of the papers assert, that near the theatre of war, the capture of Dantzic was considered as the prelude of a very speedy peace. The better opinion, however, seems to be, that the event of a general engagement will first be waited, and that a battle may be shortly expected. In the mean while, the French are solicitous that their recent acquisition should not be overlooked, nor its importance under-rated. We see from the papers, that in the different places the fall of Dantzic is celebrated by the military; and yesterday, also, the city soldiers of Hamburgh were forced reluctantly to make their cannon roar out that annunciation, which is returned only by the groans of every patriotic German.

"Information has been brought from Stralsund, that General Ruchel is arrived there. Every day fresh supplies were coming in. It is said that there are from 6 to 8000 Prussians stationed in the Island of Rugen; but the King of Sweden has not yet announced the termination of the armistice.

"The Altona Mercury of yesterday states, that the headquarters of General Brune are removed from Stettin to Anclam; and that, according to the last information from Demmen, on the 29th, the Swedish Colonel, Von Tawast, was about to return to Stralsund, having made arrangements concerning the prisoners of war.

"While the measures of the King of Sweden indicate no decline of zeal in the common cause, the French papers continue to hold forth the language concerning him, which might reasonably excite suspicion, had we not full confidence in the character of the Monarch, and were we not well acquainted with the perfidious arts of sowing dissentions and jealousy, in which the enemy is without a rival.—It is sometimes amusing to observe how suddenly the French papers change their tone. To-day, it is to be expected that the wisdom of the British Cabinet will soon make them perceive that England has more to fear from that vast power of Russia, than even France, and that an union of these two states is necessary for their common existence: To-morrow attempts will be benevolently made to shew the brave and well-meaning, but misled Alexander, how nobly and wisely he would act were he to head a confederacy against the tyrants of the sea. But the name and character of no one are bandied from side to side more unremittingly than those of Frederick William. There is no doubt that the capture of Dantzic has occasioned a fit of compassion for the good King, who is so lamentably enslaved and tyrannized by the Northern Czar.

ELSINEUR, JUNE 12.

Private Letters.—A report is in circulation that a battle has been fought between the Russian and French armies, in which the latter were defeated—we are without any correct information on this subject, but our best hopes are for its confirmation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 9.

The Gazette of this city contains a list of 128 officers who were killed at the battle of Eylau. It also gives the names of 15 officers who died of their wounds.

General Tuschow has been appointed to the command of the corps which was under the orders of General Essen, who is indisposed.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

The United States schooner Enterprize, Capt. Porter, arrived at Washington on Wednesday, in 35 days from the Mediterranean. Captain P. left the frigate Constitution and Hornet at Syracuse. He states the information of a rupture between the Barbary powers and Great-Britain to be unfounded. Captain Porter likewise furnishes the following intelligence:

"Some time in May a deputation was sent by the Bey governing Rosetta, to the commander in chief of the British forces at Alexandria, inviting him to come with his troops and take possession of the place; and stating that on his appearance before Rosetta, the keys of the city should be delivered him. The British commander pleased with the proposal, marched the next day with 3000 men for Rosetta; and agreeable to the promise of the Bey, received the keys, marched into the public square, and was about alotting quarters to the different officers, and making arrangements for guards, &c. when at that moment, the tops of the houses were covered with Turks, who commenced a heavy fire on them and killed great numbers of the British. The British commander seeing his men fall in every direction about him, without a possibility (from their crouded situation and from the secure position of the Turks) of defending themselves, ordered a retreat. They fought their way to the city gates through a tremendous fire, but found them in possession of the enemy, with whom they had a severe struggle before they could gain possession of them—they at length succeeded in getting out, where they found a body of between four and five thousand horse ready to attack them. They then formed a hollow square, fought their way down to Alexandria, and of three thousand men, 1500 were killed, among whom are two general officers. The Turks shewed them no quarters, and as they were unable to bring off their wounded, they all fell a sacrifice to Turkish fury. The bodies of the two general officers were, however brought off, and sent to Malta to be interred.

"Admiral Louis died about the middle of June at Malta.

"About the 15th of June a great battle took place in the province of Constantine, between the forces of the Dey of Algers and the Bey of Tunis, which was said to terminate in favour of the former; in consequence of which there were great rejoicings at Algiers. The war between these two powers appears to be carried on with great vigour; and the Portuguese squadron formely stationed at Gibraltar have proceeded off Algiers (as is supposed) to co-operate with the latter. Sidi Soliman Melli Melli was at Gibraltar when he left there, and had purchased military stores, which he had sent to Tunis.

"The whole of the coast of Barbary is declared by the Russians to be in a state of blockade, and a number of small Russian privateers are on that coast.

"It is said an attempt will be made on Naples by his Sicilian Majesty shortly, as there are but a few French troops now in that city, and as his party there still remains strong, notwithstanding the rigid means that have been used by the present government there to reduce their number.

"On the 16th of May, about forty sail of Sicilian transports sailed under convoy from Messina for Palermo for the purpose of taking in troops.

"The British and Sicilian troops possess a small part of Calabria Ulterior. The rest is occupied by the French."

AUGUST 8.

Letters from Liverpool mention, that but few goods will be shipped for America this season, owing to the unsettled state of affairs between this country and Great-Britain.

Latest arrivals.—Last evening the ship Pallas, Everat, arrived in 41 days from Liverpool. She brought London papers to the 20th of June, 14 days later than heretofore received. Copious extracts will be found in their proper place. An arrival at Philadelphia, however, furnishes by this morning's mail, accounts 4 days later, as will be seen by the following paragraph from a Philadelphia print.

By this arrival a paper is received, (the London Courier) containing the account of a difference having taken place between Bonaparte and his brother Louis, King of Holland, Mr. Jefferson's "*Great and Good friend*" on account of the liberality of the latter towards the commerce of Great-Britain, and that Louis had in consequence abdicated the throne.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Captain Mayne, of the brig St. Croix Packet, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs, that before he sailed, the British Packet had arrived there, with intelligence that BONAPARTE WAS ABOUT CONCLUDING A *PEACE* WITH THE POWERS OF EUROPE; but that *Great-Britain would not be admitted to join them, unless the treaty of Amiens was unequivocally acknowledged by that power.* The British Packet brought papers to the 24th June, but they contained nothing material.

SAINT JOHN, August 24, 1807.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schooner Margaret, Capt. Cochran, from New-York; His Majesty's Schooner Brim, Lieut. Miles, from Halifax; Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Beatteay, from New-York; and Sloop Camperdown, Capt. Stanton, from Boston.

By the Mary-Ann, we have received New-York papers to the 8th inst. from them a number of very interesting extracts have been made for this day's Gazette, which our readers will find in the preceding columns.

DIED] In New-York, the 4th inst. at his seat in Greenwich-Street, Mr. DAVID WILLIAMSON, a native of North Britain.

From HALIFAX, *August* 14.

The following information is derived from a very respectable source; and, the reconciliation of BONAPARTE with MOREAU,—together with the well known fact of the *latter* being now actually *employed* by the American Government, leave no room to doubt, that the outline of the plan is correctly given; though the vigilance of the British Government may easily destroy it in the bud—or completely prevent its accomplishment.

PARTITION OF AMERICA.

"The Correspondence of *Talleyrand* and General *Moreau*, which caused such surmises at New-York in February last, is at length developing; and we can scarcely be surprised at the events which have since followed:—

"BONAPARTE and MOREAU are *reconciled.*

"If *Moreau* can persuade America to break with England, ten thousand French troops are, in conjunction with the Americans, to drive the English from the continent.—Canada and Nova-Scotia are to be erected into a *Monarchy*; and *Moreau* to be crowned *King* of *Acadie* and *Both the Canadas.* America is to have the Floridas, as well as Louisiana; and the Island of Porto-Rico, or some other valuable West-India Island to be given up to them.

"The Government of America not having sufficient energy, by the present constitution, the *President* to be supported in his endeavours to change it, and a new form of Legislature adopted; in which the Chair is to be assumed for life.

"The only difficulty is stated by the American Government to arise from Northern States; who might be averse to such a *neighbour* as the Kingdom of Acadie and Canada, governed by a *Frenchman*; but this may possibly be overcome—if the war with England can be made *a popular one.*

"The authenticity of this intelligence cannot be doubted; and the Americans who are now loudly crying out for a war with England, may know how completely they have been made the tools of France and its pensioners."

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

AUGUST—1807.	*Sun Rises & Sets.*		*High Water.*	
	H.	M. H.	H.	M.
24 MONDAY,	5	14 7	3	36
25 TUESDAY,	5	15 7	4	24
26 WEDNESDAY,	5	16 7	5	10
27 THURSDAY,	5	18 7	6	20
28 FRIDAY,	5	19 7	7	6
29 SATURDAY,	5	21 7	7	54
30 SUNDAY,	5	22 7	8	37

New Moon, 2d Day, 2h. 47m. Morning.

60 *Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED

FROM the Mast-Ship AMERICA, the following SEAMEN, viz:—

☞ JOHN SMITH, aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, light brown hair, tied; has a scar on the fore-finger of his left hand.

☞ JOHN REDDECLIFFT, aged 32 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, brown complexion, marked with the small-pox.

☞ WILLIAM RICHARDSON, aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, blind of his right eye.

☞ GEORGE M'QUIRE, aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, tied; has a scar on his left arm.

☞ JOHN ASTON, aged 22 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, short brown hair.

☞ CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, aged 27 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, (a black man) has a scar over his right eye.

Whoever will apprehend the above Deserters, or give information so that they may be taken, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each Man so taken, by application to the Subscriber.

All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or decoy any of the above-mentioned Seamen, as offenders will be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

HENRY COLBURN, Captain.

Saint John, 20th August, 1807.

Hops Wanted Immediately

AT the BREWERY at *Portland*, for which a good price will be given on being delivered there.

As the Brewing of TABLE BEER has now commenced, it will be Sold *daily* at the prices formerly advertised, viz. at 8d. and 10d. per Gallon; and Bottled at 3s. 4d. per dozen—Bottles returned.

Saint John, 5th August, 1807.

THE FIRM OF

ANDREWS and GOODRICH

IS this Day Dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having any Demands on the said Firm, will call on WILLIAM ANDREWS for payment, and all those indebted to said Firm, will please to make immediate payment to WILLIAM ANDREWS, who is duly authorised to close the concern.

WILLIAM ANDREWS,
SALMON GOODRICH.

6w

SAINT STEPHENS, 14th JULY, 1807.

P. FRASER,

Has Just Received by the Ship DUKE *of* KENT *from* GREENOCK, *Ship* WILSON *and Brig* HOPE *from* LIVERPOOL, *and the Ship* HOPE *from* LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Purchased by Mr. DUNCAN at the different Manufacturies, all of which will be Sold on the *most Reasonable Terms* for Cash or Bills of Exchange. tf

FREDERICTON, 18th *June*, 1807.

JOHN ROBINSON,

HAS RECEIVED

By the Ships Wilson, *from* Liverpool, Duke of Kent, *from* Greenock, *and* Hope, *from* LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Woollen, Linen and Cotton Goods,

Which he will Sell on reasonable terms.

SAINT JOHN, 15th JUNE, 1807. tf.

HUGH JOHNSTON,

HAS RECEIVED

By the Ship WILSON, *from* LIVERPOOL,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

English and Scotch Goods,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Coarse and Fine LIVERPOOL SALT.

Saint John, 4th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late ROBERT BLACKWOOD, of this City, *Turner*, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within *Six Months* of this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to ANN BLACKWOOD, *Administratrix.*

Saint John, 2d February, 1807.