

OF RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, December 24.—Travellers who left St. Petersburg the 30th ult. say, the Russian army in Poland consists of 3 corps, each of 75,000 men, and a reserve of 150,000 in Lithuania. In the rear of this is another army of 100,000 Cossacs, Calmucks, Tartars, &c. A new levy is to commence on the 21st January.

Altona, January 2.—The Russian army increases daily, and is already immense; some say 500,000 men in Poland, and on their way to join them. Field Marshal Kaminskiy is said to have given orders, if any attack is made on Russian Poland, to give no quarters.

Warsaw, December 21.—Marshal Kaminskiy, who is 75 years of age, commands the Russians. It is probably owing to the experience of this General, that the Russian army has not yet committed itself by any rash undertakings.

From the Main, December 27.—A Russian General has arrived at Vienna, with proposals of importance.

Berlin, December 27.—Prince Augustus of Russia, accompanied by two French officers set off yesterday for France. This has given rise to many conjectures.

December 30.—We learn from Cronstadt, 28th ult. that the Emperor of Russia intended to go to the army immediately after the Emperor's accouchement, but that the Senate had expressed their wishes that he would not leave his capital.

OF PRUSSIA.

Dantzic, December 10.—This place is very strong, and the commander, Gen. Uamberger, a brave man. Goltz and Graudentz are defended by determined Generals. The Prussians are said to have 20,000 regular troops, independent of the large garrisons in the fortified towns, and 80,000 more are said to be organizing at Koninsburg, and will be ready to take the field in a week or two.

Breslau, December 19.—This place has been bombarded for ten days; the garrison defends itself with great vigor.

Berlin, December 24.—The garrison of Dantzic consists of upwards of 8000 men; that of Koninsburg is reckoned at 9000. The Prussians who have joined the Russian army in Poland, do not exceed three regiments of dragoons and hussars. The commandant at Breslau, it is said, has expressed his determination not to surrender.

Koninsburg, December 15.—Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia is ill of a nervous fever, but not dangerously. Two French columns, it is said, will march, the one by Thorn, the other against this place. Lieut. Gen. Ruchel is appointed Minister of war. Count Haugwitz is still here.

Stettin, December 22.—According to the last intelligence the King continued to retire towards the North. His equipages have set out for Memel.

Berlin, December 30.—It is remarkable, that several English vessels are still allowed to take on board cargoes of grain at Dantzic, for England. It gives us much pain to learn this, as if this exportation continues, the Prussian country must soon experience all the horrors of famine: His Majesty the Emperor has been obliged to supply the inhabitants with corn out of the military magazines.

Frankfort, December 31.—According to letters from Stettin, where a great part of the troops of Baden are in garrison, and from whence parties of them have been sent into Pomerania, in the neighbourhood of the Prussian garrisons still remaining, there have been two bloody affairs between some of them and some Prussian detachments sent out from Colburg; and in which, though the troops of Baden did not shew themselves deficient in courage, yet as they had to contend with a superiority, they were worsted in both engagements.

OF SWEDEN.

Anclam, December 26.—The French troops which are in this town, will remain here but a few days longer, until the arrival of the answer of the Court of Sweden to the propositions which have been made to Gen. Von Essen, Commandant of Stralsund, and which the latter has sent to his Court. The object of these propositions is, they say, to declare the neutrality of Swedish Pomerania. Waiting the decision of this affair, our gates are shut, the bridges carefully guarded, and no persons allowed to pass, but women who bring greens and other provisions.

OF DENMARK.

Copenhagen, December 24.—Our Court seems to carry on the warlike preparations on the sea coast with vigour. Besides the fleet which divides Zealand from Sweden, known by the name of the Sound, the second passage into the Baltic, between the Island of Zealand and Fionia, and commonly called the Great Belt, is to be fortified also. All along the coast, not only the batteries of Cronenburg are furnished with heavier cannon, but every point upon the Great Belt and the neighbouring Islands, is likewise strengthened. Even a small Island nearly in the middle of the Belt, has been provided with very heavy artillery. All these measures, connected with the return of our troops from Holstein, make it appear evident what part our government means to take in the great contest between the interests of the Continent and Great-Britain. These measures will exactly answer the purpose of the French Emperor, especially as the Danish Government intends to establish a cordon of Custom-House officers all along the coast of Denmark, from the mouth of the Tyne, to Hamburg, to prevent the transit of English goods. In other respects the ice for a long time will prevent any communication between the Baltic and the North Sea.

BADE, DECEMBER 25.

What has been said of the treaty between Russia and Turkey, is false. The Mussulmans are alarmed at the movements of Russia, and the Russian commanders have demanded reinforcements. The Shah of Persia is also said to intend to repulse the unjust aggressions of the Russians, and enter Georgia.

HAMBURG, JANUARY 8.

A traveller lately from Sweden informs that the sense of the nation is not in favour of the present measures of that crown, and that many are favorable to the Poles.—That the

King is so well acquainted with the opinions at Stockholm, that he resides at Malmoe. He does not appear to wish to enter into the war, but only to defend Pomerania. Some negotiations with the French are expected. All diplomatic relations between Hamburg and Sweden had ceased. A general impatience was discovered to find out what would be done at Copenhagen. The courier from the headquarters of the French Emperor had not returned. Denmark had received provisions from England, but they had not been encouraged. In Stockholm, on the 25th December, the King of Sweden had published a decree to be read in all the Churches to prevent all Jews from entering his dominions. A singular method of being revenged on the French.

MUNICH, JANUARY 4.

No town is without orders for recruits.—Brannau is to be in the best state of defence.

ORDER OF COUNCIL.

From the London Gazette, January 10, 1807.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 7th of January, 1807, Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the French Government has issued certain orders, which in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with His Majesty's dominions; and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions; and whereas the said Government has also taken upon itself to declare all His Majesty's dominions to be in state of blockade at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British Navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant His Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that Power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of His Majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of His Majesty's Naval Forces might enable him to support, by actually invelling the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance of approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas His Majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice; His Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in the possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be and are hereby instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and declined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of His Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize. And His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed)

W. FAWKENER.

Lubeck, December 31.—The City Physician has published a contradiction of the report that the flux was prevailing in our hospitals; and states the French and Prussian hospitals are in the very best state of health.

Berlin, December 27.—The Grand Duke of Berg, (Murat) has been attacked with a fever, which confined him several days to his apartment.

Altona, January 2.—Accounts from Warsaw, assert, that nearly one fifth of the French army is infected by contagious disorders.

On the 28th ult. a violent hurricane came on at Cronenburg, near Elbineur, which nearly destroyed the batteries, ballions, and ramparts, of that fortress. The damage, it is said, is estimated at 3,000,000 of marks currency; and that it will require three years to replace the works.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) JANUARY 24.

The *Anson*, of 40 guns, Capt. LYDIARD, has just arrived from *Curacao*, with the official account of the capture of that island. It was taken the 1st January after an attack by sea and land, from the *Arethusa* 34, *Latona* 38, *Anson* 40, and *Fisguard* 38 guns; and by the crews of those ships. The expedition was conducted by Captain BRISBANE. The forts were stormed, the Dutch ships boarded, and the place bombarded at the same moment.—Fort Republic capitulated. The English loss was only 3 killed, and 14 wounded.—The Dutch loss is estimated at 200. The Dutch frigate *Kenauhaslar*, of 36 guns, 170 men, corvette *Surinam*, 22 guns, 90 men, schooner *Flying-Fish*, 14 guns, 50 men, schooner *Maria*, 10 guns, 50 men, fell into our hands, with Sixty-Nine merchant vessels. There were six or seven American vessels lying there, which have not been molested. The Dutch Governor, J. P. CHANGRION, and his family, the Fiscal, Commissary, 15 Ladies, 25 officers, 300 privates, and the colours taken, have arrived here.—The Dutch vessels were gallantly defended.—Commodore VERTZ, was killed; and the Capt. of the *Surinam* mortally wounded. Captain BOLTON, of the *Fisguard*, remains as Governor of *Curacao*.—This affair does credit to the skill, bravery, and intelligence of those who planned and executed it.

NEWBURYPORT, MARCH 10.

THE FOREIGN NEWS

In this day's paper will be found interesting. It comes from London papers to 17th January, received at Bolton, and French [Bordeaux] papers to the 21st January, via Marblehead. It will be seen that the French and Russian armies have had a meeting in which the French claim the day, but acknowledge a considerable loss. Other accounts say, that after several days of skirmishing, a general battle was fought, in which the French were defeated. These engagements were in the vicinity of Warsaw, the latter end of December. The last French Bulletin says they have retired to winter quarters. The account of a mortal and contagious sickness prevailing in the French army, is confirmed. The Marblehead Capt. reports that Bonaparte had returned to France, previous to his sailing, was recruiting more troops to join the grand army, &c.

SAINT JOHN, March 23, 1807.

By the arrival of the *St. Andrews Packet* on Friday evening last, we have received *Portland, Boston, and Newburyport Papers* to the 10th instant; from them highly interesting *European Extracts* have been made for this day's Gazette, which our readers will find in the preceding columns.

The *English Mails* for the Months of December and January have arrived at New-York; they therefore may be hourly expected.

We learn that Lieutenant General Simon Fraser, is appointed Commander of the Forces in Nova-Scotia.

Two British ships have been captured by a French corvette of 26 guns and 300 men, to windward of Guadaloupe. One of the British ships mounted 26 guns; the other was the ship *Pitt*, Capt. Colin Campbell, from Clyde for the West-Indies; she fought the privateer nearly four hours. Capt. Campbell and most of his men were killed before she struck. [Boston Paper.]

DIED] At Digby the 8th instant, Captain ROBERT ROLLO, formerly of His Majesty's 42d Regiment, eldest son of the Hon. Clement Rollo, in the 49th year of his age.—His remains were interred with Masonic Honors.

—Last Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN MALLARD, in the 49th year of her age.—Her remains were interred in the Public Burying Ground on Friday, attended by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

MARCH—1807.	Sun Rises & Sets.			High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
23 MONDAY,	5	55	7	10	58
24 TUESDAY,	5	54	7	11	42
25 WEDNESDAY,	5	52	7	0	2
26 THURSDAY,	5	50	7	0	54
27 FRIDAY,	5	49	7	1	42
28 SATURDAY,	5	47	7	2	36
29 SUNDAY,	5	46	7	3	58

Last Quarter, 30th Day, 5h. 20m. Morning.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the Subscriber's Auction Room, on SATURDAY the 24th Day of APRIL next, at 12 o'Clock,

WILL BE SOLD,

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM ROBEN, deceased, by Order of His Honor the PRESIDENT and Council, for the liquidation of the debts due from the said Estate.

LOTS No. 391 and 399, with the Houses thereon in King-Street.

No. 1115, with the House thereon in St. James'-Street. No. 1116, with the House thereon, corner of St. James' and Prince William-Streets.

No. 100, 101, and 102 Fishing Lots.—No. 39 and 40 Town Lots in Carleton with the Improvements thereon. Also, Two 5 Acre Lots.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, or by applying to ANDREW CROOKSHANK. SAINT JOHN, 20th MARCH, 1806.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And Possession given the First Day of May next, Commodious Dwelling HOUSE at York-Point.—For particulars inquire of THOMAS INGLEBY. Saint John, 16th March, 1807.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 9th March, 1807. BILL OF EXCHANGE on the Paymasters of the Royal Artillery for £100 Sterling, to be disposed of at the above Office to the best bidder.

MR. PHILLIPS,

ON MONDAY the 6th APRIL ensuing, recommends his EARLY MORNING SCHOOL for the exclusive convenience and instruction of the Fair Sex. Hours of attendance from 6 to 8. Terms 2 Dollars per Quarter.

The utility of such an Institution claims the serious attention of Parents, and needs no professional comment to recommend it to the patronage of a liberal and discerning Public. Saint John, March 9, 1807.

FOR SALE,

By NEHEMIAH MERRITT, SUPERFINE, FINE MIDDINGS, and RYE FLOUR; and INDIAN CORN. Saint John, 16th March, 1807.