he had received from his court were so positive, that he could deliver up the place without the intervention of an Austrian general. Be this as it may, we may look upon Cattaro as already delivered up; and official intelligence of it is hourly expected.

General Marmont is arrived at Ragusa, with two regiments; he has given two fetes in the town on account of peace being signed between the French empire and Russia.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.

The late accounts from Swedish Pomerania and Berlin, confirms the news of raising the blockade of the Prussian ports by the Swedes; and of the marching of six battalions of hussars, with the artillery for Lauenburgh.

For some time past, a number of French and Russians Couriers have passed through Berlin.

It is reported at Berlin, that General Knobelsdorf, is to be sent to *Paris*, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The exchanging of Couriers between Berlin and St. Petersburg, is very active.

August 27.

The unexpected reports, that the British had dispatched an expedition to Portugal, and that Russia, again influenced by the court of London, had not ratified the treaty concluded by D'Oubril, have greatly increased the alarms which we have lately suffered.

One of our prints makes the following reflections on the present posture of affairs, and although they only express the ideas of men, who are not initiated in the mysteries of cabinets, they may be considered as embracing some very judicious opinions.

" The uncertainty in which we are at present cannot be of long duration.—We shall soon know whether England has resolved, by her councils, and the debarkation of some thousand troops at Lisbon, to ruin the royal family of Portugal, as she has already done that at Naples. We shall soon know whether Russia contemplates such a conduct towards a great northern power (Prussia) as may involve that power in similar disasters with Austria.

Can it, then, be poſſible that theſe cabinets will again provoke a nation, which it has been ſhewn is not to be provoked with impunity? are they not weary of involving princes, people, and ſtates, with whom they have no common intereſts, in vain.

As to Pruſſia (and it is with her that we Hamburgeſe are perſonally and moſt intereſted) we are perſuaded that her exertions will be to preserve peace—for ſhe cannot flatter herſelf by ordinary efforts to ſuſtain a rupture with France, and where are the extraordinary means with which ſhe could ſupport ſuch a war? and were they even attainable would it be wiſe to attempt it, under the circumſtances in which ſhe is placed?

If her ſoldiers are deſerting before the war; if ſome of her newly acquired provinces are ſilently brooding diſcontents, what might be expected on the ſmalleſt reverſe of fortune?—Could ſhe calculate on ſuccor from Heſſe & Saxony? ſuch ſupport would be both ſlender and uncertain.

As to Denmark, her prudence is well known, and we know moreover that if there is a country in Europe, where the government and people render juſtice to the emperor of Napoleon, that country is Denmark."

LONDON, Sept. 2.

It was confidently asserted, that the Russian negociator, M. D'Oubril, has been completely duped by Talleyrand. He was made to believe that the treaty with England was ready to be signed, and that any delay on his part, in signing a preliminary treaty for Russia, would be sacrificing the interests of his master. Within a few hours after he had signed the treaty, he discerned that he had been imposed upon, which was the cause of his setting off so precipitately from Paris for St. Petersburgh.

The emperor Alexander is said to be still favorable to G. Britain. He has an army of 500,000 men; and there appeared to be some foundation for the report of a northern confederacy.

The London Gazette of the 27th of August, mentions the appointment of lords Holland, and Auckland, " joint commissioners and plenipotentiaries for arranging and finally settling the several matters in discussion between his majesty's government and the government of the United States, with James Munroe and Wm. Pinckney, Esqs. the commissioners appointed for similar purposes on the part of the U. States;" and the hon. Wm. Frederick Elliot Eden to be secretary, and John Allen, Esq. assistant secretary to the commission.

September 3.

Contrary to all expectation and probability, no messenger has yet arrived from France.

It is reported, upon the authority of a private letter from Gibraltar, that the army of Massena has been defeated in Calabria, by the British forces and the Calabrian loyalists, who fought with great courage.

The homeward bound East India fleet of 13 sail, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The letters brought by the Lisbon mail state, that the Portugueſe are much alarmed at the squadron of earl St. Vincent, now laying in the Tagus, particularly as transports with troops were expected to arrive from England. None of the Royal family of Portugal, or the secretary of state, have been seen since the arrival of this force.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

From a Liverpool paper of the 3d of September.

We are still without any intelligence respecting the state of the conferences at Paris. Up to a late hour on Saturday night no messenger had arrived, nor could we learn that dispatches from the earl of Lauderdale had been transmitted through any other channel.

If Prussia, as is confidently believed, be a bar to the conclusion of peace, on the ground of refusing her assent to the restoration of Hanover, a measure in which it is not at all improbable that Bonaparte has acquesced, the prospect of the speedy termination of the treaty would be greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the immense preparations for war carried on by his Prussian majesty, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the opinion that he will hazard his crown by undertaking hostilities against France. The loss of one battle would be the immediate forerunner of his ruin; and the conqueror would, by a second victory, erase Prussia from the map of Europe. Neither by her internal force and resources, nor by her local situation, is she formed to sustain the vicissitudes of a long war. She is undoubtedly a great military power; but as in the times of Frederick the Great, she must have at her head a superior military genius. If the conflict once commences, Bonaparte will not suffer her to breathe, and his arts and frauds will be tried in every direction, and by every means to spread defection among her allies, and to corrupt her dependents. His Prussian majesty may have made up his mind for the result. Deprived of Bayreuth and Anspach, required to cede East Friesland and Embden, and imperiously called upon to restore Hanover, he may feel that unless he makes a stand now, the endless encroachments and demands of Bonaparte will terminate in his complete vassalage on France, or his extinction as a powerful monarch. We shall indeed be surprized if he displays a courage, a resolution and perseverance of which he has not hitherto afforded the slightest proof. But, on the contrary, should he yield to the dictates of Napoleon, we apprehend that important points, besides the restoration of Hanover, will remain to be adjusted. We should not be surprized were the discussions suspended by common consent, until the arrival at Paris of the expected dispatches from Petersburg.

Letters were received on Saturday from Hamburg, which mention that *hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France.* General Rucher, a very old general in the Prussian service, is said to have been killed. It is added that the French had crossed over to Embden, where the engagement is reported to have taken place.

Considerable progress is supposed to have been already made in the formation of the new Northern Confederation. This union is to be under the protection of Russia; and is likely to prove, in some degree at least, a counterpoise to the Federation under the protection of France. It is doubtful, however, whether Bonaparte will allow this part of his own plan to be carried into effect without deranging it by some new ambitious enterprize. He is believed to have made a demand upon the court of Berlin for some further cessions in favor of the kingdom of Holland. The greatest activity prevails in the military department in all the Prussian states; and the movements that are made, and the positions that are taken, indicate a determination of resistance, from which better hopes might have been entertained, if it had been displayed at that more auspicious and more essential period when all Europe looked to Prussia for its deliverance—but looked in vain.

The French have seized on the Austrian towns of Goretz and Gradisco, on the Lifonzo in Friuli, and sworn the public functionaries to pay allegiance to the French government. No motive has been assigned for this seizure.—Some conceive that it was designed to hasten the consent of Austria to some matters under negociation with France. Others suppose it was intended to check some military proceedings of Austria which had excited the jealousy of Bonaparte. To remove all jealousy on this head, the archduke Charles had determined that not even the usual camps of exercise shall be formed this year. It is evident from all these circumstances, that all the continent enjoys but a very precarious peace, dependent on the will and pleasure of Bonaparte. Austria in particular is in a state of continued terror, subject every moment to have its patience tried by new insults and invasions, and not secured from alarm by the most immediate submission to every command and the most prompt compliance with every requisition. It is stated that Bonaparte has proposed to the court of Vienna to cede the maritime part of Carniola to the kingdom of Italy for an equivalent. The seizure of Goritz and Gradisca is probably meant to expedite this cession. It seems as if Bonaparte wished to force this humbled and reduced power, by a continuance of intolerable outrages, into a new war, for the purpose of totally extinguishing it. What effect these proceedings may have on our negociations we cannot say; but we have no hesitation in declaring that unless the French government resolves unequivocally to desist from this conduct, there can be no peace with it.—The present peace of the continent is worse than no peace.

New-York, Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Martling's Long room, on Saturday evening the 18th October, 1806.

JOHN H. SICKLES, in the chair.

Whereas in the opinion of this committee the present situation of public affairs requires the aid and exertion of the greatest exertions and talents of the nation; and whereas we repose the highest confidence in the patriotism and abilities of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to our republican fellow-citizens of the Ninth Ward to convene on Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst. and to the other respective wards on Wednesday evening next, the 22d inst. for the purpose of appointing a General Committee to consist of *twenty-one* delegates from each ward, to prepare, sign, and transmit a respectful and earnest address to Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, requesting him to consent to be a candidate at the next election for that important office, which he at present fills with honor and dignity to himself and usefulness to his country.

Resolved unanimously, that the committee to be appointed by the respective wards be requested to assemble at Martling's tavern, on Friday evening next, the 24th inst. at 6 o'clock precisely, and that they also be requested to prepare and sign an address to our republican fellow-citizens of the different counties in this state requesting their co-operation and influence in promoting the particular object of this meeting.

JOHN H. SICKLES, Chairman.
ICHABOB PRALL, Sec.

At a meeting of the Republican electors of the Fifth Ward, held at Mooney's long room, on Wednesday evening 22d Oct. 1806.

Jacob Delamontagnie, was chosen Chairman.

Abraham M. Valentine, Sec.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one citizens from this ward be appointed to meet any committees that may be appointed by our fellow citizens of the other wards of the city, to address the President of the United States, requesting his consent to be put in nomination for the next Presidency; and to transact such other business as concerns the republican interest.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the seventh ward, held at Daniel Tier's on Wednesday evening the 22d Oct. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That this meeting highly approve of the conduct of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and repose the greatest confidence in his abilities and virtues.

2. That in pursuance of the resolutions of the general committee, a committee of 21 persons be appointed to represent this ward, for the purpose of preparing, signing and presenting a suitable address to the President of the United States, requesting him to become a candidate at the next election for that high and important office, and also an address to our republican fellow citizens, of the different counties in this state, desiring their aid and cooperation in carrying the object of this meeting into effect.

At a meeting of the Republican Electors of the eighth ward, convened by public notice at the house of John Brown, in the Bowery, on Wednesday evening the 22d inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published, viz.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the present situation of our public affairs requires the use and exertion of the greatest experience and best abilities of the nation: and whereas we repose the highest confidence in the patriotism and abilities of Thomas Jefferson, President of the U. States.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty one citizens be appointed as delegates for this ward, to prepare and transmit a respectful and earnest address to the President of the United States, requesting him to continue to be a candidate at the next election, for the important office which he at present fills with honor and dignity to himself, and usefulness to his country.

New-York, Oct. 24.

In confirmation of the report of the death of Mr. Fox, captain Daggett from Charante informs us that on the 8th or 9th of September, in the Bay of Biſcay, he was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Cybelle, which the day before had ſpoken a Packet bound from Falmouth for Liſbon, and received from her the intelligence that Mr. Fox died juſt before her departure.

The firſt of the following Proclamations was publiſhed by general Miranda on his leaving Coro; the other on his laſt arrival at Aruba:—

PROCLAMATION.

Anxious to give proofs of moderation and affection to my fellow citizens and countrymen, we have reſolved to withdraw from the city of Coro the ſmall number of troops which we had brought, in order to remove the fears, which the fugitive Commander of this diſtrict, and other agents of the Spaniſh government, have endeavoured to infuſe into the minds of the inoffenſive people, and particularly the women and children. The inhabitants may re-enter tranquilly their own reſpective dwellings without fear or ſuſpicion. With this view we transfer our Head Quarters, to the ſhore, from whence we can equally afford the people of this country without the leaſt inconvenience, all the ſuccour which they need.

The annexed letter, directed to the Court and City Council of this City, is a proof of our equitable intention, and that it is not in the cities but in the field, that we wiſh to fight with the oppreſſors alone of the Columbian people. If this people wiſh for any farther proofs of the perfidy and infamy with which the Spaniſh Governors conduct themſelves in all their tranſactions, let them pay a ſtrict attention to the proclamations recently publiſhed by order of the captain general of Caraccas, by which they offer conſiderable ſums of money to any one who would boldly aſſaſſinate a citizen who purely and ſincerely defends the rights of that ſame people. Deſpicable and Atrocious Tyrants! They have not even courage enough to look their enemies in the face.

We truſt that thoſe wiſe perſons, who have known and ſeen us act until now will open the eyes of the reſt of the citizens concerning their own reſpectives intereſts, in order that, approaching nearer to my perſon, we might mutually concert the intereſts and felicity of our country, the only object of my wiſhes.

Done at Head Quarters, at Coro, Auguſt 7th 1806.

(Signed) FRANCIS DE MIRANDA.

To the Court and City Council of the city of Coro.

Honorable Gentleman of the Court & Common Council.

This notification is directed to you in order to prevent, in time, the fatal conſequences of a uſeleſs reſiſtance from the civil and military authorities of the city, that we may conjointly, and as members of the Spaniſh American people, concert thoſe indiſpenſible meaſures to preſerve the peace, union and happineſs of our countrymen and friends

I make no doubt, but your prudence and patriotiſm will induce you to enter into a mutual accommodation, as uſeful, as it will be honorable to both parties. Thus will the ſhedding of blood, and thoſe diſturbances, which are the unavoidable conſequences of war, be wholly prevented.

The Count de Rouvray, Commander in Chief of the advanced poſts of the army is authorized to confer with you on this important buſineſs; to take poſſeſſion of the city and to prevent all confuſion or diſpute with the civil and eccleſiaſtical authorities which are to remain in it conformable to the incloſed proclamation.

Done at Head Quarters on board the ſquadron before Vela de Coro, Aug. 3d 1806.

(Signed)

FRAN. DE MIRANDA.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Inhabitants of Aruba.

If the preſent circumſtances compel us to take poſſeſſion of this iſle by force of arms, be aſſured, that your perſons, your property and your tranquility ſhall be inviolably protected Obey your laws, reſpect your Magiſtrates, in whoſe hands we ſhall reſt all the civil authority we have; already aſcertained by experience, that they are perſons of probity, It is not our intention to make any alteration whatever, in the government of the country.

Let your commerce continue as before, with the Iſle of Curracoa and other neutrals, provided, it does not in any way tend to injure this expedition. Our principal object is the independence of the whole Columbian continent, for the comfort of all its inhabitants, and for the refuge of the human race. They alone, who are the agents or accomplices of a government of aſſaſſins, are our enemies. The Governor of Garracas, Vorconcelos, together with the Magiſtrates, have offered, by a decree, 30,000 dollars, and honors, to him who would aſſaſſinate a citizen of a country, who, through honorable means, defends the rights of his countrymen and the glory of his country; like the Prince of Orange, in Holland; Waſhington in America, and Pelopidas and Dion in Greece——Let thoſe hypocrites tell us which of the divine or human laws authorize ſuch a decree? Do they wiſh to renew in theſe times, and among the Americans, the cruelties and infamies of the government of Philip II. in Holland, which have diſgraced forever his name and the nation which permitted them.

Done at Head-Quarters at Aruba, Aug. 19th, 1806.

(Signed.

MIRANDA.

Thomas Molini, Sec.

TO RENT,
On very low terms, FOUR convenient Two ſtory brick Dwelling Houses directly ſouth of the ſix buildings.
Apply to
G. H. GILLISS.
Waſhington city, Aug. 15—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

The latest information from the westward is contained in letters from governor Claiborne dated the 15th of Sept. At that time Gov. Claiborne was about seventy miles from Nachitoches, occupied in organizing the militia, on whose part there appeared to be a general readiness to turn out, even among the French inhabitants. No change had taken place in the situation of the troops on either side. Gov. Errara was still dangerously ill; his forces had been considerably diminished by disease, and the greater part of their horses had been sent beyond the Sabine for forage. Gov. Claiborne had held an interesting talk with the chief of the Caddeux tribe of Indians, and had ascertained their disposition to remain neutral.

The Jockey Club races, which commenced yeſterday, were unuſually intereſting, from the number of celebrated horses which entered the courſe. Five run, viz. General Ridgely's Oſcar, Mr. Tayloe's Top-Gallant, Mr. Bond's Firſt Conſul, Mr. Edelin's Floretta, and Mr. Brown's Mare. Of the three heats run, Top-gallant gained the firſt, and Floretta the ſecond and third.

VERMONT ELECTIONS.

From authentic information received from this state it appears that the votes given for *Governor* are as follows:

Tichenor, fed.	8351
Smith, rep.	6930
Scattering,	320

The Legislature is decidedly republican, as is demonstrated by the appointments of Chief Justice, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. in which the republican candidates were chosen by about 150 to 30 votes.

The following is an official statement of the votes for representatives to Congress, viz.

South Eastern district.	
Elliot,	2239
Scattering,	1639
Majority	600
South Western district.	
Witherill,	2026
Galusha,	1101
Scattering,	617
Majority,	308
North Western district.	
Chittenden,	2178
Butler,	1793
Scattering,	177
Majority,	208
North Eastern district.	
Fisk, Majority	700

Advantages of Union, with an Inquiry into the Compatibility of Republican Government with an Extensive Territory.

(Continued.)

We have, it is allowed, swamps and deserts; but there are neither of such a character or size as to interpose any formidable obstacles to intercourse. Most of the former are or will be extremely valuable from the nature of the timber that grows upon them, which is generally the cypress, the pine or the cedar, and which are usually of the most costly kind, and from their ultimate conversion into the richest meadows. For when the country adjacent to them shall be thickly settled, there is scarcely any expence incurred in their draining and clearing that will not be more than returned to their proprietors. Among the most considerable of these are the Cedar swamp of Virginia, abounding in the cedar and cypress, both invaluable wood—the Dismal swamp of Virginia and North Carolina are covered with white and red oaks, pines, juniper and cypress—the Ekansanoka, producing a variety of valuable timber, and comprising a great deal of fertile cultivated land. In describing these Pinkerton remarks that " the large tract in the eastern part of Virginia and North Carolina, called the Dismal Swamp, occupies about 150,000 acres: but it is entirely covered with trees, juniper and cypress on the more moist parts, and on the drier white and red oaks, and a variety of pines. These trees attain a prodigious size; and among them there is often thick brushwood, so as to render the swamp impervious, while other forests in North America are frequently free from underwood. Cane reeds (different species of arundo) and tall rich grass, soon fatten the cattle of the vicinity, which are taught to return to the farms of their own accord. In this swampy forest, bears, wolves, deer, and other wild animals abound; and stories (for which, perhaps, there is no foundation) are told of children having being lost, who have been seen, after many years, in a wild state of nature. Some parts are so dry as to bear a horse, while some are overflowed, and others so miry that a man would sink up to the neck. A canal has been led through it; and even in the dry parts water of the color of brandy, as is supposed from the roots of the junipers, gushed in the depth of three feet. In the northern part the timber supplies an article of trade, while in the southern rice is found to prosper; and in the neighborhood none of those diseases are known which haunt other marshy situations.

" Georgia presents a singular marsh, or in the wet season a lake, called Ekansanoko, by others Ouaquafenoga, in the south-east extremity of the state. This marshy lake is about 300 miles in circumference, and contains several large and fertile isles, one of which is repre-