the slightest resistance. King Louis is said to have demanded from the king of Prussia five millions of florins as a debt due to the republic, accompanied with a threat, in case of refusal, to invade Prussia with a Dutch army of 36,000 men, and a French force of 60,000, which France has agreed to furnish by treaty.

The Spanish Government, under the present aspect of political affairs, has found it necessary to put 50,000 troops in motion.

The Swiss cantons, it was reported, will join the confederation of the Rhine.

The following additional articles are from the latest papers.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It appears that not more than six of the Quebec convoy were burnt and destroyed. Two Telegraphic bulletins, as will be seen in our ship news, were sent in the afternoon to the Lord Mayor, announcing the number & names of the ships destroyed, and that the enemy's ship was the Veteran, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, who had left his squadron in the Gulf of Florida, and was making the best of his way home. Our Portsmouth correspondent has transmitted us a very interesting letter upon the subject. The captains of the Quebec ships destroyed, having made representations to Jerome Bonaparte of the bad quality of the provisions they were supplied with on board his ship, and of the uncomfortable nature of their situation, he ordered them on board an American ship, which was directed to steer a particular tract, in order to avoid giving information to our cruisers—she did not see one on her passage to Portsmouth. The captains left on board Jerome's ship about 120 British seamen, taken in different prizes. The Anniversary of Bonaparte's birth-day was celebrated while they were on board, & an extra allowance served out to the prisoners. As the distance of the Veteran from the French coast when the captains left her was not more than 200 miles, and as the wind was fair, it is feared she may have arrived safe in port. If she does arrive safe, it may be said that the good fortune of the Bonaparte family is not confined to the land.

But as the rest of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron was left so far behind, we trust that some of our squadrons may yet fall in with it. A messenger was dispatched yesterday afternoon to Plymouth, with orders to send out the fastest sailing cutters to our cruising squadrons to apprize them of the enemy being on their return.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Lord Lauderdale will probably firſt learn the rejection of the treaty into which D'Oubril was cajoled, from the diſpatches which were ſent to him on Thurſday, and which he may be expected to receive this evening. He was not appriſed of it at the time he diſpatched Baſilico; nor had he had any means of knowing it, except from ſome communication with the Ruſſian meſſenger, who having left St Peterſburgh previous to the notification of the rejection, was moſt likely ignorant of it himſelf. The French government would naturally endeavor to prevent that communication, and the multiplied regulations of their police to which, as a native of a country with which they were at war, the Ruſſian courier would afford them ample means of effecting it. He would even find it a matter of ſome difficulty to procure the conveyance of a letter to Lord Lauderdale. But let it have proceeded from what cauſe it might, it is a fact, we are aſſured, that Lord Lauderdale, two days after the arrival of the Ruſſian meſſenger, was ignorant of this important determination. This very evening he will know it, and his next interview with Talleyrand will be highly intereſting perhaps decisive of the fate of the negociation.

It is mentioned in letters from Berlin, "that the king of Pruſſia has required that Germany ſhould be evacuated by the French." If ſuch a demand has been made, a war between the two countries is unavoidable. Bonaparte will not eaſily relinquiſh the hold which he has upon Germany.

It is one of the main pillars of his preſent power; it is one of the chief ſources of his future enterpriſe and ambition. This intelligence, we fear, is too comprehenſive, and that the requiſition to withdraw from a certain part of Germany has been magnified into a peremptory demand of evacuating it generally. It is very likely, however, that Pruſſia may have called upon France for ſome explanation reſpecting the intention with which a large army is collected on the Saxon frontier.

Yeſterday morning a ſervant of his excellency Robert Adair arrived with diſpatches to Government from Vienna. They relate, we underſtand, to the refuſal of the Emperor of Ruſſia to ratify the treaty with France. This important event, it is ſuppoſed, was known at Vienna on the 20th ult. We have good grounds for believing that a ſyſtem of cloſe and cordial concert between the courts of Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Vienna, is much nearer maturity than it is ſuſpected to be. The Emperor Alexander has written perſonally to the Auſtrian and Pruſſian monarchs, and is, we believe, well diſpoſed to protect them againſt any further inſults or encroachments on the part of France.

The war carried on in the Neapolitan territory, is, it appears, of a moſt deſtructive and murderous nature——We ſhould not exceed much were we to ſay that the campaign in the ſouth of Italy has coſt the French almoſt as many men as the campaign which finiſhed with the battle of Auſterlitz, always excepting the loſs on that eventful day.

The medical report reſpecting Mr. Fox's health was, yeſterday, that he had ſuffered the preceding night through the operation of a medicine, the effect of which, however, was highly beneficial. He afterwards enjoyed a ſound ſleep, and roſe with amended health and ſpirits.

VICTORY IN CALABRIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

MESSINA, *July 5.*

We have learnt by the British sloop of war the Bittern, commanded by capt. Down, the happy intelligence of the landing of the British army, on the 1st inst. under the orders of major general sir —— Stuart, in the gulf of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. The sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:

"*Head Quarters, Nicastro, July 3, 1806.*

"The army landed without opposition on the 1st inst. in the morning.—The advanced guard, consisting of 3 companies of light infantry, and some grenadiers, was sent to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about 400 French, who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners. They lost about 40 in killed and wounded. Our only loss was one serjeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable that the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crouds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us——Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating, it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nicastro is worthy of being made public. After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been, a short time before, robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to their assistance should be supported with a part of their plentiful harvest. His excellency general Stuart several times attempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty that he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to reconquer the kingdom of their well beloved and lawful sovereign, Ferdinand IV. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army, gen. Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores; that nothing was required of them but accommodation: that no contribution would be demanded: that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and catholic worship should be honored and respected: and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the government of the Usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports, with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the Gulf of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, sailed again instantly with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from Rear admiral Sir Sidney Smith:

"*Castle of Amantea, July 2, 1806.*

"We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melazzo and Capri, have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, 2 standards and 400 prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves, and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed)

W. SIDNEY SMITH."

PALERMO, *July 9.*

"By express sent by the governor of Messina to Palermo, to the minister of war and marine department, colonel Colajanni, with letters of the 7th inst, the agreeable news has been received, in a letter written by general Stuart, dated from the plain of St. Euphemia, to brigadier Broderick, commanding the citadel of Messina, the 5th of the same month, of a complete victory gained on the preceding day by the British army in Calabria, over the French army, commanded by gen. Regnier, which letter is to the following purport:

'*Plain of St. Euphemia, July 5.*

'I trouble you with these few lines, to inform you of the satisfactory circumstance of my having, yesterday, attacked and entirely defeated gen. Regnier, after an obstinate action, in the plain of St. Euphemia. The enemy, according to all accounts received, amounted to 7000 infantry, and upwards of 300 cavalry, with 4 pieces of artillery. The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to the intelligence we have received, is upwards of 2000 men; but as many prisoners continually arrive, who have been dispersed in the neighboring mountains, and as their defeat has been general, there can be no doubt but there might be added to the number another thousand men. It is impossible to describe what our brave troops have undertaken and executed.

'I have taken gen. Compere, with several other officers of rank, prisoners. If I had had but the few of the 20th reg. of dragoons mounted, that I left behind me at Messina, not a soul would have escaped.

'I am happy to inform you that in this serious action our loss has been comparatively small. An officer and 40 men were killed—11 officers and 259 men were wounded. Capt. Maclean, of the 20th foot, was unfortunately killed.

'Col. Ross, with the 20th regiment of foot, landed during the action, and joined us, rendering us thereby an essential service at a very critical moment.

Believe me, &c.'

'P. S. Gen. Regnier retired with the remains of his army towards Catanzaro, and I have detached colonels Kemp and Ross in pursuit of him. The French light infantry and our battalions came to the bayonet; and the former were almost totally destroyed."

The report that Bonaparte had demanded of Prussia the cession of East Friesland and Embden, will prove, we believe, to have been well founded.—The court of Berlin has taken every necessary precaution to guard against the consequences of a sudden irruption of the enemy in that quarter. By a vessel which left Emoden on the 22d ult. we have received intelligence that the bank had been removed from that city to a place of greater safety. It passed through Bremen the 28th of last month, on the way to Berlin.

The victory gained by gen. Stuart, we are persuaded, has been most decisive. In the short account given by the enemy, there was an admission that gen. Compere and 300 men, said to be the Polish legion, had been taken prisoners. The last accounts from Naples were of the 9th Aug. and yet we cannot discover in them any official communication (there are a few loose reports, indeed, to that effect) respecting the re-embarkation of the British army. Surely if the troops were able to maintain themselves five weeks in the country after they first landed, we may conclude, that the result of the action that they fought 3 days after was full as disastrous to the enemy as it is represented. The war, on the part of the enemy at least, has languished ever since; for the highest praise claimed for generals Regnier, Verdier and Mermet in the Paris papers which we received a few days ago, is that of having *preserved* their respective positions.

CATTARO.

From a French Publication.

"The town and garrison of Cattaro is situated on the extremity of the gulf of that name, which was formerly called Lizzonico. Cattaro, at the time of the Romans, was known by the name of Ascrivium. The destiny of the people was continually changing until the close of the 14th century, when their independence was recognized by the kings of Bohemia. Cattaro afterwards supported many bloody wars against the Balzars, princes of Zenta and Montenegro, as well as some of less consequence against the Ragusans. In the year 1351 Cattaro formed an intimate alliance with the last, as well as with the inhabitants of Antivari and Dulcigno. This small state having terminated all its wars, and having liberated itself from any dependence on the kings of Bosnia, was governed by its own laws until the year 1410; when alarmed by the colossal power of the Turks, who had conquered the neighboring provinces, the inhabitants of Cattaro, from a sense of their danger, thought proper to submit themselves to the republic of Venice.

"The principal conditions of the treaty were, that Cattaro should retain its form of government; that the Venetians should defray all the expences of administration out of the duties received at the custom-houses; and lastly, that if the republic of Venice should find itself unable to give protection to its new subjects, it should not transfer the sovereignty of it to any other power, but restore Cattaro to its former independence. It was in consequence of this convention that the Venetian republic having been dissolved, the 12th of May 1797, the inhabitants of Cattaro exercised the right of disposition, and accordingly transferred themselves to Austria on the 4th of July in the same year. Castle Nuovo followed their example. This town, built in 1373, by Guarlo king of Bohemia, belonged to the Venetians since 1687. Budua, another town of Albania, was under their protection since the 15th century. It was occupied in 1797 by the Austrians, at the very moment that Pierre Petrowille, the Montenegro Bishop, was about to seize it at the head of a band of 5 or 6000 men.

"The inhabitants grow a great deal of corn, in the plains next to the *sea*, but not sufficient for their consumption, as they have a strong repugnance to hard labor. They have excellent wine, and all the fruits peculiar to the south of Europe: bees and silk worms are much cultivated by them. Cattaro is an old town, but is well built, and very strong. The inhabitants are about 1400. Castle Nuovo, which is also well fortified, may contain about 1800."

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Some of the federal prints have been thrown into "consternation dread," by the imprudence of their brethren. A writer in a southern print, under the signature of Alcibiades, having recommended an alliance offensive and defensive with Britain as the most effectual means of resisting the power of France, and settling our differences with Spain, the occasion has been seized at once to demonstrate the inconsistency of the republicans, and to reinforce the project. The more cunning editors, instantly perceiving that this unqualified avowal constituted an admission of one of the heaviest charges laid to the door of federalism, have come boldly out, denounced their fellow editors, and disclaimed the partiality of federalism to any such alliance. It is not a little extraordinary that at the very time federal eulogium is busy in extolling every production of the press that covertly recommends such an alliance, by representing British power to be alone competent to defending this country against the ambition of Bonaparte, by holding forth Britain as a just and France an unjust nation, by endeavors to prove that our prosperity, nay, our very existence depends upon the closeness of our connection with Britain, and the completeness of our separation from France, it is not a little extraordinary that men, who are proclaiming this creed from their housetops, should all at once, with inconsistency scarcely precedented, denounce that measure to which their efforts, if successful, would have necessarily led. We can only fully account for this apparent paradox by recollecting that men, who have at heart objects which they know to be unpopular, pursue means for their attainment so artfully contrived as not to seem to have that tendency which they really have. Thus the greatest tyrants that have ever lived have too generally, before they consolidated their power, been the loudest brawlers for liberty.

We have, however, the charity to believe that there are many, very many federalists who would shrink with horror from an alliance offensive and defensive with Britain; but we must be permitted to say that there is often a wide difference between the sentiments of particular individuals of a party on a special topic, and the sentiments of the party itself collectively considered: Federalism may prompt us to enter into such an alliance, though many federalists may be averse to it. Actions speak louder than words. And we appeal to those who have attentively contemplated the course of events in this country whether, as a party, the federalists have not uniformly supported every measure calculated to unite us indissolubly with Great Britain, and as invariably opposed every measure which had a contrary effect. Carried to the precipice where an alliance offensive and defensive stares them in the face, they may start with horror at a contemplation of the evils likely to ensue from such a mad step; but such feelings can, at most, amount to no more than an acknowledgment of their previous error—they neither prove the falsity of the charge imputed to them, nor the abandonment of those fatal principles which have heretofore characterised their conduct.

But let us hope that events have opened the eyes of our opponents, and have compelled them to renounce those splendid visions which have heretofore danced before their infatuated minds. Let us hope that, hereafter, the perfection of the British government and the supremacy of British valor and justice, will cease to be their darling themes. Let us hope, that recalled, by events, to the true feelings of Americans, they will no longer advocate the union of these states, rising with inexperienced rapidity to the vigor of a mighty manhood, with the fading fortunes of a once powerful empire. Let us hope that they will be contented with cementing a temperate friendship between the two nations, which, while it cultivates a reciprocity of good offices, will not hurry us into indissoluble bonds of political union. Let us hope that this principle may long continue to regulate our conduct to the whole world. Let us follow the precept of him who guides our light, and who has added example to precept—Let us have "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

The two victories gained at the same time by sea and land, enriched the European empire of fashion with two articles. The English ladies wear the Trafalgar, in honor of the brilliant victory which will long secure the trident to their country, while those of France purchase with avidity the new silk stuff called Austerlitz.

Such is the alarming encrease of the poor rates in England and Wales, that the total amount for the last twelve months, was 5,218,607l. The average rates of the levies for the counties of England, was 4s. 5d. in the pound, on the rents. The average rate in Wales, was 7s. 3d. in the pound.

Extract of a letter from a house in New Orleans, to another in Baltimore, dated September 12, 1806.

"Two days since we had a violent gale of wind or hurricane, which has done very great injury to the shipping in the harbor, there being but one vessel which we know of, which is not very much hurt.

"The cane fields are all laid flat for several leagues, in many instances the buildings are blown down, and the country exhibits a melancholy scene of desolation. It is conjectured that nearly one half of the crop of sugar is destroyed; many houses in town are unroofed and fences blown down. It commenced about 12 at night, and blew with great violence till 5 in the morning."

Norfolk, Oct. 21.

Captain Chace, on whose veracity we can depend, informs, that on the 12th inst. he spoke the brig Fame, from Rotterdam to Providence, the captain of which said, that prior to his sailing (10th ult.) accounts had been received from Paris, which stated, that the negociations for peace between France and England had been broken off.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.

By the ship Protection, arrived in 42 days from Liverpool at N. York, our files of London papers are completed to the 12th of September.

In addition to the details contained in gen. Stuart's dispatch, of the battle of Maida, it appears that Cotrone had surrendered to the British forces, that Regnier had fled towards Tarento, and that the two Calabrias were in possession of their legitimate sovereigns. In Calabria ultra, the French lost 6000 men. In Upper Calabria their loss was great though not equally severe.

It was believed at Liverpool that Mr Fox died on the 11th Sept. and that lord Lauderdale returned to London on that day, the negociation with France being at an end. Neither of our London papers of that date, and they are the latest received by the Protection, mention these events. It appears by the *Courier* of the 11th, that a messenger was dispatched to lord Lauderdale at Paris, and another received from him the same day; and the London Evening Star of that date *states Mr. Fox to be then alive.*

The renewal of the war, and the formation of a new confederacy against France, were considered as certain.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the City Commons on Friday the 24th inst.

A BAY HORSE,

14 hands high, about 12 or 13 years old, low in flesh, had a few black and white spots on his near footlock, much marked with the collar, and a white spot behind his left ear.

Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to me, shall receive *Five Dollars* reward. If stolen I will pay 40 dolls. to any person who will deliver me the horse, and prosecute the thief to conviction.

HENRY GIRD,

Living in the rear of the Bank.

Oct. 31—3t

JOHN COX

Has received a large general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one ſhall ſell lower than he will.

George Town, October 13—epN&UG—6w.

WILLIAM MARBURY,

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for ſale by

MR. BREWER, next door above Mr. Eliſha Riggs ſtore on Bridge ſtreet,

A General aſſortment of Fall & Fancy Goods of the lateſt importations, and will receive a further ſupply in a few days, all of which have been purchaſed on the beſt terms for caſh, and will be ſold very low.

George Town, October 15—tawam

FOR SALE,

WILL be offered for ſale by auction on the Race Field, the ſecond day of the Waſhington Races, which are to commence on Tueſday 28th inſt. the

ELEGANT BARBARY HORSE AND TWO MARES,

which were brought from TUNIS by his Excellency the Tuniſian ambaſſador, and intended as a preſent to the Executive of the United States.

Thoſe inclined to purchaſe can view the above Horſes any day previous to the ſale, at the ſtables of Mr. Wm Crawford (late M'Laughlin's) in George Town.

October 17—

TO RENT,

On very low terms, FOUR convenient two ſtory brick DWELLING HOUSES directly ſouth of the ſix Buildings.

Apply to

T. H. GILLISS,

Waſhington city, Aug. 25—[illegible]