WASHINGTON, CITY,

FEBRUARY 2.

We have received New Orleans papers to the 1st of January. They contain no articles of interest, except a long address to the public by Edward Livingston, vindicating himself against the charge of implication in Burr's conspiracy, made by General Wilkinson. The address closes with the following affidavit:

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of the city of New Orleans, counsellor at law, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, doth depose, that he hath never had any communication, written or verbal, direct or indirect, with Aaron Burr, or any other person whom he knows or has reason to suspect, to be concerned with him in the plans now said to be carrying on, hostile to the union, laws, or constitution of the United States, relative to any such plans, and that he is utterly ignorant of the existence of any such schemes, on the part of the said Aaron Burr, or his adherents, except from the public papers, the communication of general Wilkinson, and the voice of public report.

(Signed) EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Sworn this 26th day of December, 1806, before me

DOM. A. HALL,
District Judge of the United States for the Orleans District.

Frankfort, January 8

General Winlock, who commands the detachment of militia, now on duty at the Falls of Ohio, has arrested Messrs. Thomas M. Winn and Samuel N. Luckett, both of Jefferson county, on suspicion of being concerned in col. Burr's expedition. Four boats which they were preparing to send off, have been detained, and themselves bound in a recognizance by judge Ormsby, to appear at the next circuit court, the former in the sum of 5000 dollars, and the latter in 10,000 dollars. Another boat, found on the Indian side of the Ohio, and supposed to belong to Davis Floyd, has also been detained.

General Winlock repaired to Louisville on the 26th ultimo, and positively asserts that no boats or other craft have passed the Falls since that time without examination.

Captain Samuel Philips, of Jefferson county, informs the general, that he passed col. Burr on the 31st ult. at an encampment near the mouth of Cumberland river, where it is conjectured he is endeavoring to collect his troops and provisions.

The above information was communicated to the governor by express, the evening before last.

It is reported that col. Burr has three or four hundred men assembled at his encampment. If the latter should be his whole force at that place, col. Ramsey, of Livingston county, who is authorised by the executive to call out eight companies of militia, will give a good account of him. Col. R. it is expected would be ready to act by the 2d inst.

New-York, January 28.

We are at length, after a long lapse of time, enabled to gratify the public anxiety with respect to the occurrences which have taken place on the continent of Europe since the victorious army of the emperor Napoleon entered the capital of Prussia.

The arrival of the ship Cato from Liverpool has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 6th of December, inclusive (nearly a month later than any previous advices); and Lloyd's Lists, and Prices Current to the 28th of November.

From the great mass of political matter before us, (the greater part of which is very interesting) it is difficult to select so as to give the reader a full "view of the whole ground" at once, and impossible to enter into minute detail. We have endeavored to compress the most important articles into the subjoined abstract.

We do not find that the recapture of Buenos-Ayres was known in England at the time the Cato sailed.

An expedition, composed of 5,500 men in high spirits, left Falmouth on the 12th of Nov. supposed to be destined for Lima.

The London papers contain the French bulletins down to the 25th number, the last being dated at Berlin, November 2. From these it appears that Magdeburg, Stettin, Custrin, and Spandau, have fallen into the hands of the French, and the whole Prussian army dispersed, after the a series of hard fought battles, Magdeburg, with a garrison of 20,000 men, capitulated on the eight of November.

The duke of Brunswick died of his wound.

On the 12th of November the head-quarters of Marshal Bernadotte were at Lubeck. On the same day general Berthier gave notice, that all Russian and Swedish ships lying there might take their departure unmolested. One English ship only was at Lubeck when it was taken by assault; the captain and three seamen of which were killed.

On the 10th the French took possession of Hanover, under the command of marshal Mortier.

The fortress of Hamlin in the electorate of Hanover, capitulated on the 11th inst. It surrendered to the king of Holland, who commanded the siege.

On the 12th the dutchy of Oldenburg was taken possession of for the king of Holland by Batavian troops.

News had reached England that nearly all the British troops had withdrawn from Calabria Ulterior, in consequence of the encreased strength of Massena's army. Sir John Stewart was on his way home.

The ships of war at Cadiz had hauled farther up the harbor, & no prospect of their going out.

The official account of the capture of Hamburgh by the French, was communicated to the lord mayor of London by viscount Howick, on the 20th of Nov. By this, they entered with a corps under the general Mortier on the 19th of Nov. All English property was confiscated—and the English held prisoners till disposed of by Bonaparte. Great uneasiness in England—stocks fell.

A letter from Hamburg states, that Bonaparte had demanded, that the arch duke Charles should resign his command, and that the Austrian army should withdraw from the frontiers.

The conquered countries belonging to the king of Prussia, according to a notice published by the governor general, are divided into four departments:

I. The department of Berlin, and which will also consist of four provinces—viz. Ukermark, under the command of the chief of battalion Harret; Pregnitz, under colonel Nerin; Altmak, under general Bousin; Middelmark; under the general of division Clarke.

II. The department of Custrin includes Neumark, under brigadier general Minard.

III. The department of Stettin includes Pomerania, under brigadier Thouvenot.

IV. The department of Magdeburg includes the duchy of Magdeburg; the county of Mansfield; the circle of the Saal, under the adjutant commandant Champeau, who resides at Burg; the town of Halle, under the adjutant commandant Latour.

The general administration of the above-mentioned departments is under the superintendance of the general intendant Daru; the general administrator of the finances and domains, M. Esteve; and M. Laboullerie, receiver general.

The following is said to be the outline of the new political arrangements, which Bonaparte has declared he is determined to enforce on the continent.

The electorate of Brandenburgh, with some contiguous territory, to be erected into a kingdom, under the dominion of Jerome Bonaparte.

Prussia proper to be retained by his Prussian majesty, with the title of king. His capital to be Konisberg.

The Polish territory to be wrested from Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and reconsolidated into one state, of the same extent as before the partition.

Murat to be proclaimed king of the Poles.

Holland to receive very considerable accession of territory, particularly in Westphalia.

The dutchies of Cleves and Berg, at present possessed by Murat, to be given to one of the French marshals.

The Prussian army under prince Hohenloe, after an ineffectual attempt to reach Stettin, surrendered prisoners of war on the 28th of October.

The whole of the Prussian territories to the Oder was in possession of the French, and there was no longer any army on the south side of the Vistula.

The French troops were extending themselves on the west to the mouth of the Elbe, and were at the same time stretching their forces eastward into the Polish territories.

The emperor Napoleon remained at Berlin on the 18th November, but Davoust's division, with the Polish general Dombrowski, had advanced to Posen and over the Wartz—and there was seen the first effect of the emperor Napoleon's proclamation to restore the kingdom of Poland. Dombrowski was received with acclamations by the populace, and the horses taken from his carriage. In other parts the proclamation had produced a considerable effect.

The Austrian government appeared to be agitated and alarmed at these demonstrations on the part of France, and certainly with reason, as it is stated in some of the German papers that Napoleon has ordered his minister at Vienna to present two notes to the court—the first demanding *evacuation of Bohemia by the Austrian army*—and the second declaring, *that he should consider the departure of the archduke Charles, for the army as a declaration of war.*

The king of Prussia was at Graudantz on the 7th of November, and was expected to be at Koningsberg on the 14th.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

POLAND.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following:—

"POLES—Napoleon the great, invincible, advances into Poland at the head of three hundred thousand men; without attempting to penetrate into the secret of his views, let it be our only endeavor to render ourselves, worthy of his greatness. I will see, he has said, I will see whether you deserve to be a nation. I am going to Posen; there shall be the first plan for your benefit concerted.

"Poles, it depends upon you to be an independent people, to acquire a country.—Your avenger, your re-creator has appeared."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

One of the Hamburgh mails has arrived this day. The intelligence it brings is most important. The Duke of Brunswick is dead; Magdeburgh, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and the depot of the king of Prussia's treasures, has capitulated; the Electors of Hesse and Saxony have been obliged to join the Confederation of the Rhine; and general Blucher, the last remaining hope of the Prussian army, has been obliged to surrender. It appeared that the general had retreated with his corps to Lubeck, and was there attacked by a strong division of the enemy. The slaughter was dreadful, and lasted upwards of three hours. The French purchased the victory dearly. The strong fortress of Koeningstein in Saxony, is to be delivered up to the French as a pledge of the Elector's future fidelity.

DECEMBER 1.

In pursuance of marshal Mortier's proclamation requiring all bankers and merchants, having British funds and manufacture in their possession, to give in correct statements, the Gommercium, or Chamber of Commerce, at Hamburgh, requested by public notice, that those complying with the proclamation should also furnish them with copies, and at the same time send an estimate of the losses they shall be subject to, should the measures enjoined be carried into effect, in consequence of reprisals by the British government. The great object intended by this estimate is to shew, by a petition to Bonaparte, that the plan of confiscation must be ultimately more favorable to Great Britain than to the interests of Hamburgh. The underwriters were also desired to state, as far as they were able, the injury they would sustain by the capture of Hamburgh, and other vessels, in order that a fair balance might be made out. A meeting of the underwriters was accordingly held at Borsen-Halle, but the result had not transpired.

A captain of a ship just arrived from Elsineur, reports, that when he left it, that accounts were received that an action had taken place between the Russians and French in the neighborhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, and the French of but 60,000. A ship arrived at Elsineur in three days from Stettin, the captain of which saw 19 waggons full of wounded Frenchmen.

DECEMBER 3.

By the Alpha, captain Hutton, arrived at Harwich we learn that the French took possession of Cuxhaven on the 25th. This intelligence is not to be doubted. Napoleon will endeavour to shut up every port in his power in the North Sea—Denmark must look to herself—but she is not without assistance. Sir Samuel Hood is to sail immediately with a squadron into the Baltic; so that Bonaparte's threat of shutting up the Sound will melt in air.

The 30th Bulletin of the French army states, that 60,000 Russian troops had begun to enter the Prussian state by Georgenburgh, Grodrs, &c. &c. but, that on hearing of the result of the battle of the 14th, they had fallen back. As this was but the advanced guards of these auxiliaries, they did not think it prudent, perhaps, to proceed till the main body arrived; which in all likelihood, was in full march at no great distance. If this should be the case, it is a proof that Bonaparte will be disappointed in the plan which he evidently laid, of attacking them by piece meal.

We understand that the Privy Council have come to a resolution to issue an order for preventing the transfer of foreign property in the funds. His majesty came to town this morning to give it effect by the royal signature.

DECEMBER 4.

In the second edition of the Statesman of yesterday, we announced that Mr. Schultz had arrived from the Elbe in the morning, with the important intelligence, that a battle had taken place at Posen, between Davoust's corps and the Russians, in which marshal Davoust had been completely routed. This gentleman left Hamburgh on the 25th ult. when this report was current in that city, and very generally accredited. That the Russians were in full march to Posen, is not doubted. The Hamburgh article of the 5th ult. says, "Letters from Polish Prussia announce, that the Russians are arrived at Posen:" and again, "Letters from Rastock, of the 3d November, announce, that an engagement took place between the French and Russians near Stavenhagen. A number of wounded Russians were brought to Rastock." If such an engagement had taken place, and if the Russians had been defeated, it would have been detailed at full length. On the 12th ult. there were only three divisions of the French at Posen, amounting at the most to 50,000 men. Ney and Soult had only then begun to march for Brandenburgh. Bernadotte and Mortier were in the vicinity of Hamburgh, and Murat had not reached Berlin so late as the 18th ult. so that Davoust could not be joined for some time by any considerable body of troops; if in the interval the Russians had reached Posen in sufficient force, it is earnestly hoped that they availed themselves of every circumstance in their favour.

DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Thornton, our late minister at Hamburgh, arrived this morning. He brought the intelligence of all the British merchants in Hamburgh having been detained by Bonaparte as prisoners of war.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, dated December 5, 1806.

"We have just time to inform you of our arrival at Hamburgh, which we were obliged to leave at a few moment's notice, to escape being made prisoners of war. Bonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect: That British property of every description is to be confiscated—England is declared to be in a state of blockade, and all British subjects who may be found in places occupied by the French, are declared prisoners of war."

It is reported that the merchants and others, made prisoners at Hamburgh, have been arrested and marched from the place.

We have reason to believe that the report to which we alluded yesterday, of the negociations with America having taken an unfavorable turn is well founded. There is no pretence for saying this country has evinced towards America a haughty or unbending spirit. Far from it, the details of the negociations we understand will show, that every thing was done on our part that could be done, with either safety or honor to adjust the differences with America. Notwithstanding the insulting language used towards the country.—Notwithstanding the passing of the non-importation bill, we shall shew every disposition to preserve peace. But it cannot for a moment be supposed that our anxiety for peace originated in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America that we shewed a greater disposition to moderation and concession; for we were sure that our moderation could not be taken for meanness, nor our disposition so concede be supposed to proceed from a principle of fear.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state, that it was currently reported there, that Bonaparte had demanded from the Spanish government a categorical answer, to three questions. 1st. The nature and terms of their negociations with Russia. 2d. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient security for their possessions in America. 3rd. Why Spain was not at present arming;—demanding at the same time 50,000 dollars per day until such questions should be satisfactorily answered.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning with the following important intelligence, which we hope will prove true.

GOTTENBURGH, Nov 30.

A Russian courier has just arrived in ten days from St. Petersburgh. He reports that in passing through Stockholm, he was told there had been an action between the French and Russians, in which the latter was completely victorious. He could not learn the particulars.

The British packet Duke of Montrose was at Falmouth, England, on the 3d December, and was expected to sail for New-York on the 7th.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"BERLIN, Nov. 14.

"On the 11th instant, at eleven in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburg filed off, in the presence of the division of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 Generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillery men, with 54 pair of colors, five standards, 800 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for the casting of cannon.

"Colonel general and adjutant-commandant Richard, presented to the Emperor, this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, 60 pair of colors taken from the Prussian corps, under general Blucher, at Lubec. There were amongst them 22 standards. Four thousand horses, completely mounted, which were seized near Lubec, are on their way to the depot at Potzdam.

"In the 29th Bulletin it was stated, that the corps under general Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners including 500 cavalry. This was a mistake; there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colors and standards, and 43,000 prisoners.

"The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign exceeds 140,000; and that of the colors taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 800; and that of those found in Berlin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.

"The Emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.

"General Savary has entered Rostock with his moveable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast which he immediately put up to sale."

HANOVER, Nov. 14.

The following notice has been published:

TO THE STATES OF HANOVER.

"Gentleman,

I have taken possession of your country in the name of his majesty the emperor and king, my most gracious sovereign The revenues of the country will be collected, and justice administered in his name, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MORTIER.

SAXONY, Nov. 1.

The following proclamation has appeared in this Electorate:—

"The inhabitants of the village of Wethdorf have had the temerity to murder isolated Frenchmen passing through their territory: they detained and plundered a convoy. A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocities: and it has also been given. The inhabitants of the above mentioned villages, have all, except the old men, women and children, been punished with death. A similar treatment is reserved for those who may imitate the example of these rebels. But, at the same time, that all acts contrary to the law of nations and of war will be severely punished with the greatest severity; protection & security will be granted to all the peaceable habitants."

Baltimore, January 31.

Arrived at Annapolis yesterday, schooner Brother and Sisters, from New-Orleans, on board which came Mr. Alexander, under the charge of Lieutenant Savier—they reached this place at 8 o'clock this morning, and at 10 Mr. A. was delivered to the commander of Fort M'Henry.

EDUCATION.

A TUTOR who is well versed in the Latin, French, and Greek languages, and experienced in the art of teaching, is now at liberty, and would be willing to engage in the instruction of Youth, in a public or private situation. He would have no objection to going to any part of the United States. Satisfactory testimonials of conduct and ability, can be produced.

☞ A line directed to M. N. and left at this office will be attended to.

February 2—3t

A House and Lot for sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Monday the 16th of February next, on the premises on a credit of ninety days, a two story Brick House with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar and dry well therein. This house is situated on Lot No. 10 in square 728 on East Capitol street, fronting the Capitol. Negotiable paper with approved endorsers will be required of the purchaser, and when paid a good title will be made by

SAML. TYLER, Executor of Samuel Tyler, deceased.

February 2—7t

BAILY WASHINGTON,
Has received by the sloop Olive Branch and other Conveyances.

MADEIRA and Lisbon Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Apple, do. Antigua Rum, country, do. Whiskey, Gin, Molasses, Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Souchong teas, table Salt in Baskets, Capers, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice, ground Ginger, Starch, Almonds, Raisins, warranted Chocolate. London refined Salt Petre, Coffee, Pearl Barley, Rice, Pepper, Fig Blue, Dixon's Philadelphia Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Lump, Loaf and Brown Sugars, fresh and salted Butter, Windsor shaving Soap, Eagle Gunpowder in canisters of one pound each and of a very superior quality, genuine Spanish Segars and Demijohns, with a neat selection of Dry Goods, Glass and Crockery Ware—which he is selling as usual at the most reduced prices at his store South B street near the Capitol.

January 19—taw3w

ELISHA RIGGS,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,
FIFTY-EIGHT PACKAGES
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which are direct from the best manufactories, and will be sold lower by the wholesale or retail, than can be afforded by any other house here, (being the only importer of DRY GOODS)—among them are,

3 bales of fine cloths, casimeres and cords,
12 do second cloths, coatings, ladies cloths, napp'd, frize, Plains and Kendal cottons,
8 bales rose and duffle blankets and ruggs,
4 cases Manchestry, Bennets cords, dimities, furnitures and cotton shirting,
6 cases fine hats, and umbrellas,
6 trunks, silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery,
1 trunk upholsters, and hatters trimmings,
2 cases knives and forks, razors, fine cutlery, saddlery, and fashionable buttons,
5 bales flannels, stuffs, serges and baizes,
1500 lb London seine twine,
2 bales carpets and carpeting,
3 cases Irish linens, sheetings, long lawns, table cloths, & diapers, } Cheap.
Silks, muslins, chintzes and calicoes,
Pelices, pelice, velvets, lace shades, & shawls,
Spider net, and pick net, lace sleeves and gloves,
Fancy muslin dresses, drapery, gauze and flowers,
And many other articles, which will be sold low, for cash, or to punctual persons only

George Town, Nov. 19—2aw2m

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres. No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Tayloe, and Dr. Worthingtons containing from 80 to 100 acres. Those lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan 24—wtf.

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Laborers and a Boy——they all have good characters. Also to rent on north G street, square 142, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer,
October 15—wtf