Varel, is positively stated to be in possession of the French.

Whilst the French troops are extending themselves on the west to the mouth of the Elbe, they are stretching their force eastward into the Polish territories. Bonaparte remained at Berlin on the 11th, but Davoust's divisions with the Polish general Dombrowski, have advanced to Posen, and over the Warta. And there was seen the first effect of the proclamation of Bonaparte developing an intention 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 has produced a considerable effect. At Kalisk, a large town on the Posna, the inhabitants rose on the Prussian garrison, and disarmed it. The Prussians have met with a similar treatment in other places. As the regular post which had been interrupted, had arrived at Hamburg from Breslau and Dantzic, it is supposed that those places are in possession of the French.

The capitulation of Blucher has removed the difficulty of communication between Hamburg and the different towns and places situated between that city and the frontiers of Poland. But though we now receive accurate intelligence of the march and movements of the French armies, we are without any certain accounts from the Prussians or the Russians. Where the king of Prussia is and what force is left to him after the wreck and ruin of the army that fought at Jena, we know not. We suppose he is retiring further from the right bank of the Vistula. The Russians, 80,000 strong, were in full march for the frontiers of Silesia, but they have fallen back. The only system they can adopt is that of protracted warfare. Meanwhile the flame of insurrection seems like to spread with fierceness and rapidity through the Polish territories, and a policy which cost the courts of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, so much blood and character, is likely to be destroyed in infinitely less time than it took the Russians and Prussians to put down the patriotic bands of Kosciusko.

Considerable apprehensions are entertained by the court of Copenhagen respecting the designs of the French. It is true that Denmark has not, since the commencement of the revolution, taken any share in the wars against France, and the active part which she took in the Northern Confederacy against G. Britain in the year 1801, might naturally be supposed to exempt her from any danger of an attack from France. But all this will weigh but little with Bonaparte, when put in competition with his favorite object, viz. the shutting the Sound against our commerce; and we have no doubt that we shall soon hear of a peremptory application from him to the Danish government upon that subject. It was even confidently stated yesterday evening, that government had received positive confirmation of the demand having formally been notified to the court of Copenhagen.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Instruction to the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and to the judges of the courts of admiralty. Given at the court at St. James's the 14th of Nov. 1806, in the 47th year of his Majesty's reign.

"Whereas we have received satisfactory assurances, that our ally the Emperor of Russia has permitted, and now permits his subjects to trade in innocent articles with France and her allies. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that they do not seize and detain the goods of the subjects of our ally the Emperor of Russia, being innocent, articles, on account of so trading. And we do further direct the Judges of our high court of admiralty, and of our courts of vice admiralty, forthwith to release goods, being innocent articles, the property of Russian subjects, which have been, or shall be detained on account of being engaged in a trade with France and her allies.

"By his Majesty's command
(Signed)
"SPENCER."

LUBECK, Nov. 10.

The 6th of this month was the most dreadful day in the annals of Lubeck, the Prussian general Natzmer being in our town with 4000; the French, under the orders of marshal Bernadotte, attacked the Prussians at nine o'clock in the morning, out of the town; both sides fought with the greatest bravery and obstinacy; towards noon the French appeared before the town with very superior forces; they were received at the gates with cannon charged with langrate (mitraille), but it did not stop them; they were repulsed at several of the gates; but they succeeded in forcing that of Oem Burgther; then began in the town the most dreadful combat. The Prussians had a good deal of artillery, which did much injury to the French, but nothing could withstand the bravery and superiority of the French who entered the town: they followed the Prussians into all the houses, churches, and public buildings, where a terrible carnage was made—the slaughter lasted upwards of three hours, during which the number of killed and wounded accumulated both in the houses and in the streets, and particularly at the Burgther, to a frightful height.

The general of division, Savary, adjutant to his majesty the emperor, advanced on the 31st of October, with a column of 6000 cavalry, where he made prisoner the brother of the queen of Prussia, who was in the Prussian service.

The Bavarian & Wurtenberg troops are drawing through Saxony to the Oder, and will form the corps of prince Jerome.

His imperial and royal majesty, according to a resolution, dated Wirtenberg, October 23d, has taken possession of the principalities of Eichsfeld and Erfort, the country of Honenstein, and all the Prussian territories in Saxony, between the Rhine and the Elbe; the eagles are every where taken down, and the revenues will be received on account of the emperor.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Lee yesterday moved the supreme court of the U. S. for writs of Habeas Corpus in the cases of Messrs. Alexander, Bollman and Swartwout. The court assigned this day for the consideration of the motion. The argument, we understand, will, in the first instance, be directed to the solution of the abstract question, whether the supreme court has, in any case, power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Extract of a letter, dated Louisville, Jan. 9, 1807.

"We received information last evening, on which I think we can rely, that Col. Burr's party was to make their principal rendezvous at the Iron Works on the 2d of this month, and there is no doubt now left but his intentions are the Spanish settlement at and in the neighbourhood of Batton Rouge on the Mississippi, and that if his intentions ever had been a conquest of Mexico, the exertions of our government have for the present diverted him to a secondary object.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock 1st inst. of a pulmonick disease, Brigadier General LEVI CASEY, of South Carolina, in the fifty ninth year of his age.

The fatal illness of this amiable gentleman was but of short duration: his closing moments were passed with that serenity which arises from the reflection of a well spent life; his last breath was drawn with a calmness, resulting only from true fortitude and virtue.

Early in the revolutionary war, General Casey received the command of a company, with which, he gallantly assisted at the siege of Savannah, in the attempt made by the Americans and French, to storm the British works. He was afterwards distinguished as a brave and prudent officer in the battles of Rockey Mount, Hanging-rock, Musgroves, King's mountain, Fishdamford, Blackstocks and at the Cowpens, where, he performed very important services to General Morgan. Through the whole war he enjoyed, as a brave and valuable officer, the applause, friendship and confidence of General Sumpter.

During many years after the close of that war, in which, his conduct was so important and successful, he represented Newbury district in the state legislature, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and was, at the time of his death, on the fourth term of service in Congress, a representative from South Carolina.

The friends and family of no man have more cause to lament a loss of this kind, than those of General Casey; for in sweetness and equanimity of temper, he was equalled by few; in the tenderness of affection, of domestic ties, surpassed by none. He was from the commencement of the revolution, a uniform patriot; he has left behind him, the surest testimony of public confidence and private worth, the universal love of his neighbours. Painful as the regrets of his family must be, they will derive some consolation from the marked respect which was paid to his funeral by the national legislature. In this too, will the old revolutionary soldier participate; because, he will see in it, the memory of the brave is not forgotten.

The following is the order of procession as it moved from the capitol.

1. Marine Corps.
2. Chaplains of Congress.
3. Ministers.
4. Physicians.
5. Corpse.
6. Pall bearers, (six Generals.)
7. Mourners.
8. Speaker preceded by the serjeant at arms, and followed by the Clerk.
9. Members of the House of Representatives.
10. President of the Senate preceded by the serjeant at arms, and followed by the Secretary.
11. Members of the Senate.
12. Heads of Departments and officers thereof.
13. Citizens.

When the procession arrived at Rock creek, it was formed on foot, (two and two) the carriages following behind, and proceeded in that manner to the grave. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Pall-bearers, with white scarfs over the right shoulder and white gloves. The chaplains of Congress and other ministers with white scarfs over the right shoulder and round the hat, and white gloves. The serjeants at arms, clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, with white scarfs over the right shoulder only. The members of the House of Representatives, with black crape on the left arm.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

On motion of *Mr. D. R. Williams*,

Resolved, That the Speaker address a letter to the executive of the state of South Carolina, stating the death of general Levi Casey, in order that measures may be taken to supply the vacancy occasioned thereby in the representation from that state.

On motion of *Mr. J. Randolph* the petition of John Potter, and other persons, presented the last session, was referred to the committee of the whole on a report of the committee of public lands on similar claims.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Daniel S. Dexter.

Referred to a select committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the navy, stating the compensations of the clerks employed in the navy department.

Mr. J. Clay, from the committee appointed on the petition of Electius Spalding, presented a bill to provide for the payment of certain expences incurred in the impeachment of Samuel Chase.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act establishing circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts, in the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio," reported their agreement to the same with sundry amendments

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Early, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, presented a bill respecting seizures made under the authority of the U. S. and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Early from the same committee, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants and merchants of Stonington in Connecticut, and Pawcatuck in Rhode Island, unfavorable to the prayer of the petitions.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill from the Senate for the relief of Seth Harding.

Messrs. Van Cortlandt, Mumford, Elmer, Smilie, Conrad and Jackson, supported the bill; Mr. Quincy suggested some difficulty with regard to the fund from which it was proposed to derive relief.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was read a third time, and passed, without a division.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed a bill respecting the administration of justice in the district of Columbia, and a bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Portsmouth.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the report of a select committee, on the subject of fortifying our ports and harbors.

When this subject was previously before the House, a motion of General Van Cortlandt was depending to authorise the President to man and equip such gun boats "and other armed vessels of the U. S." as he may deem expedient.

On this amendment a long debate ensued, involving the discussion at large of the policy of protecting our ports and harbors.

Mr. Sturges advocated the amendment.

Mr. D. R. Williams opposed it.

Mr. Elliot spoke in favor of strong measures of defence.

Mr. Lloyd declared himself against both the resolutions, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the report till Monday week

This motion was advocated by Messrs. Lloyd, Gregg, Smilie, and Fisk—and opposed by Messrs. Thomas, Lyon, Mumford, Elliot, Van Cortlandt, Masters and Van Rensselaer;—when the question was taken by yeas and nays, on the postponement.

Yeas 40—Nays 76.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, February 5.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President relative to the public buildings in the city of Washington, presented a bill making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the capitol, and for other purposes; which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Early, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for surveying the coast of the U. S. reported their agreement to the same, in which the House concurred—Ayes 58.

The amendments extend the survey to the Gulph of Mexico, and appropriate 50,000 dollars for the same.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of a committee on fortifying our ports and harbors.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Van Cortlandt, which was disagreed to—Ayes 51—Noes 64.

The question then recurred on filling the blank in the 2nd resolution with "250,000" dollars for building 50 gun boats.

Mr. Mumford spoke against agreeing to this amendment, and expressed a hope that part of the sum would be applied to fortifications.

Mr. Smilie coincided in opinion with Mr. Mumford, and said if the amendment were not agreed to, he would then move to fill the blank with 150,000 dollars, and be in favor of applying the remaining 100,000 dollars to the protection of New York.

Messrs. Thomas and Cook spoke to the same effect, when the amendment was disagreed to—Ayes 4.

The amendment, authorising the President to arm and equip as many of the gun boats as in his opinion the public service may require, was likewise disagreed to—Ayes 54.

Mr. *Thomas* then moved to fill the blank with "150,000."

This motion was supported by Messrs. Stanton, Thomas, Smilie and Fisk; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph, Elmer and Holland.

Mr. *Gregg* suggested the propriety of postponing the further consideration of the subject to gain information.

With this view Mr. *Early* moved a postponement to Monday week. This motion was negatived—Ayes 49—Noes 58.

Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Alston and Smilie spoke in favor of appropriating 150,000 dollars for the building of gun boats; and Mr. Elliot against it.

Mr. *Early* moved a postponement to this day week.

This motion was advocated by Messrs. Early, and Chandler; and opposed by Messrs. Lloyd, Mumford, Elmer, Tallmade, Stanton, Fisk, and Dwight.

This motion was likewise disagreed to—Ayes 49—Noes 56

Mr. Eppes then moved a postponement to Monday next.

This motion was generally acquiesced in, and carried—Ayes 69—after a continuation of the debate on the main subject, in which Messrs. Eppes, Cook, Thomas, Mumford, Varnum and Smilie took part.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to carry into effect the objects of the first resolution.

On motion of Mr. *Early* the House adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before this House such information as may be in the possession of the executive department tending to shew the efficiency of gun boats in the protection and defence of ports and harbours, and particularly a list of such of the principal ports and harbours as may be defended or essentially assisted in being defended by gun boats, together with the number necessary for each.

Lexington, Jan. 17.

Accounts from the mouth of Cumberland state, that Col. Burr, with about 80 or 90 well armed men, which constituted his whole force, descended the river from that place on the 28th December. One account says, that on the morning of that day, he had all his men drawn up, and harangued them eloquently. He informed them that the avowed object of settling the Ouachetta lands, was only designed as a deception, whilst his real object was far more important—That it was not yet time to divulge his plans; but that he should do so in a very few days—That his object was honorable, and the prospect bright of making independent fortunes for his followers. Another account, in which we place greater reliance, says, that his men were drawn up in order, on the day above mentioned, for the avowed purpose of hearing a disclosure of his plans; but in consequence of the attendance of many neighboring citizens, he informed them that the developement must be delayed for a few days, when he would give them full information on that subject. He then told them, that those who were unwilling to proceed on the enterprise, were at liberty to return; upon which they gave three cheers, and unanimously declared their determination to proceed.

The accounts further state, that col. Burr had been down to Massac, & was escorted up by some of the U. States' troops.

Curious Fact.—At the time the schooner Messenger, (arrived at Annapolis) left Vera Cruz, a British frigate was taking in three millions of dollars, in consequence of an order from the king of England, endorsed by the king of Spain.

Fed. Gaz.

Philadelphia, Feb 2.

We stop the press to insert the following abstract of our New York correspondents' letter dated yesterday.

Arrived, Susan and Betsey, New Orleans 25 days.

"Capt. Bowen, of the bring Sukey and Betsey, from New-Orleans, informs, that for some days previous to his sailing, the alarm had, in a great measure subsided, and that the embargo was raised on the 31st of December; but that, on the morning of the 2d January, an express arrived from Cumberland, and a second express reached New-Orleans in 3 days from Natchez, with information, that general Adair with an advanced guard of 2000 men was within three days march of Natchez, and that Burr was following with 6000 men. This occasioned a new alarm at N. Orleans—another embargo was expected—and all the inhabitants were exerting themselves in removing their property.

"A boat with 30,000 dollars pursued the Susan and Bestey down the river, but was too late. If this news is correct, there can be little doubt of Burr's success against N. Orleans, if he should be wicked enough to plunder that place, on his way to Mexico, as there were only about 600 regular troops under gen. Wilkinson, and a few volunteers, with 4 gun boats, 2 ketches and 1 schooner."

New English Piano Fortes,

Of Superior quality.

THE Subscriber has imported from London, via New-York, four English Piano Fortes, with additional keys, Astor, maker—Two patent four keyed flutes—Six common flutes with one key and Piano steel wire, No. 9, 10, and 11, which he offers for sale on very moderate terms, for cash only, or negociable notes, with approved indorser—The above instruments have been examined by the subscriber, who, (flattering himself to be a judge,) will when sold, warrant them to be of superior quality, and without any defect.

F. MAURO.

, For terms and other particulars, apply at my store, opposite the seven buildings.

Feb 6—tf.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, in the state of Maryland, on the 5th inst. a mulatto man, who calls himself GEORGE; and on the 10th inst. Negro FANNY and child—George says he belongs to Benjamin Fayton, of King George county, in Virginia; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years old, has a scar on his lip, wears a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, and has with him a striped cotten, and a Marseilles quilting jacket. Fanny says she is the wife of George, and that she belongs to a col. Taylor, adjoining King George county, and is about the same age of George, a low woman in stature, with a scar over her right eye, and is far gone in pregnancy; she has on a linsey jacket and a joans spinning light blue petticoat—Her child is about 13 months old—Their owner or owners are desired to release them, or they will be sold for their jail fees agreeably to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

Hagerstown, February 6—w3t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, Virginia, viz. One Tract on the south side of great Hunting Creek, on Potomac river, about a mile from Alexandria and contiguous to the southern abutment of the bridge about to be built over the said creek. There are on this tract about 900 acres, 400 of which are rich low grounds, 450 in woods, most of which is heavily timbered, and the rest rich up and—this tract may truly be said to be the most valuable of its size of any on the river. Also, One other Tract, about 6 miles from Alexandria (on which the subscriber resides) lying on the new TURNPIKE road leading to the westward, and contains 857 acres, well improved with houses, barn, stables, mill, &c. orchards and meadows—the improvements on this land cost 2000l. Also One other Tract about 5 miles above the latter, containg 337 acres, with about 70 or 80 acres of bottom land, lying on Accotinck run, convenient farm houses, good orchards, &c. Also a moiety of the farm on which Bazil Williams at present resides, about three miles from the last mentioned. Also a Tract about 13 miles from Winchester in the edge of Shenandoah county, containing 280 acres. Also about 6000 acres of land in the state of Kentucky, a considerable part of which, lying on the Ohio river, is very desirable and valuable. Purchasers of any of the above property may be accommodated with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, provender, &c. The terms, which will be easy, may be known by applying to the subscriber near Alexandria.

AUG. J. SMITH.

February 6—2w

☞ Good Lands in West Tennessee, and Negroes will be received in payment for a considerable part of the above property.

FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 46, containing 30 feet front on Bridge street, adjoining Mr. John Laird's's counting room, within a few doors of the house now occupied by the Bank of Columbia and in the immediate vicinity of the market, a most eligible situation for a store, counting room, or dwelling house in the centre of the town. For terms apply to Gen. John Mason.

January 14—w6t

State of Maryland, Montgomery county to wit, November term 1806, among other things is the following to, wit:

ORDERED by the court that all suits transmitted from the General Court to this court, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice," and continued under the rule to employ new counsel, shall not continue longer than to the end of the next court, under the said rule, and the suitors interested therein are hereby required to appear to the same in person or by counsel on or before the second day of next term, or the same will be tried, or discontinued as the case may be during the said term.

Copy test,

UPTON BEALL, Ck Montgomery county court.

January 5—1inaw4m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending RICHARD GOTIER, who broke jail last night. He was committed on his confession of passing counterfeit checks; he is about 5 feet — inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and pretty much round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service, had a blue sailor jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes and a very good black hat. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said Gotier in any jail and giving me information thereof.

DANL. C. BRENT,

Marshal of the district of Columbi

December 8—3awtf