7. That this conduct in England, (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations :—

8. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of, to combat as she does ; when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment, (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded :—

We have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has consecrated in her maritime code.

The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that the right of war is the same on land as at sea, that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockade be restrained to fortified places actually invested by competent forces.

ART. 1. The British islands are in a state of blockade.

2. All commerce and correspondence with them is prohibited. Consequently all letters or packets, written in England, or to an Englishman, written in the English language, shall not be dispatched from the post offices, and shall be seized.

3. Every individual, a subject of Great Britain, of whatever rank or condition, who is found in countries occupied by our troops, or those of our allies shall be made a prisoner of war.

4. Every warehouse, all merchandize or property whatever belonging to an Englishman, are declared good prize.

5. The commerce of English merchandize is prohibited. All merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her manufactories and colonies, are declared to be good prize.

6. One half of the proceeds of merchandize declared to be good prize and forfeited as in the preceding articles, shall go to indemnify merchants who have suffered losses by the English cruizers.

7. No vessel coming directly from England or her colonies, or having been there since the publication of this decree, shall be admitted into any port.

8. Every vessel, that by a false declaration contravenes the foregoing disposition, shall be seized ; and the ship and cargo confiscated as English property.

[9. This article states, that the councils of prizes at Paris and, at Milan, shall have recognizance of what may arise in the empire, and in Italy, under the present article.]

10. Communications of this decree shall be made to the kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, Etruria, and to our other allies ; whose subjects as well as ours, are victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime code.

11. Our ministers of foreign relations, &c. &c. are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
H. B. Maret, Secretary of State.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

A deputation from the Palatinate of Posen, has been introduced to the emperor. They offered the homage of that Palatinate, and desired that the Emperor would proclaim the independence of Poland.

The emperor answered them, that France had never acknowledged the different partitions of Poland ; that he could not, however, make that proclamation, until the Poles should be determined to defend their rights as a nation, with arms in their hands, by all kinds of sacrifices, and even by that of their lives ; that till now Europe had reproached them with having often sacrificed in civil dissentions, the interests of their country ; that they might now prove they were corrected by the experience of the long misfortunes which they have been the victims of.

NOVEMBER 20.

It is said all the continental powers are to be called on to declare openly for or against France or England ; and all intercourse with England is to be interdicted until a general peace.

The emperor this day reviewed the troops here, and commended their exercise with the bayonet ; remarking that they would beat the Russians at their favorite weapon, for Suwarrow had said that the ball was foolish, but the bayonet was wise !

SEMPOLNO, Nov. 18.

The French troops are taking various positions in Poland. They have advanced to Thorn, and Wraclaweck, upon the left bank of the Vistula. The 11th of this month a body of Russian troops entered Prague.* On the 12th another corps entered Warsaw—on the 13th other Russian troops arrived at Prague—where they remained the 15th. Their advanced guards were on the road towards Thorn. General Benningsen commands these troops.

* *This Prague is a suburb of Warsaw.*

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

General Clarke has suddenly arrived here from the head quarters of his majesty the emperor of the French, at Berlin ; his mission is said to be of the highest importance.

NOVEMBER 15.

We estimate that more than one hundred millions of francs of British merchandize has fallen into the hands of the French.

BAMBERG, Nov. 23.

We have news of the surrender of Breslau, capital of Silesia, to the French.

There remain now but Austrians on the frontiers of Bohemia. They have mostly been distributed in their old quarters. Many polish officers in the Austrian service have demanded their dismission.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28.

On the 23d of Nov. Napoleon set off from Berlin for Posen, at 11 o'clock at night. The empress is here ; but is going to Berlin to pass the winter.

The duke of Brunswick is not dead ; but another nobleman of a similar name. The former has embarked on the Baltic, supposed for England.

The French were preparing to attack the isle of Rugen, in Swedish Pomerania.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 15.

Letters from Scania in Sweden, announce that the Swedish army has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march ; reinforcements have already set off from Istadt for the garrison of Stralsund.

DEC. 16.

The deputies from the kingdom of Italy arrived at Munich on the 10th inst. They are going to the Imperial head quarters to compliment the Emperor, in the name of the Italian nation, upon his new victories.

HAMBURG, Nov. 24.

Already it is believed that the Danes are about to unite with France, and to second the grand measures adopted by Napoleon to force the English to subscribe to a general peace, on terms favorable to maritime powers. We have 12,000 French troops in this city and its environs ; and others are arriving incessantly. Half the grand army of Holland is advancing towards Hamburg. [It is probable these troops are intended to overawe Denmark.]

NOVEMBER 25.

A commission has been appointed to proceed to Berlin, to endeavor to obtain of the French emperor every favor to our commerce which may be compatible with his great plans. A contribution of five million and a half of francs has been exacted in the country of Brunswick. Forty nine thousand dollars has been paid for the ransom of the Swedish vessels at Rostock.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.

The French minister here has demanded the closing of the Dardanelles against Russian and English vessels. But the court has refused the demand, and declared its determination to adhere to its alliance with Russia.

GENOA, Nov. 17.

Several letters from Marseilles mention that a vessel arrived there from the Levant, had brought the intelligence that the Ottoman Porte had declared war against England and Russia. This news is confirmed by letters from Leghorn, whither it was brought by a vessel which made her passage in 16 days from Constantinople. The Russian and English ambassadors had already quitted that capital.

PARIS, DEC. 2.

Some letters announce that the Russian army advances towards the Vistula. If this is true, the armistice will not be ratified.

There has been communicated to our Senate an imperial decree against the English, and a report on the same subject by M. Talleyrand. The report announces the declaration of the Emperor that he will not quit Berlin and Warsaw, until the Russians shall renounce their unjust pretensions upon Wallachia and Moldavia.

All the letters from the maritime towns of the North announce that the French are actively pursuing the war upon which they have just declared against the English trade.

Letters from Leghorn state that several arrests have taken place there. Some persons have been exiled ; among others the brother of the Sardinian consul, for having as it is said, kept up a correspondence in Sicily.

DEC. 22.

It is asserted that his majesty, wishing to give the king of Spain a proof of his friendship, and desirous also to see the Spanish army on a respectable footing, which may enable it to co-operate to the common advantage, has not only authorised the recruiting for Spain, of 25,000 men, to be taken from amongst the Prussian prisoners, but has consented that 25,000 men more shall be put at the disposal of the government of Madrid, with the sole condition that the Prussian prisoners, amongst whom they shall be chosen, shall be freely enlisted, and can only be employed in the military service.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 11.

It is reported that the Dey of Algiers threatens France with war.

MADRID, Nov. 18.

Several shocks of an earthquake have lately been felt at Grenada, which have damaged several houses in that town. It is also said that a whole village has been swallowed up, and that it is replaced by a river. This is all that the first alarm has permitted our correspondents to write us ; further details are impatiently waited for.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The king's speech was finally settled, and read to his majesty by Lord Grenville, on Wednesday last.

DEC. 16.

House of Lords, Monday Dec. 16.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Lords assembled, that it was not in his majesty's power, for several reasons, to be present at the meeting of Parliament, but that his majesty would, on a convenient day, state his reasons to Parliament, for having called them together at this time.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Our readers will perceive, in the remarks of Mr. BAYARD, a subject of vast consequence to the prosperity of the United States incidentally discussed. Never, since the creation of the world, has a government existed, so competent as our own, without oppression, or even effort, to call forth and to multiply its internal resources. The more we make of these, let it be remembered, the more independent we become of the foreign world, and the more able, in case of necessity, to resist any oppressions that may flow from that quarter.

The foreign intelligence which occupies our preceding columns is brought in part by the brig Baltelsie, arrived at Salem, in 35 days, from Bourdeaux ; and in part by the Emmeline, arrived at New-York in 52 days from Bourdeaux. These vessels bring Paris papers to the 27th of December, and London papers to the 18th of December.

SUPREME COURT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

On *Wednesday* Mr. Harper delivered an argument, of about one hour and an half in length, in support of the motion made by him the preceding day for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Dr. Bollman.

He divided his argument under two general heads. The *first* of which was directed to sustain the constitutional and legal right of the court generally to grant writs of Habeas Corpus ; and the *second*, to prove the present case proper for the interposition of the power of the court.

Mr. Martin observed that Mr. Harper had gone so fully and comprehensively into the argument, that he would not take up the time of the court by offering any additional remarks.

The Chief Justice said the court would take time to consider before they gave their opinion.

On *Thursday*, the Chief Justice observed, that there was some contrariety of sentiment among the members of the court, and that the delivery of their opinion would be deferred until the next day.

The only business of much importance transacted in the House of Representatives during the three last days has been the further consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. Having been, for the greater part of these days, occupied with the proceedings of the Supreme Court on the motion to grant a writ of *Habeas Corpus* (which we shall endeavor to present in detail) we can only cursorily state the proceedings of the House.

A long and warm debate was maintained on several of the provisions of the bill, entirely, however, confined to points previously discussed, the debates on which have been given at considerable length.

In Committee of the Whole, the punishment of death for importing slaves, was commuted into an imprisonment for not more than ten, nor less than five years.

In the House this decision was affirmed—Yeas 67—Nays 43—with the imposition of a fine not exceeding 10,000, nor less than 5000 dollars.

The bill, after undergoing much amendment, was ordered to a third reading on Friday.

Extract of a letter dated
FORT GIBSON, (Miss. Terry.)
14th Jan. 1807.

"Burr, with about seven boats, and from 70 to 100 men, is now on the Mississippi river, 30 miles above Natchez, where he will remain until the balance of his boats arrive—an attempt has been made to take him by the sheriff with a small party, but without success—to-morrow the sheriff with the posse comitatus will again make an attempt—the executive has issued orders to the militia, and the territory is in motion—but from the number coming down the river to join Burr, and the disposition of many of the inhabitants of the territory to not molest him, I am apprehensive that he will pass the country without being taken. He declares his views are not inimical to the government of the U. S. but that he intends to take Batan Rouge and operate entirely against the Spaniards, and add a brighter star to the American government than ornaments its present brilliancy."

Nashville, Jan. 17.

On Saturday last two companies of the militia of this country were reviewed by maj. gen. A. Jackson, at this place. We cannot but express our satisfaction at the promptness with which this rendezvous was attended—and the patriotism displayed by the maj. gen. ; likewise the bregadier generals, among whom were bregadier gen. Isaac Roberts, who on his return from Duck-river, received his orders and immediately hastened to obey them. The unity of sentiment which pervaded every breast on this occasion, and the general flame of indignation which burst forth on all sides at the recollection of the traiterous conduct of the individuals whose expedition gave rise to the orders that called them together, is a pleasing memento to our fellow citizens generally, that neither the intrigue of restless ambition, nor the efforts of disorganizing demagogues, can withdraw our affections from that union, on which our prosperity & happiness depends.

By the particular request of some of the members of the "Corps of of Invincible Grays" and the earnest solicitations of Major Boyd, commanding the battalion from the 5th brigade of Volunteers, Major Pitking and sundry other officers, the Maj. General is induced to suffer his address to the officers and soldiers, on the 10th inst. to be laid before the public. The former are happy to say that their sentiments therein contained, meet the entire approbation, and pledge themselves to support them,

Friends & Fellow Soldiers,

The President's *Proclamation*, as well as the Secretary of War's letter to me dated on the 19th of last month, has given rise to the preparatory steps taken, to have the militia under my command in complete readiness. Those communications found the tocsin of alarm—They are sufficient evidence to us, that the repose of our country is about to be interrupted—That an illegal enterprise has been set on foot by disappointed, unprincipled, ambitious or misguided individuals, and that they are about to be carried on against the government of Spain, contrary to the faith of treaties—Other reports state that the adventurers in this enterprize were numerous—that they had assembled at the mouth of Cumberland river, in considerable force and hostile array—that they had for their object, a separation of the Western from the Eastern part of the United States, and that an attack would in the first place be made on New Orleans.

These things, my fellow soldiers, gave rise to my orders of the 2d inst. to the end, that 12 companies of Volunteer corps might be prepared to march on the 5th—I did at the same time order brigadier general James Winchester to take the command. As a previous and necessary measure, to any order to march, I dispatched a confidential express to the mouth of Cumberland river and to Massac, with a letter to capt. Bissell, the commanding officer at that place. This express returned on the 8th inst. from whose report, together with the information given by capt. Bissell, we are furnished with the very pleasing news, that nothing in that quarter is the least alarming. The alluded to address from the commanding officer has been read to you on parade. Under all these circumstances, added to the limited point of view in which the orders given me must be interpreted ; I have deemed proper to dismiss the corps under my command, and direct them to return to their respective homes until their country shall require their services, and until further orders shall be given. The appearances of unanimity, the ardour displayed on this occasion, and the promptness with which both the officers and men have attended to their duty and orders, are sure pledges to their country and to their general, that when emergency shall require, they will fly with the wings of patriotism to support the united government of their country, and the liberty it so bountifully affords—he also clearly sees the great physical strength of our country displayed much to his satisfaction, in the promptness and alacrity with which Gen. Winchester, General Johnston, and the officers and men now in view, have shewn, in their attention to his orders. Here is the Bulwark of our country always sufficient to support and defend the constituted authorities of our government—When the insolence or vanity of the Spanish government shall dare to repeat their insults on our flag, or shall dare to violate the sacred obligations of the good faith of our treaties with them ; or should the disorganizing TRAITOR attempt the dismemberment of our country, or criminal breach of our laws ; let me ask what will be the effects of the example given, by a tender of service made by such men, as compose the *Invincible Grays*, commanded too, by the father of our infant state, Gen. James Robertson ?

It must and will produce effects like these, "the youthful patriot will be invigorated to a proper sense of duty and zeal, and the vengeance of an insulted country will burst upon the devoted heads of any foreign invaders, or the authors of such diabolical plans"—When we behold aged, deserving, and respectable men, whom the laws of their country exempt from common military duty, the very first to come forward in the event of danger, and whose situation is every how comfortable at home, thus to act, what must be the degree of feeling and sensibility excited ? It is beyond expression, but merits the highest encomium.

Friends and Fellow Soldiers,

I cannot dismiss you without making honorable mention of the patriotism of capt. Thomas Williamson displayed on the present occasion, who, in twenty four hours after the receipt of my letter, notified me, he was ready to march at the head of a full company of volunteers. Such prompness as this, will be a fit example for the hardy sons of freedom—should the constituted authorities require our service.

Return fellow soldiers to the bosom of your families, with the best wishes of your general, until your country calls, and then it is expected you will march on a moment's warning.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. *George Ralph*, Principal of Charlotte Hall School, (Maryland) will preach in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on Sunday next.

MR. BARWISE's SALE

Is postponed on account of the badness of the weather, until this day at 11 o'clock, and will continue from day to day until all is sold.

Friday Feb. 13—

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Seth Carter, deceased, late a lieutenant in the navy of the U. States, are desired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated for adjustment by the first of May next, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who has obtained letters of administration on the said estates.

JEKIEL CROSSFIELD, Admr.
Washington, Feb 13—w3t

A MINIATURE PAINTER,

Is lately arrived in Georgetown, and will stay there some weeks, if he receives any encouragement. He charges TWENTY-FIVE dollars for a Likeness, and deliver none other but correct and approved ones. Apply in Bridge street at the house two doors below the Stage office.

☞ Specimens of his works may be seen at Mr. G. W. RIGG'S store of jewellery.

Georgetown, February 13—3t

ROSS & GETTY,

At their Store, corner of Washington and Bridge streets, next door to the Union Tavern, Georgetown,

Have received per the schooner Rebecca, from New York,

300 bushels potatoes
10 barrels prime mackerel
5 do. white onions
20 boxes spermaceti candles
200 weight currants
10 boxes muscatel raisins
1200 pounds fine yellow cheese.

ON HAND,

Good old Madeira, Sicily, Sherry, Malaga, Port and Lisbon Wines—Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, New England, do. Holland and country Gin, Irish and Rye Whiskey, Anniseed, Orange, Cinnamon and Perfect Love Cordials on drait and in botties ; prime St. Croix, Loaf and Lump sugar.
Gunpowder Tea in canisters
Do. do. in chests
Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas of the Latest importations.
A few sets of handsome French China
Five barrels excellent Buck-wheat Meal
Bar Iron and Steel
Mould and dipped Candles
Spanish and country Segars
With a great variety of other articles in the GROCERY LINE—ALL of which they will dispose of on the Lowest terms.

Have received,

By the sloop Unity, captain Hand from Philadelphia,

140 boxes of mould candles } Cook's Manufactory.
60 do. dipped do.
50 do. brown soap
20 do. white do
5 kegs raisins
20 boxes Muscatel, do.
700 lbs. prime Flemmington cheese, far superior in quality to any in this market
5 tierces of winter strained spermaceti oil
2000 lbs. prime green coffee
1000 lbs. Bourbon do.
1200 lbs. of Pennington's loaf sugar
20 firkins butter
5 chests fresh hyson tea } All first chop.
6 do. young hyson do.
4 do. imperial do.
12 hhds. muscovada sugar

Together with a large quantity of excellent IRON, all of which they will sell on the lowest terms, by wholesale or retail.

Georgetown, February 13—

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Washington County.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Washington, late of said city, deceased. All persons having any claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1807.

SARAH WASHINGTON,
Executrix of Thomas Washington.
Friday, Feb. 13—w3t

Among the various discoveries which have of late been made in the United States, we know of none more deserving of public notice than the following by LEWIS DE NIROTH. Such a desideratum in the architecture of buildings has been long wanting. Many attempts have been made to compose or manufacture a chemical composition similar to that used by the ancient Egyptians ; but we have heard of none which approximates nearer to that which is generally called the Egyptian cement and which has put at defiance the ravages of time for several thousand years, than that which the Patentee here describes.

Patent fire and water proof cement.
A composition equal in durability to free stone, for covering roofs, floors, and plaistering walls of houses—
Rendering Cellars that are earthy and damp water proof.
Chimney pieces.
Fire hearths.
Steps to front and back doors of houses.
Cement pavement entire for front and rear of houses, arches, and works under water, statues, images, &c. plaister one side of houses.

N.B. Application by letter, post-paid, addressed to Mr. Henry Abern, Federal City will be punctually noticed.

Feb. 13—3mep.