which Lord Grenville confesses "he was and still [illegible] of opinion is the only one upon which we ought to treat with France," ought not to have been a mere matter of inference or of verbal communication. But there are two or three points of Lord Greenville's speech has our most unqualified and decided approbation. One of these points is, the opinion his lordship gives with respect to our connection with the continent; we do ourselves the pleasure of quoting his words—"I am decidedly of opinion, that if what remains of Europe is to be maintained, if Europe is to be recovered, recovered, it can only be by a firm bond of union and strict alliance between this country and the powers of the continent."

Equally creditable to him was the declaration he made, that he would have consented to sacrifices not merely valuable in finances or in commerce, but even to sacrifices of safety and strength to procure the restoration of the king of Naples to the kingdom of Naples. This is the best and most victorious refutation of the calumnies of those who accuse us of interfering in the affairs of the continent only with a view and object of ruining it. With respect to Hanover, we differ totally with lord Grenville as to the motive that induced France to surrender it. "The French government," he says, "felt the injustice of the act, and consented to restore it." We will not pay such a compliment to the French government as to suppose that the justice or injustice of a measure ever influences them in the adoption or abandonment of it. Policy alone induced them to restore it. Immediately that the restitution of Hanover was demanded as an indispensible preliminary, they agree to it. Did not this easy acquiescence strike ministers? No difficulty is made. Why? Because it had been unjustly seized? No—no; the real cause was, that they knew the possession of it by England would be more serviceable to France than the possession of it by France, or by one of her dependants.

GOTTENBURG, Dec 26.

The day before yesterday arrived a courier from Constantinople, with dispatches for the British government. He is also the bearer of dispatches from Vienna, at which place hearing of the late operations of the French, he made the best of his way for a port in the Baltic, and embarked at Koningsberg, on board a merchant-ship, which landed him in Sweden, near Malmo. The king and queen of Prussia were both in the neighborhood of Koningsbridge, as were also the ministers Haugwitz and Khoost, when the courier left that place, which was about the 17th or 18th inst. There was no account of a battle having been fought between the French and Russians.

GOTTENBURG, Dec. 26.

Since the above was received, accounts have reached us that marshal Mortier, with a corps of 16,000 men, is in the neighborhood of Stralsund.

STRALSUND, Dec. 13.

I have only time to inform you, that the French are collecting at Anclam, Dommin, &c. in great force; in the former place, are said to be already 10,000 men.

PROCLAMATION.

At the Imperial head quarter, at Posen, December 2.

Soldiers!

"It is to-day a year since you were, at this very hour, upon the memorable field of Austerlitz. The Russian battalions, frightened, fled in disorder, or, surrounded, gave up their arms to their vanquishers. The next day they uttered words of peace; but they were deceitful. Hardly had they escaped, by the effect of a generosity, perhaps condemnable, from the disasters of the third coalition, when they plotted a fourth. But the ally upon whose tactics they founded their principal hopes, is already no longer in being. His strong places, his capitals, his magazines, his arsenals, 280 stand of colours, 700 field pieces, five great fortresess, are in our power.—The Oder, the Wartha, the deserts of Poland, the bad weather of the season, were unable to stop you for a moment. You braved every thing; all has fled at your approach.

"It was vain that the Russians wished to defend the capital of the ancient and illustrious Poland; the French eagle hovers over the Vistula. The brave and unfortunate Poles, upon seeing you, think they behold the legions of Sobieski from their memorable expedition.

"Soldiers, we will not lay down our arms till a general peace has strengthened and secured the power of our allies & restored to our commerce liberty & its colonies. We have conquered upon the Elbe & the Oder, Pondicherry, our establishments in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish colonies. Who could give the Russians the right of hoping to balance the destinies? Who should give them the right of overturning such just designs? Are not they and we the soldiers of Austerlitz?"

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
The Prince of Neufchatel, minister of war,
Major General,
Marshal Alexander Berthier.

STATE PAPER.

Counter declaration of the court of Denmark, in reply to the memorial delivered by the British Minister.

"The law of nations is unalterable. Its priciples do not depend on circumstances. An enemy engaged in war can exercise vengeance upon those who do not expect it; but in this case, & without violating the rigid law, a fatal reciprocity may take place; but a neutral power, which lives in peace, cannot admit of, nor acknowledge such a compensation; it can only screen itself by its impartiality and by its treaties. It is not pardonable for her to renounce her rights in favor of any belligerent power. The basis of her rights is the universal and public law, before which all authority must vanish: it is neither a party nor a judge; nor do the treaties give room to privileges and favors. All these stipulations constitute the perfect law: they are mutual obligations. That would be an unnatural agreement which any of the contracting parties might at pleasure suppress, interpret or restrain. In this manner all treaties would in general become impracticable, because they would be useless.—What becomes of equity, fidelity, and surety? and how much more unjust must become oppression, when it sets aside the infringement of sacred duties, the advantages of which have been enjoyed, but only acknowledged as long as they suited self interest.

"Denmark will surely never attempt to justify the present government in France, its nature and origin; but she will neither give her judgement, and her neutrality will not permit her to express her mind on this subject. We only confine ourselves to the lamenting the disasters which befell that country and, on its account, all Europe; and the wishing to see them brought to a speedy termination. But this is not the moment to own or acknowlege a form of government, which we have always refused to acknowlege. The nation is there and the authority which it acknowleges is that to which application is made in cases concerning individuals—The commercial connexions subsist likewise in the same manner as they did between England and France, as long as the latter chose to preserve peace. The nation has not ceased to acknowledge her treaties with us; at least she conforms herself agreeable to those treaties. As she appeals to them so do we appeal to them—and frequently with good success, both for ourselves, and in favor of those subjects of the belligerent powers who commit their effects to the protection of our flag. In cases of refusal and delay we have frequently been obliged to hear often and reluctantly that they only used to take reprisals, since the nations with whom they were at war, shewed as little regard for their treaties with us: and thus the neutral flag becomes the victim of errors, with which it cannot reproach itself. The path of justice still continues open in France. The consals, and the mandatories of private individuals, are heard. No one is prevented from applying to the tribunals of commerce. This is sufficient in ordinary cases. No fresh negociations are required for the maintenance of existing treaties. Ministers become quite superfluous in this respect; there are judges, and this is sufficient.

"These considerations are already violated by the observation, that our grievances are frequently heard in France, and that there is no possibility of getting them redressed.—The municipalities, to whom application must be made, are certainly not alike equitable—sentences of the tribunals of commerce, are not founded upon uniform principles—the extreme means of refuge to a medium of power is totally removed—and these circumstances occasion at times grievous acts of injustice. In this respect, none are greater sufferers than the neutral powers; and it would be very unequitable to punish them doubly, and also on the part of those powers who cry aloud against those unjust proceedings, and yet seem to justify them by their own imitation.

"A negociation between a neutral and a belligerent power, which would have for its object, that the latter should not make use of neutrality to the detriment of the former cannot be thought of. A neutral power has fulfilled all its duties, if it never has receded from the strictest impartiality, and from the acknowledged sense of its treaties, in case the neutrality should prove more advantageous to one of the belligerent powers than to another, become foreign to the neutrality and does not concern it. This depends on local situations and circumstances, and does not remain alike. The detriments and advantages are then compensated and balanced by time. All that does not absolutely depend on a neutral power, ought to have no influence on its neutrality; otherwise a partial and frequently but momentary interest, would become the interpreter and judge of existing treaties.

"The distinction between private speculations, and those made by the government and the municipalities, seems to us to be as new as it is totally unknown. As this case cannot at all find place here, it would be superfluous to discuss the question, whether a contract between a neutral government and a belligerent power, respecting supplies or provisions for armies, garrisoned towns, or of ships of war, can be contrary to a treaty in which no such exception has been mentioned. The only question here is respecting speculations, which might be made by private individuals—respecting the sale of productions quite harmless in their nature, the disposal of which is not less important to the vender, than the possession of them is to the purchaser—respecting the use of the ships of the nation, which must chiefly seek her subsistence in navigation and the corn trade. Nor is the question here about ports of war, but about ports of commerce—and if it be lawful to reduce by famine blockaded harbors it would not be quite so just to accumulate this misery upon so many others, when it befalls the innocent, and may even reach provinces in France, which have not deserved this increase of wretchedness, either on the part of England, or on that of her allies.

"The want of grain, as a consequence of the failure of domestic productions is not a thing unusual, which might only take place in the present moment; or which might be occasioned by the grounds which constitute the difference so often alleged between the present and former wars. France is almost constantly able to make imports from abroad. Africa, Italy, America, furnishes her with much more corn than the Baltic. In the year 1709, France was more exposed to famine than it now is; and yet England could not then avail herself of the same ground.—On the contrary, when, soon after, Fredrick IV. king of Denmark, on account of his war with Sweden, which requires almost constantly importations from aboard, like France, could believe that he might adopt the principle, that exportation can be lawfully prevented, if one has hopes to conquer an enemy by so doing; and he intended to apply, with regard to the country, this principle, which is only considered as valid with regard to blockaded ports; all the powers remonstrated, particularly G. Britain, and unanimously declared this principle to be new and inadmissable—so that the king, convinced to the contrary, desisted from it. A war can certainly differ from others with regard to its occasion, tendency, necessity, justice, or injustice. This can be a most important concern to the belligerent powers. It can and must have influence upon the peace, upon the indemnification, and other necessary circumstances. But all this is absolutely of no concern to the neutral powers. They will, upon the whole, give the utmost deference to those on whose side justice seems to be; but they have no right to give way to this sentiment.—Where a neutrality is not quite perfect, it ceases to be a neutrality.

"The ships bearing the British flag, like those which bear that of the allies of England, find in all the harbors of his majesty, every possible safety, assistance and protection—but those cannot be reckoned among their number, which have been captured by their enemies. The French privateers cannot be considered as pirates by the neutral powers, as long as England does not consider and treat them as such. In England the prisoners are deemed to be prisoners of war—they are exchanged—and negociations have even been entered into for this purpose. The usual laws of war are there observed in all respects; and by this rule alone we ought to go. The tri-colored flag was acknowledged in Denmark, at a period when it was acknowledged every where else. Every alteration in this respect would be impossible, without involving ourselves in a war, or without deserving one.

"The admittance of privateers in Norway, is a consequence of this neutrality, before which all regard must vanish. It has found place in all the maritime wars that ever befell Europe. All the nations in their turn have availed themselves of, and desired it. The local description allows no general prohibition. It will only bring us into dilemmas, because we could not abide by it in a remote country, where there are coasts of immense extent, numberless harbors and anchoring places, and only a small number of inhabitants.

"The prohibition would therefore be illusory, and even dangerous, as the French, in virtue of their decrees, would then destroy the ships which they would no longer hope to put in a state of safety. The subject is otherwise of small importance—and the means against it are numerous, and easily to be applied.

(Signed)
"A. P. VON BERNSTORFF."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Three mails from Husum have brought a large mass of important intelligence. Previous to their arrival the public mind had been agitated by rumors of a very contradictory nature. It was reported by some yesterday, that the Russians had gained very considerable advantages over the French——others affirmed, that the Russian army had been defeated in a general battle, and that it had lost between 30 and 40,000 men. A Danish ship is arrived in the river from the coast of Normandy, whence she failed on the 20th. The captain states, that two days before he left Caen, a bulletin, said to be the 33th was published, with an account of the battle. But the captain did not know when and where the battle took place, nor the date of the bulletin. The mails from Husum, however, enable us to state, that no general battle has taken place, at least that none could have taken place in Poland, the account of which would have reached Caen by the 18th, the day on which the Danish captain is said to have heard the Bulletin read. The latest intelligence from Berlin by the mails is the 15th. The French have entered Warsaw, and crossing the Vistula have occupied Praga, opposite Warsaw. Whatever fighting there was before the French advanced to the Polish capital was partial, & led to no important consequences. There was an affair at Lowictz between part of Davoust's division and a body of Cossacks, in which the latter appear from the French accounts to have been successful. The Russians, we are glad to find, are adopting the principle of carrying on for the present a protracted warfare, and of falling back before the advancing French. The latter wished to bring on a general action on the Vistula, but the Russians retired, and have their head quarters at Kaminiec. Some persons seem to have imagined that this Kaminiec is the capital of Podolia, on the borders of Moldavia. But the Russians retiring from Warsaw would not of course take that direction which would prevent all possibibility of cooperating with or joining the Prussians, and would render it difficult for them to receive reinforcements or supplies from Russia. The Kaminiec to which they have retired is situated on the borders of a little river which run into the Bug, and is about 100 miles East of Warsaw.

Where the Prussians are is not stated with certainty. The Russian general Tolstoy and Daxdowden, are said to have joined them. The king is gone to Koenigsburg. Three divisions of the French army are at Warsaw, Murat's, Soult's, and Davoustes. Bonaparte was at Posen at the date of the last account, but he meant to proceed to Warsaw immediately.

The intelligence with respect to Russia & the Porte is of great importance; one account communicates the terms of an offensive & defensive alliance between the two powers, which stipulates, in one of the articles, that the French ambassador shall immediately be sent away from Constantinople. Subsequent accounts, however, represent the two powers to be at war, Russia having declared war against the Porte, & having actually invested Bendor and Chockzim, and entered Wallachia. Fluctuating as the councils of Turkey, and indeed of all weak powers are, it is highly probable that a treaty signed before the commencement of hostilities between Prussia and France, would be annulled as soon as the account arrived of the entire defeat of the Prussia army.

Some dissatisfaction is said to have been manifested by Austria at the designs of Bonaparte with respect to Poland. Yet the troops in Bohemia and Gallicia are falling back to their former quarters. Bonaparte will hold out to the cabinent of Vienna the prospect of indemnities and acquisitions of territory, so long as he is engaged in war with Russia & Prussia.

Measures of severity are still in force against our trade in Hanover, Hamburg and all the North of Germany. Domiciliary visits have been made in Hanover. The utmost distress prevades Germany, and the horrors of a famine are apprehended.

To TRAVELLERS.

FOR SALE,

A *Light Travelling Carriage* and *Pair* of good *Horses*—Enquire of the Editor.

February 27—3t

By virtue of a deed of trust from the Rev. George Ralph to Samuel Tyler deceased, and Mary Pottinger, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash on Monday the 16th day of March next at Mr. Chapalins tavern Charlotte Hall Academy in St. Mary's county; a tract or parcel of LAND called Hulston, situate, lying and being in the vicinity of said Academy in St. Mary's county aforesaid, containing about 150 acres—also five Negroes consisting of three valuable men, a woman and a lad.

MARY POTTINGER,
Survivor of Samuel Tyler.

February 27—tdof

HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale at his Repository No. 7, North Seventh street, Philadelphia—Four Pairs of HORSES and two Pairs of MARES, all well matched and Well broke, of the following descriptions, viz.

One pair elegant blood bay horses, rising 5 or 6 years old, 15 1-2 hands high.
One pair do. do. rising 4 and 5 do. 16 hands high.
One pair do. lighter colored bays rising 5 & 6 do. 15 hands 1 inch high.
One pair do. good blacks, rising 6 do. 15 1-2 hands high very gay.
One pair bay mares (stout built) rising 6 & 7 do 15 1-2 hands high.
One pair handsome grey mares rising 6 do. 15 hands high, great action, well broke to curricle or tandum.

Also,

Several single Horses of different colors, young & well broke to saddle or gig, all of which are perfectly sound, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application to

WM. DAVIDSON.

Philadelphia, February 27—3t

Advertisement.

By an order from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county, will be offered at public sale on the 19th day of March, all the personal property belonging to the estate of JUSTINIAN GREENWELL, deceased, consisting of some Negroes and the stock of all kind—the Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good two Wheel Carriage and Plantation utensils, on six mouths credit, by the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities bearing interest from the day of sale—to commence selling at 11 o'clock. All those who have claims against the said estate is requested to attend on that day.

ANN GREENWELL, Adm'x.

February 27——w3t

Just now Published,

A

NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

Geographical Compilation,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS;

BEING an accurate description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States in the known world, with an account of their population, government, religion, manners, literature, universities, history, civil divisions, ecclesiastical heirarchy, principal cities, with an account of their importance, remarkable monuments, illustrious citizens, commerce and population, &c. &c. &c.

The whole arranged in a catechetical form, compiled from the best American, English, and French authors,

By D. L. C.
Teacher of Geography.

This work is executed on a plan entirely new in America; Topography (or the description of the provinces and towns that compose a nation or country,) constitutes one of the most essential parts of it, contrary to the custom which has prevailed in almost all the books of Geography that have appeared in the United States.

In this work, is presented to the public an entertaining account of the Chinese empire, a new description of France according to the recent division into departments compared with that into provinces, as likewise of Belgium; Savoy, Piedmont and the other countries that have been incorporated into the French empire; a detailed & accurate account of the various states of Switzerland, Italy & Germany acording to the latest treaties of peace, viz. of Campo Formio, Rastadt, Luneville, Amiens & Presburg; an account of Poland according to the division of 1795; a satisfactory account of the British Isles; a long and accurate description of the United States in general, and of each state and territory in particular, likewise of their districts, counties, cities, towns and villages, &c.—Lastly a lengthy description of the Spanish possessions in America according to the last regulation of the cabinet of Madrid; likewise a description of the antient tribes of Israel, of Judea or Palestine under the Romans, of ancient Greece, and the divisions of ancient Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Illyricum, Thrace, Asia Minor and Syria, with several other new articles which will certainly be highly interesting.

This work is printed in a handsome type, on elegant paper, neatly bound & lettered in two Volumes, 12 mo.—Price 2 dolls 50 cents.

To be had in Georgetown at the Bookstore of J. March, High street; in Washington at Daniel Rapines, New Jersey avenue.

This compilation has been approved, and subscribed to by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of state, by the Directors of the College of Union at Shenectady in the state of New York, of Georgetown and of St. Mary's in Baltimore, in which last institution as likewise in the Ladies' Seminaries, of Mrs. La Combe and of Mr. Bacconoies in Baltimore, of Mrs. Rivardi and Mrs. Greland in Philadelphia, and of Miss De St. Memim in Burlington N. Jersey, it has been adopted to the exclusion of all other books of Geography. It has also been subscribed to by the greatest part of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and of the state of New Jersey. This makes the author entertain the flattering prospect of seeing his labors rewarded by the suffrage of an enlightened and liberal public, who doubtless will encourage a work which has already been sanctioned by so many able personages and for which no trouble has been spared to render it at the same time instructive and agreeable.

Delectando, pariterque Monendo.
Horat. de Arte poetica.

February 27—taw2w

FOR SALE,

On Monday the 2d of March at 12 o'clock at the late residence of Mrs. Parsons, deceased, near Mr. Boothe's windmill on the Eastern Branch; Two COWS and a Yearling, a Mare, two Beds with several other articles, consisting of Household Furniture.

Terms of sale cash.

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct,

February 27—2t

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 3d March at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be offered for sale on Mr. Anthony Reintzell's wharf, the CARGO of the Schooner Laurel, captain Doyle from Martinique, 63 Hhds. and 50 Barrels of SUGAR, and 2000 pounds of COFFEE. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

J. TRAVERS, Auct.

February 27——2t

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inst. the three following slaves—a mulatto young man who calls himself BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court house, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchased of him by the late Rich. Conteo who sold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he absconded he had his hair cut close; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overalls, one light colored bearskin coat and overalls, 2 swansdown waistcoats, 3 fine Irish linen shirts and some coarse shirts, three muslin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the first page of which is written Mary Ducket.

JOE who calls himself Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of these cannot be described. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wrist, which makes it longer than the other; when he is spoken to he speaks fast as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has several large scars on his body and one of his thighs occasioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 50 dollars for confining Bill in jail so that I get him again.

WALTER BOWIE.

[illegible]ly 7—2awtf