following and feveral marine extracts.

NASSAU Oct. 21.

The late difaftrous gales having deftroyed the crops of provifions planted on the out iflands as well as thofe which the planters had in their barns, a very confiderable quantity of corn will be immediately wanted. At prefent there is not a bufhel of that article for fale in the whole colony; and in cafe fon. cargoes of it do not arrive foon from the American ftates, very ferious apprehenfions may be entertained.

The veffels belonging to this port which were fit to bring our fupplies from the continent, are either loft, or fo much damag d as to be irreparable for a confiderable time to come—we cannot therefore depend upon our own exertions in this refpect, becaufe we have none left within our power at prefent.

We can further venture to fay, that while the fcarcity of provifions continue, American veffels which bring corn will alfo be permitted to import falted provifions.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, SEPT. 30.

The murder of th bookseller Palm, by command of Bonaparte, deserves to excite, in a peculiar degree, the attention of this country, the last refuge and asylum of the freedom of the press.—Our readers know that we was dragged from a city under the protection of Prussia, for selling a work containing Free Strictures on the conduct of Bonaparte; tried by a military commis ion, and shot in the Austrian city of Brannau—an insult both to Prussia and Austria. The conduct of this man was most gallant; he was offered his pardon upon condition that he gave up the name of the author, which he refused. The offer was again put to him at the place of execution, but he called out "that he would rather die than betray the author."—He was immediately shot.—He has left a widow and three children, & the Hamburg paper says that a subscription has been opened for them.

But the cause of M. Palm is not merely the cause of Germany, nor of the continent—it is the cause of England, it is the cause of human nature. That detestable tyrant, Bonaparte, is determined to revenge by the sword the insults he receives from the pen; and to assassinate those who dare write or publish any strictures upon his conduct.

What the feelings of ever man in this country will be upon this execrable murder we need not state—we are sure too, that the subscription for the widow and children of Palm will not be confined to Germany.

E. OLIVER,

Has juft received from London,

by the fhips London Packet & Cornplanter, her WINTER MILLINERY, and a very Large and Elegant Affortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following, viz.

Drefs caps, velvet bonnets,	crape,
Beaver hats,	Color'd do. do.
Do. do. for children,	White farfnet for dreffes,
Imperial white and black chip hats and bonnets,	Trafalgar filks for do.
Split ftraw, Leghorn and homony hats and bonnets,	An affortment of new and fafhionable ribbons,
Elegant variegated velvet flowers, very handfome wreaths & bunches,	White fattins, peelings, mantuas, lenftaws and modes,
Velvet and Pearl bandeaux,	Valvets of all colors,
Pearl diadems,	Pluffhes and fhambrays,
Velvet and ribbon, & filver and filk trimmings for dreffes,	Embroidering chenil, bofs thread,
Gold & filver fpangles,	Scarlet and black bombazette,
Do. and do thread,	Do. do bombazeen,
Do. and do trimmings,	Do. do. ratinet,
Gold and filver cords and taffels,	Spider net, leno, mulmul, and other fafhionable muflins,
Silk cords and taffels,	Hair caps, bandeaux,
Gold and filver cords,	Lavender farfnets and fodes,
Silk cords of different colors,	Wadding, filk willow,
Jet buttons,	Elaftic coats,
Silk do.	Do frocks,
Bead do.	Frefh muffs and tippets,
Trafalgar and other feathers,	Damask, filk, camels hair and other fhawls and head handkerchiefs,
Ionic lace fhawls,	Leno caps, figured farfnets,
Do do. fleeves,	Neck comforts, umbrellas,
Do. do. fhades,	
Angola fhawls.	White and black lace veils,
Trafalgar and other necklaces ear rings and breaft pins,	Perfumed hair powder,
A new affortment of Murray's fhoes,	Tooth powder and tooth brufhes,
Ladies gaiters,	Dreffing combs, Gowlands lotion,
Do. focks,	Madrafs and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Pic nic hofe,	
Sandle do.	Working and fewing cotten, fewing filks,
Silk do.	
Cotton do.	Childrens net fhoes
Black worfted, do.	Do. ftockings,
Net Venetian and other fufpenders,	Chintzes, calicoes,
	Cotton fhambray,
Lace filk, pic net York tan, beaver and kid gloves,	Gurrahs and baftas,
	Cambrics, dimities,
	Cambric muflins,
Thread cotton, filk and Vandyck laces, black and white,	Undrefs ginghams,
	Flannels checks,
	Calimancoes,
Venetian ruby, and 9 quarter fhawls,	Irifh Linens,
	Cat gut, buckram,
Do do, dreffes,	Tapes, bobbing, etc,
Beft white undrefs	

George Town, Dec. 1—3t&waw

EZRA VARDEN,

TAYLOR,

F ftreet, three doors weft of the Bank, having lately received a General Affortment of GOODS fuitable for the feafon and of the beft quality—WILL make up the fame for thofe gentlemen who will favor him with their orders in the lateft and moft fafhionable ftyle and very fuperior workmanfhip.

December 1—2m

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

We have received from a gentleman of the first respectability just arrived from Kentucky the following statement of facts relative to the judicial proceedings in the case of col. Burr.

Judge Innes, having taken time to consider the application of the Attorney of the district, which was to issue process to enforce the attendance of Mr. Burr, to answer interrogatories whether he was engaged in the scheme ascribed to him, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses to give testimony on the same point, on the 7th or 8th of November, (our informant is not certain which day) pronounced the decision of the court, which was that the court did not possess the power to grant the motion, and if they did, that the affidavit was not sufficient ground for it.

On the motion of the attorney of the district, the court then ordered a grand jury to be summoned *instanter*, which was accordingly formed during the sitting of the court. At this point of time Mr. Burr, attended by his council, appeared in court, Mr. Burr addressed the court, and said that having understood, just as he was about to leave the state, that certain charges had been preferred against him, he had come from Lexington for the purpose of requesting that an immediate investigation might be had. Mr. Daveiss, the district attorney, said he was not prepared to go into an immediate investigation before the grand jury, and moved that they should be dismissed until the Wednesday following, to give him an opportunity, in the meantime, to summon his witnesses. The court granted the motion. On Wednesday the court met Of thirteen witnesses summoned, twelve appeared. The only absent witness was a member of the legislature of the Indiana territory, then said to be sitting. The grand jury likewise attended. In this stage of the business, Mr. Daveiss, it is said, without assigning any reason, informed the court that he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury, and moved their discharge, which accordingly took place. No reasons are assigned for this most extraordinary course of procedure.—Our informant adds that the state of the public mind in Kentucky was tranquil, and not a voice was heard in favor of separation.

Translated for the American.

EXTRACT OF AN

Official relation, respecting the Haytian campaign against the tyrant Dessalines, from the 15th to the 17th Oct.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the south part of this island—thousands of victims were to be sacrificed to the suspicion, or rather ferocity of Dessalines. Gen. Morcou, and their inspector, Stephen Maintor were to be the executioners of the most sanguinary orders against the district of Aux Cayes.

Already they were busy about the means of putting their schemes into operation, when they were both arrested by the brave Col. Wagnac, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux Cayes rose in a body and swore to conquer or to die.

The minister at war, the generals Feron and Vaval, and the cols. Francisque and Bruni Leulane also joined the party of patriots.

Having made his disposition, the minister left L'Anse a Veau, with the 15th and 16th half brigades, and advanced to the bridge of Mirogoane. The next morning they held a conference with gen. Yayou, who was encamped at Petit Goave, and finding the latter well disposed to act in co-operation; they settled all points; but deferred proceeding farther until the arrival of general Petion. Gen. Magloire Ambroise, and col. Homare, though the first was sick, yet evinced the same patriotic zeal.

On the 5th gen. Petion arrived at Petit Goave, where he was received in the manner he deserved, by the troops. Both divisions marched to Grand Goaves, where they found general Germain; who, though he feined to join our party, was yet soon known to be a turncoat.

The night we passed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 24th half brigades, and three companies of dragoons, to Port au Prince, which place we were master of at four. General Germain becoming the more and more suspected, he was arrested at ten at night. A traveller informed us that Dessalines's vanguard was approaching us, and he in fact, came himself, without suspicion.

At the instigation of general Yayou, the soldiers and Islanders of the plains of Cul de Sac, stated the urgency of putting Dessalines and Germain to death in order to preserve liberty.

Dessalines being entirely ignorant of all these facts, and not knowing of our having possession of Port au Prince, continued on his route, in the most perfect security. At eight in the morning he was in the outer posts of our camp, without suspecting it—only in the moment when he was to be arrested, he conceived his error, and then trying to make his escape, he received the mortal blow, which put an end to his life and crimes.

Colonel Marcadier was killed, though much regretted, in defending Dessalines. On the side of the enemy some were wounded, and on our side but one man killed.

Done at Head Quarters at Port au Prince, the 18th October, 1806.

Signed, *Etienne Gerin*, minister of war and navy &c.

New York, Nov. 26.

By the fhip Pallas, captain Brown, who left Amfterdam on the 11th of October, the editor of the Mercantile Advertifer has received Dutch papers to the 9th. They are principally occupied with the movements of thofe mighty maffes of men who it feems are embodying for the purpofe of rekindling the flames of war upon the continent of Europe.—To this important fubject our tranflations from thefe papers are confined folely.

Lord Lauderdale, at the date of our lateft advices from France (4th Oct.) was indifpofed at the feat of General Junot, the Governor of Paris.

We learn that a new camp, to be called the camp of Auftrelitz, was forming at Zieft.

Four Ruffian fhips of the line and 4 frigates, bound for the Mediterranean, anchored at Copenhagen on the 23d September.

The army of Marfhal Soult was collecting in the environs of Pfaffenhofen and Ingolftadt; that of Marfhal Bernadotte between Nuremburg and Furth; both armies are to be under the command of Bernadotte, and are eftimated at 60,000 men. Davouft's army of 30,000 were marching to Anfpach as a reinforcement. The corps of Lefebre (formerly Mortier's) confifting of 20,000 were drawing near to Schweinfort, and that of marfhal Ney was on its march. All the troops which were pofted on the Werre are to reinforce the army of marfhal Augereau

Concerning the movements of Pruffia it is ftated, in letters from Berlin of the 30th September, that no doubt exifted there of the fpeedy commencement of hoftilities. In a declaration to France, Pruffia is faid to have infifted that Bonaparte fhould withdraw his troops from Germany, that he fhould not intermeddle in the affairs of the north, and that he fhould accede to meafures for reftoring a continental peace.

The army of Saxony confifts of about 100,000 men.

Baron Jocobi, formerly the Pruffian envoy to Great Britain, left Hamburg for London on the fecond of October.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from Dutch papers to the 9th October.

PARIS, OCT. 1.

His majesty the emperor, arrived at Verdun on the 26th September, and reached Mentz on the 28th, accompanied by prince Borghese, Marshals Kellerman, Duroc, Augereau, Moncey, Bessieres, and a number of others, with 10,000 men.

HAGUE, OCT. 5.

Letters from Nimeguen state that several regiments of French and Dutch troops have passed through that city, and that the army in the neighborhood will consist of 100,000 men, in two divisions, one of them to be commanded by gen. Michaud, whose head quarters are at Deiersford; the other consisting of the king's guard, horse artillery, &c. by gen. Dumonceau.

This morning early the king left this place for the aamy. [He arrived on the same day at Driebergen, reviewed several regiments, and proceeded the next morning to Wingezel.]

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 9.

French papers mention, that 8000 men are immediately expected at Coblentz, where they are immediately to assume a military position round that city. The first detachment of the army of gen. Oudenot, have arrived at Strasburg by the way of the Rhine. There are continual embarkations of troops on the Rhine, which are constantly arriving from France, to join the grand army, whilst other corps go by water to the same destination.

DRESDEN, Sept. 23.

The French ambaffador Monf. Durand has demanded his paffports. The number of Pruffian troops pofted feveral days paft in the mountains near this city, amount to 60,000 men—the head quarters which was here is now removed to Frifburg, becaufe the troops are abvancing. The whole Saxon army is in motion, and will immediately march, except five batalions and two regiments of cavalry that remain behind. The Saxon army is eftimated at 25,000 men. It is reported that the King of Pruffia, and the Dukes of Brunfwick and Saxon-Weimer are expected here.

POREN, (*Poland*) SEPT. 23.

Prussian troops are continually passing through this place for Germany.

BANKS OF THE NISSA, SEPT. 24.

The Servians and the Turks had a most desperate battle on the 29th and 30th of August. The former were surrounded by 15,000 Turks during the action; but being reinforced by 7000 men, the tide of victory turned in their favor, and they defeated the Turks with great slaughter, leaving upwards of 4000 dead on the field. They also took 500 horses, a number of mules, ammunition, cannon, and many prisoners.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

Laforet, the French ambassador here, has not yet received his passports, though he has solicited them, and though he has discharged most of his servants as measure preparatory to quitting this city. It is, however, still hoped, that a rupture will be prevented.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 28.

The Prussian army now in motion is posted in several divisions from East-Friesland to the borders of Bohemia, & is said to consist of 250,000 men, exclusive of a powerful militia. Gen. Blucher commands the right wing, which can be immediately supported by gen. Ruchel. The duke of Brunswick commands the centre, and prince Hohenlohe, the left wing. Besides these officers, there are the prince of Hesse, marshal Mollendorf, 7 generals and 25 lieutenants of infantry, 5 generals and 11 lieutenants of cavalry, 100 major-generals, 113 colonels, 62 lieutenant-colonels, and 666 majors. The annual expences of this army will be from 22 to 94,000,000. which is nearly two thirds of the whole income of the Prussian government. The king's life-guard commenced their march from Pottsdam on the 31st of August. Some old generals have retired on a pension.

The prince of Hohenloe had demanded from the court of Dresden permission to march the Prussian army through that country, which is to be replaced by an army of Russians.

Report says, that Gen. Bucher has marched from Waldeck into Hesse. The arrival of Augereau is waited for with impatience. He is to remove his head quarters from Gressen to Wetzlaer. After to-morrow 12000 men are expected at Mentz, and were also to march to Wetzlear. The park of heavy artillery of Ulm will be stationed in our environs and those of Darmstadt.

LIPPE, SEPT. 28.

The Prussian corps of reserve under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, formerly posted at Kustrin, defiles along *de Spree* towards the Saxon frontier, to be nearer the principal Prussian army.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND between Elk Ridge Land and the city of Baltimore A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK containing a role of Bank Notes, and other property—the owner may have the above, by giving a fatisfactory defcription of faid book and contents and paying the coft of advertifing on application to

TIMOTHY CALDWELL,
Near the Weft Market,
Wafhington City, Dec 1—3t.

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprizes, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law.—And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprize, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means, within their power: and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

(SEAL.) In testimony whereof I have caused the feal of the United States to be affixed to thefe prefents, and have figned the fame with my hand. Given at the city of Wafhington on the twenty-feventh day of November, one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and in the year of the fovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-firft.

(Signed.)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the Prefident,

(Signed,) JAMES MADISON

Secretary of State.

New-York, Nov. 28.

One of the passengers in the ship Pallas from Amsterdam, informs us, that previous to his departure, he read in an Amsterdam paper of the 9th of Oct. an account of the capture of four French frigates by a squadron under the command of Com. Sir S. Hood, after a severe action. The French squadron consisted of five frigates (one of which escaped) bound from France for the West Indies, with troops; and mistaking com. Hood's ships for Indiamen, bore down upon them, and before they discovered their mistake, were within reach of the guns of the British squadron. Com. Hood lost an arm in the action. The same paper stated, that admiral sir Thomas Louis had also captured a French frigate on the coast of France. The above prizes had all arrived in England.

Several Subscribers to the National Intelligencer are in arrears. They are respectfully informed that payment must be made. The terms of the paper require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance.

AT THE THEATRE.

MR MANFREDI,

On MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1st,

AT THE

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The Performance will commence,
With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the Rope.

A dance in character, with the balance pole by Mifs LOUISA.

Mifs CATHERINE will dance an Italian dance on the rope—after which a ferious dance.

A grotefque dance, by Madam MANFREDI—the moving board—fhe will dance LA POUR LANA on the rope, with the balance pole,—and play a handfome air on the Mandoline, on the rope, without it.

The Coffac dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with a boy on his fhoulders. He will give a collation on the rope, to two perfons. Without the balance pole, he will go through feveral feats with the hoop, Alfo

Grand Military Evolutions, &c.

Mr. Manfredi will perform the

DRUNKEN DRAGOON,

on the rope,

The CLOWN will divert the company with numerous comic capers.

TUMBLING AGILITY

OF THE

CHILDREN,

Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers who will throw Somerfets, backwark and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with Englifh and Spanifh dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance feveral perfons on his arms, legs, &c. fhewing feveral perfpectives in the Roman ftyle. He will dance a Spanifh FANDANGO over feveral EGGS.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMIME, called,

Harlequin Protected,

BY THE

MAGICIAN.

Harlequin,	Mifs Catherine.
Clown,	Mr. Manfredi.
Old man,	Mifs Louifa.
Columbine,	Mrs Manfredi.
Little Devil,	The Little American.
Magician,	Mr. Menel.

In the courfe of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his drefs with great facility.

PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

The doors to be opened at FIVE, and performance to begin at Half paft SIX.

Admittance—BOX ONE DOLLAR—PITT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The place will be made comfortable by ftoves.

☞ No Segars to be fmoaked during the performance

Nov. 26.—

BOOTS and SHOES.

JOHN MINCHIN, Boot-Maker from Philadelphia, refpectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he manufactures and has on hand a large and elegant affortment of Gentlemen's fafhionable boots, dancing pumps, drefs and ftrong fhoes of the firft quality and workmanfhip.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

New Jersey Avenue, near Law's buildings, December 1—1m

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the fubfcriber hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters of adminiftration on the perfonal eftate of Peter Wood, jun late of faid county deceafed. All perfons having claims againft the faid deceafed are hereby warned to exhibit the fame, with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcriber at or before the firft day of June next, they may otherwife by law be excluded from all benefit of the faid eftate. Given under my hand this third day of November 1806.

JOHN T WOOD, Adminiftrator,

November 9—w6t