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[illegible] DOLLARS PER ANNUM. — MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1806. — PAID IN ADVANCE.

Natchez, Oct. 21.

The detachment of militia from this Territory (mentioned in our last to be on their return) arrived here on Wednesday, proceeded to Washington, and were discharged the same day. They had marched as far as Rapides, when the infantry met orders from general Wilkinson to return—and capt. Farar's company of dragoons, at the request of the general, proceeded to Natchitoches.

On being discharged, the captains of the different companies presented the major with the following

ADDRESS,

To major FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE.

THE undersigned officers, commanding the respective companies of infantry destined for Natchitoches, from the Mississippi territory, beg leave to assure you, sir, of the high confidence and respect which your deportment as commander of the detachment to which we belonged, eminently inspired.

If modesty and firmness, united to manly intrepidity, are qualities worthy of public eulogy and imitation, your conduct during our *short expedition*, cannot fail to meet its just reward.

The harmony which prevailed throughout the camp, and the invincible ardor manifested by every soldier, immediately under your command, to avenge the wrongs and insults offered to our national character, not only reflect on your military reputation a lustre of the brightest hue, but also furnishes additional proof of the safety with which the nation may at all times rely for defence, on its militia.

We take this occasion, to tender you our congratulations on your return to the bosom of your family, & our best wishes for your health and happiness through life.

WM. T. VOSS,
BAZIL ABRAMS,
ALEXR. BISLAND,
G. POINDEXTER,
RALPH REGAN.

Town of Washington,
Oct. 15, 1806.

REPLY.

Natchez, October 18, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

The assurances of your approbation of my conduct, as commander of the detachment of troops from this territory, and destined for Natchitoches, is particularly gratifying to me. Although very early in life, I became accustomed to command in the regular forces of the United States, yet I agree with you, that the nation may at all times rely with confidence for its defence on its militia. I feel convinced, that had an opportunity offered our battalion in battle, it would have given incontestible proof of their bravery and patriotism; The exemplary manner in which yourselves, the subalterns and commissioned staff officers, discharged your respective duties, could not fail to animate the whole detachment, and kindle in the bosom of each individual that spirit of national dignity and glory, which they mutually desired with you, to evince in the field of action.

Accept, gentlemen, and tender to your respective companies, assurances of my unfeigned thanks for the order and promptitude observed on the march, and receive my best wishes for your prosperity, in the discharge of your public functions, and the acquisition of domestic tranquility.

FERD. L. CLAIBORNE.

To captains Voss, Abrams,
Bisland, Poindexter, &
Regan.

BRANNAU, SEPT. 4.

Official Report.—Sentence pronounced by the Court Martial extraordinary, convened in pursuance of the Imperial decree of the 17th Messidor, 12th year, and at the command of his highness the prince of Neufchatel and Valangin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major general.

In the name of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy!

To-day, this 25th of August,
in the year 1806

The extraordinary court martial sitting at Brannau, and by command of his highness the prince of Neufchatel and Valengin, minister at war, marshal of the empire, and major general of the grand army, under date of the 12th of the present month, named and conformably to the above law, consisting of, as follows:

MESSIEURS.

Latrille, col. of the 46th regiment of infantry of the line, president.
Autie, Col. of the 8th regiment infantry of the line, judge.
Lemarois, col. of the 43d regiment of infantry of the line, judge.
L'Huillier, col. of the 75th regiment of infantry of the line, judge.
Lajonquiere, col. of the 76th infantry of the line, judge.
Chauvel, col. of the 64th infantry of the line, judge.
Nicolas, col. of the 61st infantry of the line, judge.
Monsieur Binot, adjutant commandant, chief of the staff of the first division of the 4th corps of the grand army, judge advocate.

All named, that is to say,

Cols Latrille, Lemarois, L'Huillier, and the adjutant commandant Binot, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Soult.
Col. Autie, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Bernadotte.
Col. Lajonquiere, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Ney.
Col. Chauvel, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Mortier; and
Col. Nicolas, by his excellency marshal of the empire, Davoust.

The judge advocate had assigned, to aid him, monsieur Chapon, quarter master sergeant in the 43d regiment, as clerk of the court martial, by the president named, who, according to the spirit of the 7th and 8th articles of the 13th Brumaire, stand none of them within the forbidden degrees, neither with respect to each other nor to the prisoner.

The court, after being duly summoned, assembled in Brannau, to proceed to judgment upon the following persons, namely—

Joseph Schoderer, aged 38 years, born at Donauwerth, and there dwelling, trader, here present.
John Philip Palm, aged 40 years, born at Schondorf, & dwelling at Nuremberg, where he carries on the book trade under the firm of the house of Stein and Co. here present.
N. Merkel, inkeeper, at Neckars Ulm, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, absent, and not appearing in court.
Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk in the bookselling house of Stage, in Augsburg, absent, and not appearing in court.
N. Kupper, bookseller and printer of Vienna, in Austria, absent, and not appearing before the court.
N. Eurich, bookseller of Lintz, in Austria, absent, and not appearing in court.

Accused of being authors, printers, & distributors of opprobrious writings, which have appeared against his majesty the emperor and king, and his army, and have been composed with the intention of misleading the minds of the inhabitants of the south of Germany, inasmuch as they exhorted them to sedition, insurrection, and assassination against the French troops; nay, endeavored to stir up the latter to disobedience and forgetfulness of their duty to their lawful commanders.

When the sitting was opened, and the president laid before him the order of the 12th of the present month, August, signed by his highness the prince of Neufchatel and Valangin, minister at war, and major general of the grand army; containing the appointment of the court martial, he required the reading of the form of questions, and other acts (37 in number), as well for as against the accused.

On these being duly read, the President ordered the guard to bring forward Joseph Schoderer, one of the accused, who was accordingly brought before the court free, without fetters, and accompanied by his advocate.

Being questioned as to his name, surname, age, occupation, birth place, and abode—

He made answer—"I am called Joseph Shoderer; my age is 38; I was born and am resident a trader in Donauwerth."

After the accused was made acquainted with all the pieces and acts making against him, the president, through the medium of M. Himberger, sworn interpreter, called for this purpose from his office, and duly sworn again to this effect, questioned him, and presented him the pieces and acts which concerned him.

The president called the guard to produce the other accused in custody, named John Philip Palm, who was accordingly brought before the court, free, and without fetters.

Being questioned upon his name, surname, age, occupation, place of birth, and dwelling? He answered, "I am called John Philip Palm, am 40 years old, born in Sehondorf, and reside in Nuremberg, where I carry on the book trade, under the name and firm of the house of Stein and Co."

When the accused was made acquainted with the different pieces against him, the president, through the medium of the interpreter, duly sworn as aforesaid, proceeded to put the several questions to him.

Heard the judge advocate in his conclusion; & the accused in their defence, as well through themselves as their Advocate; and when they had declared that they had nothing more to offer, the president put the question to the members of the court, whether they had any observations to make? Upon their answer in the negative, and before proceeding to take the votes of the court, he ordered the prisoners and their counsel to withdraw. The first were taken back to their prison by the guard; the judge advocate, the clerk of the court, and the hearers present, went out on the request of the President to that effect expressed.

The court, with closed doors, deliberating in council, considering, that wherever an army is stationed, the first and chiefest care of its commanders must be to watch over its safety and preservation; that the spreading of such writings which provoke insurrection and assassination, endangers not only the safety of an army, but of the whole nation; that nothing is more urgent than to suppress doctrines, through which the people are led to lose the respect due to crowned heads, and, by a single word, to confound all notions of right, order and subordination.

The court determined unanimously that all writers, printers, and distributors of such opprobrious publications, are guilty of treason; whereupon the president put the following questions;

Question 1.—Is the man named Joseph Schoederer, who has been brought before you, guilty with respect to the libels which he has contributed to publish against the interests of his majesty the emperor and king, his army, his friends, and allies?

The votes taken from the lowest rank up to the President, who declared himself last, declared the said Joseph Schoderer Guilty, unanimously.

Question 2.—Is the said John Philip Palm, who has appeared here in court, charged with having published writings against his majesty the emperor and his army, and against the friends and allies of his Imperial majesty, guilty or not guilty?

The votes taken from the lowest rank up to the president, who last pronounced his opinion, brought in the said John Philip Palm, guilty, unanimously.

Question 3.—Are the said N. Kupper, bookseller in Austria, Merkel, innkeeper of Neckars Ulm in Wirtemberg, Joseph Frederick Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage and Co. booksellers in Augsburg, and N. Eurich, bookseller in Lintz, accused of selling out and distributing libels against his majesty the emperor and king, his friends and allies, guilty or not guilty?

The votes, taken from the lowest rank up to the president, who delivered himself last, declared unanimously, that the aforesaid Kupper, bookseller of Vienna; Merkel, inkeeper at Neckars Ulm; Jenisch, head clerk of the house of Stage, bookseller at Augsburg; and Eurich, bookseller at Lintz, were guilty.

The court condemned as follows, the said

Joseph Schoderer, trader of Donauwerth, present.
Joſeth Philip Palm, bookſeller, of Nuremberg, preſent,
Merkel, innkeeper at Neckers Ulm, contumax.
Joſeph Frederic Jeniſch, head clerk of the houſe of Stage, bookſellers in Augſburg, contumax.
Kupper, bookſeller at Vienna, contumax,
Eurich bookſeller at Lintz, alſo contumax:
to the penalty of Death.

It is further ordered that the ſaid Joſeph Schoderer and John Philip Palm, at preſent in cuſtody, ſhall be executed within twenty-four hours; and that the ſaid Merkel, Kupper, Jeniſch, and Eurich, who are abſent, and have not appeared in the face of juſtice, ſhall be ſeized wherever they may be diſcovered by the French army, and the preſent ſentence carried into full execution upon them.

The preſent ſentence ſhall be tranſlated into German, and twelve thouſand copies ſhall be printed in both the French and German languages, and diſtributed and poſted every where that neceſſity or propriety may require.

The judge advocate is enjoined to ſee that the ſaid ſentence be carried into execution in its full extent.

The coſts of this trial ſhall further be defrayed at the expence of the condemned, and their property moveable or immoveable, for the advantage of thoſe to whom the authority of right belongs, ſhall be entered upon by anticipation.

Thus decreed and ſentence paſſed in open Court, at Brannau, on the day, month, and year above mentioned, & ſigned by the members of the court, by the judge advocate, and clerk.

(Signed)

G. Latrille, President,
Autie, Judge.
Lemarois, Ditto.
L'Huillier, Ditto.
Faure Lajonquiere, Ditto.
Chauvel, Ditto.
Nicolas, Ditto.
L. Binot, Judge Advocate.
Capon, Court Clerk.

A true tranſlation,
Chapon, Clerk.
L. Binot, Judge Advocate.

Letters from Toulon state that orders have been received there for building twelve ships of the line. The funds are appropriated, and some of the ships are already on the stocks.

LEIPSIC, SEPT. 15.

We are at present in the most critical situation in a few days, however, we shall know our fate. Reports multiply of a hundred different natures, as always happens in similar circumstances some announcing that the Prussians have united with the Saxons; others, on the contrary, that the latter wish to preserve a perfect neutrality, protesting formally against any violation of their territory. Prince Louis of Prussia is at Dresden, where he has frequent conferences with the elector. Some journals have already compared the present situation of Saxony with that of Bavaria, which was similarly situated, and they draw a conclusion founded on that event. What would Bavaria have been now, if she had hesitated to claim the protection of France?

CASSEL, SEPT. 13.

A treaty has been concluded at Berlin, between the Baron de Vaise, in the name of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and M. D. Haugwitz, the Prussian Minister. This treaty has not been ratified by our sovereign. Who would have expected that Prussia would have carried her pretensions so far? She wishes for nothing less than to place under her sovereignty Hesse and Saxony. It was stated in the convention, that two circles were to be formed, the circle of Hesse and the circle of Saxony, and that the king of Prussia was to have the same rights which the emperor of Germany possessed, that is to say, sovereignty, aulic court, tribunals of the empire, &c. From that moment Saxony and Hesse would have been effaced from the list of powers. Thus one word from Prussia would have acquired to her ten millions of people. The rights of the emperor of Germany were moderated by the real strength of the great number of powerful princes who composed the German empire, and by the guarantee of the greatest powers of Europe; in fact the reality of the sovereignty of the emperor was trifling. That of Prussia, however, over two neighboring states, would be in right and in fact an entire and absolute destruction of the sovereignty of those states. Our government does not wish to ratify it, the Prussian troops, however, are advancing and marching towards Gottingen.

Moniteur.

WEYMAR, Sept. 11.

The whole army of Sileſia, commanded by the prince of Hohenlohe, and conſiſting of about 30,000 men, croſſed the Elbe to day near Dreſden. If we may believe general report, 130,000 Ruſſians are entering Sileſia as a corps de reſerve. Saxony, according to ſome, will furniſh 20,000, and according to others 30,000 men who will aſſiſt in occupying Thuringia.

The French are concentrating themſelves in force near Bayreuth and Cobourg where, according to all appearance, the firſt blow will be ſtruck unleſs it ſhould be in the environs of Munſter.

Our moſt ſerene duke yeſterday received orders for his departure—he commands in chief a corps of the Pruſſian Army.

VIENNA, SEPT. 10.

According to accounts received from Major-General Count Bellegarde, the notification of the signing of the treaty of peace, by M. D'Oubril, which he had communicated to the Russian Admiral Senavin, commanding at Cataro, had no effect. As his orders therefore, were to obtain possession of Cataro by consent or force, he cast anchor with his squadron before the place; but he found the Russians far from inclined to surrender it. The Russian commandant even declared, that if the Austrians attempted to land, he should treat them as enemies, and sink their ships, as it was impossible to undertake any thing with hope of success. Count Bellegarde has determined to wait for new instructions, and had sent the Chevalier de l'Empine to general Lauriston, to inform him of the situation of affairs.

We are assured that a considerable park of artillery will be established two leagues from Brunn. At this moment magazines, ammunition, artillery, &c. are are conveying from Linz to Budwies. It is especially to the honor of the Archduke Charles, that he has been able in a very short time, to place the army on a very respectable footing. Not only all the regiments are more than complete, but he has collected a prodigious quantity of ammunition of every kind. The corps in Moravia alone has already in its magazine 15,000 more than are wanted.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

We are persuaded the public will feel great satisfaction in hearing that Mr. Whitbread has accepted the office of Secretary of War. We congratulate the country on the accession of such an able coadjutor to the present vigorous administration.

On Thursday a court of common council will be held to consider a motion for thanking the gallant officers commanding at the victory of Maida, the capture of Buenos Ayres and the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

French and Dutch papers, the first to the 27th, the latter to the 26th inst. have reached us; their contents are very important.

It is not improbable that hostilities will have commenced in the course of the present week between the French and Prussians. Bonaparte left St. Cloud last Wednesday night to take the command of the army. The Moniteur, which announces it says "It is supposed the Emperor proceeds towards Mayence." There is no doubt that he will put himself at the head of that part of his forces which is concentrated on the Saxon frontier. From the circumstance of his departure from Paris, it is obvious that the usual mode of negociation has failed; and that whatever adjustment may hereafter take place, will be arranged at the head of the respective armies. Bonaparte may conceive hopes of negociating to more advantage with the sword in his hand, than in the amicable conferences which took place between Knobledorf and Talleyrand, at Paris. It is not, indeed, improbable that, previous to any general action, he may propose an interview to his Prussian Majesty, and endeavor to effect, in a personal conference, what had been in vain attempted by their respective ministers. It is clear that he is prepared to treat as well as fight, for Talleyrand has followed him.

JOHN C. SHINDLE,
Lately returned from the Mediterranean.

Informs the Citizens of Waſhington and the public in general that he has commenced the TIN and SHEET IRON buſineſs in its various branches, oppoſite the Centre Market near the Pennſylvania avenue where he is ready to ſerve thoſe who WILL pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom
Spouting for houſes executed upon the ſhorteſt notice and reaſonable terms—He has alſo received and offers for ſale, the following articles in the Hardware Line, of the lateſt importations upon low terms for caſh,
Caſt andirons of elegant patterns aſſorted,
Poliſhed ſteel do. with braſs knobs aſſorted,
Shovels and tongs do. with do.
Fluted ova'd gridirons with receivers,
Braſs and iron candleſticks of all ſorts,
Japanned do with ſnuffers and extinguiſhers compleat,
A handſome aſſortment of tea kettles and tea cannisters,
Alſo patent mettle tea kettles and ſauce pans,
Caſt iron, poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers with ſprings,
Hand bellowses, ladles and ſkimmers,
Bread baskets and knive trays,
Elegant metal tea pots,
Caſt iron pots and Dutch ovens of ALL ſizes
Skelets, ſpiders, &c.
Coal hods and ſhovels,
A few elegant green wire fenders.
Waſhington, Nov. 26—3t

FIRE WOOD.

I wiſh to purchaſe 2000 CORDS of Wood on the Potomac river, or its branches, convenient to navigable water.—Perſons having 50 Cords and upwards for ſale will pleaſe give a particular deſcription of the harbor and landing from whence it muſt be taken; the diſtance the wood now ſtands from the Landing; the diſtance it muſt be boated from the landing to a veſſel drawing ſix feet water, and the diſtance of the Landing from ſome well known place on the river, as for inſtance, Craney Iſland, Potomac Creek, Cedar Point, Blackſtones Iſland, &c. &c. Letters by the mail, paid, informing the loweſt price that will be taken for OAK and HICKORY, either ſtanding or delivered at a Landing, will be immediately attended to, and the poſtage of Letters in anſwer thereto will be paid by me.

RICHARD WILLSON,
Treaſury Department, Waſhington City, November 10—cop3t

FRANCIS P. HAMILTON,

HAS commenced the practice of LAW, and opened an office on Capitol Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Claxton.
Nov. 28—3t.

Waſhington City Boarding Houſe.

MRS. THOMPSON, informs the public, that having taken two of the six buildings, she has it in her power to accommodate a number of ladies & gentlemen, either as transient boarders, or by the year. Travellers members of congress and others, will find it an eligible spot, situated half way between the President's house and George Town, dry, healthy, and convenient to the public offices, with the advantage of excellent water. She has good apartments for servants, excellent stables and coach houses, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction to those who honor her with their custom.
Nov. 27w6t.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A MAN who can come well recommended, competent to teach the English Language grammatically, the Mathematics and Geography; by application to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Harriſon of Prince William county, Virginia, or to Mr. David Boyle, merchant of Dumfries, may ſecure a ſalary for the next year, of Two hundred and fifty dollars, and his board. Letters directed to Mr. Boyle, poſt paid, will be duly attended to.
November 19—3tw.