[illegible] to [illegible] ke 40 boat poles—and that on the evening of the 10th December he went to the landing (Ohio side) to deliver them from his shop—that Blannerhassett had sent his flat to receive them—that the flat was left with a centinel, being 2 young men armed with rifles; that he flung the poles down the bank and offered to assist them; but they said they had men enough—One of his neighbors, Mr. Allenwood, wanted to go over in the flat; but they refused to take him, saying that they had orders to take no person from the Ohio side.

Mr. Hay. Did you see any more arms?

A. None; but the 2 rifles in the hands of the 2 men. One of the centinels laid down his rifle at the bow of the boat, and stowed away the poles as handed in; while the other sat on the bow and laid his rifle on his lap.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, August 31

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Cato, Captain Colt, who arrived at this port last evening, in 40 days from Hull, the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, has been favored with a file of London papers to the 11th July, inclusive, seven days later than before received, containing the important intelligence of the defeat of the Russians, and an armistice between the French and Russian armies, with the addition of the following interesting articles.

Captain Colt informs, that it was the opinion that the Armistice between the French and Russians, had terminated in a peace, as a tremendous cannonading was heard all along the French coast just before he sailed.

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Purviance, the secretary to the American minister in this country, who was sent over to America with the treaty between this country and the U. S. is arrived at Falmouth. He has, we understand, brought the treaty back.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon on the 6th June—several houses were destroyed and the city thrown into the greatest confusion; but we are happy to state, few lives were lost. The shock was felt at St. Ubes and Oporto.

The expedition had not been recalled, but the third division was to sail immediately. It was said to be possible, that the negociations between Russia and France, might not terminate in a peace, in which case this accession of force might be of considerable service to the Russians.

A mail from Tonningen arrived last night, and another this morning. The latter has brought Hambourgh papers to the 5th inst. Paris papers to the 3d inclusive are also received, containing the 80th bulletin from the Grand Army, dated from Tilsit on the 19th. The advices from the armies by the Hamburgh papers are of the 23d ult. The armistice was signed on the 21st between prince Lastanow on the part of Russia, and Berthier on the part of France. The prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately. Plenipotentiaries have also been appointed to negociate a peace between the two countries. The accounts in the German papers state the losses of the Russians in the late battles to have been very great indeed. Two transports belonging to the first division of the expedition arrived at Elsinore on the 29th—the remainder were expected immediately; but a report prevailed at Tonningen, as will be seen by the following letter, which we received just before our paper was put to press, that the transports would not be suffered to pass the Sound.

TONNINGEN, JULY 5.

We are all in alarm, the consul having ordered all British vessels to depart, and place themselves under the protection of men of war at Wollerweick. A report at this instant prevails, that our expedition is stopped at the Sound.

The mails and French papers arrived at so late an hour that we have not time to comment upon their contents today. The following are the important articles brought by them:

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 30.

Yesterday arrived at Elsineur two English transports of the expedition, one of which had on board 24 hussars of the German legion with some officers, and the other their horses. Fifty three ships, with 1500 hussars and horses, besides others, will follow them immediately; they all go to Stralsund. These last days no ships are arrived here from Konigsberg or Memel, we are therefore deprived of later advices from thence, neither have we received the particulars of the battle of Freidland.

TILSIT, JUNE 19.

Dear Friend,

I am now come after a fatiguing march of fifteen days, to the borders of Russia, upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fifteen days we have fought three skirmishes and two battles, with all possible success; *I* cannot give you the particulars thereof, as they would be too long; I leave it to the newspapers to inform you thereof. All *I* can tell you is that the Russians have never been beaten so dreadfully. This moment their army is no stronger than our van-guard, such a number of them have been killed of them. *I* assure you that not many prisoners of them have been taken. I estimate their loss in the two battles to 25 or 30,000 men. I can speak with knowledge thereof, for I have been about, upon the field of battle where the dead were so heaped one upon another, that they might have served me as a writing desk, if on that day I had writing materials about me.

(Hamburgh Correspodenten of July fourth.)

TILSIT, JUNE 22.

Yesterday an armistice was concluded here between the prince of Neufchatel, major general of the Grand Army, as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of France and King of Italy, and the prince Lastanow, of Roscow, General Lieutenant Great Cross, &c. as plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia, in order to negociate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, hostilities can only begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissaries are mean while appointed to exchange the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank; and plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great nations.

Hamburgh Correspondenten.

Cosel surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of June.

Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by capitulation on the 10th of June.

An article from Vienna, June 24th, says, "according to accounts from Constantinople of the 3d inst. Sultan Selim is dead; but of this we have no official confirmation.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

TILSIT, June 19.

During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle in Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived before Konigsburg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by general Lestecq.

On the 13th, marshal Soult found at Creutzburg the Prussian rear guard; the division of Malhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry, and takes several pieces of cannon.

On the 14th, the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsburg; about noon two of the enemy's columns, which had been cut off, appeared before that place, with a view of entering it; six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men who composed this troop were taken, all the suburbs of Konigsburg were rased, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners, and 15 pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsburg, but the advances of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Konigsburg, and this place falls into our hands.

The stores found at Konigsburg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are still all loaded in the port. There was more wine and brandy than we had any reason to expect.

A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire advanced before Pillau to form the siege of that place, and general Papp has sent off for Dantzic a column ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pillau a battery which may shut up the Haff. Vessels manned by marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th the Emperor transferred his head quarters to the farm of Drusko, near Vilein Sherin.—On the 18th, he advanced them to Sgaigirren; and on the 19th he entered Tilsit. The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and cuirassieurs, has followed the enemy these three last days, and did him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars distinguished itself, the Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges. We had a few killed and wounded, among the latter is the chief d'Escadra Picton, aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop, the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind, takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack and pursues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldiers, occurred, for the first time, near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We are sorry for those who gave the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effects of those arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the 3d corps defiled, Labian fell upon the enemy's rear guard, and made 2,500 prisoners.

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took 1000 wounded and the enemies magazines, which were considerable.

The Woods and the villages are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous, it has not with it more than 60 pieces of cannon.

Near Tilsit the annexed notes, No. 1, and 2, were transmitted to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian Prince lieut. gen. Labanoff passed the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that Empire. The Niemen opposite Tilsit is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear guard of the enemy on the right bank.

Hostilities have already ceased.

What remain to the king of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate Prince has only in his power the country situate between the Niemen and Memel. The greatest part of his army or rather of the division of his troops is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the king of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

No. 1.

The General in Chief BENNINGSEN to his Excellency the Prince Bagrathion.

After the torrents of blood which have lately flowed in battles as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to assuage the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps more terrible than the former. I request you, Prince, to make known to the chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequences may have effects the most salutary, as a general Congress has already been proposed, and may prevent an useless effusion of human blood. You will afterwards transmit me the result of your proceeding; and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your excellency's most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

B. BENNINGSEN.

No. 2.

GENERAL,

The General Commander in Chief, has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his excellency has received from his Majesty the Emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with his intentions than by transmitting to you the original. I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, general, your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

BAGRATHION.

June 13, 1807.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 2.

Some private letters state that the French entered Memel before the conclusion of the armistice, and the Grand Duke Constantine has been at the French head quarters.—*L'Abeille du Nord, 3d July.*

INDEPENDENT WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the above Company, commanded by capt. *Jones*, is requested to meet on the *Centre Market* square, on Saturday the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is expected.

By order of the

OFFICERS.

September 2, 1807.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

COMPANY ORDERS,

August 27, 1807.

The Light Infantry commanded by capt. *Davidson* will meet in company on the parade, North of the President's House, every Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, in complete uniform.

To obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience arising from the dispersed residence of the members, and to secure a punctual attendance at the Drill meetings, the company is divided into three Sections—The right Section, under charge of Ensign *Murray*, consists of the members residing west of the President's Square; the left Section, under the charge of Lieut. *Boyd*, consists of those residing east of Tiber creek; & the center Section, under the charge of the *Captain*, of those residing between the President's Square and Tiber creek.

The Squads will meet for the Drill, without uniform, twice a week, at such times and places as the officers having charge of them, shall respectively from time to time direct.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will meet in squads for the Drill every Thursday, on the parade, north of the President's House, at 5 o'clock in the evening, without uniform.

The importance of the Drill or Squad meetings must be obvious to every one, and it is confidently expected that these useful and elementary lessons in the art of war will be regularly attended by all not otherwise particularly engaged.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Capt.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock at Mr. Semm's sign of the Indian King near the Treasury Office—Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Furniture, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, &c. All sums under 20 dollars cash, and all above, sixty days credit with notes and approved endorsers.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

September 2—3t

Washington, Aug. 5th 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United states for the renewal of Certificate No 10 766 for 5400 dollars deferred six per cent stock, standing to the credit of Francis Beauchamp on the books of the Treasury aforesaid, which certificate has been lost or destroyed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jr.

August 5—w6t

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated the 31st ult.

"You have no doubt heard of the affair of the pirate that some days past fired on and took possession of the ship Othello from Liverpool bound to Baltimore. On Friday last we heard here that the pirate had gone up the bay: the only vessel in our port that was fit was immediately got ready and a part of the artillery and infantry of this place were sent in search of her, together with a barge from the French 80 gun ship. Hearing also that some suspected persons had gone up the road, a detachment on horseback was sent after them, and in the evening returned with five Frenchmen, who acknowledged that they had a few days before left the pirate schooner, and were on their way to Baltimore. The vessel returned without being lucky enough to fall in with the pirate.

I was present at the examination of the five prisoners, so were several of the officers of the L'Eole, viz. the captain and others—also Captain la Villean of the Patriot. They shewed great anxiety, and a desire to bring the culprits to justice. They turned out to be deserters from the L'Eole and Patriot, who were enlisted in Baltimore, they say, to go to the West Indies, but finding themselves deceived, had deserted. The officers of the pirate schooner were Frenchmen from Baltimore, not heretofore connected with the French ships of war. As soon as the militia of this place were making a stir, the officers of the L'Eole offered any part of their crew to aid us, together with their barge, and guns and ammunition. Their barge that went out was manned in part with Frenchmen. I feel hurt that the French officers should be suspected as it appears they are. They have manifested every disposition to the contrary, which ought to be made public. A schooner from Baltimore manned by militia, has taken the pirate and carried her to Baltimore. Part of the crew made their escape, and part were taken by Com. Krohm and are confined on board the Patriot. Many false representations have been made."

The return of Captain Comegys from on board the French ship of war Patriot, enables us to state that Commodore Krohm disclaims, indignantly, all knowledge of the piratical attempt to seize the Othello. The schooner, it seems, was purchased and fitted out in this city by four Frenchmen, and manned chiefly with deserters from L'Eole and Patriot. There were 21 of them originally, it is said; 12 of whom being secured, the police are busily engaged in searching for the other nine. Many tales are in circulation respecting the intentions of those men; but as the whole truth, it is likely, will come out on the trial of the culprits, we refrain from giving the various rumors on that head currency.

American.

We are pleased to state that the greater part of the crew of the piratical schooner which attempted to take the Othello out of the Bay, are now in custody, and that their vessel is lying at Fell's Point.

When the schooner was captured several of the crew made their escape; four of them fled to the French ship Patriot, where they were immediately put into irons, and have arrived under the custody of lieutenant Calhoun.

Among the crew taken are the owner, captain and mate, of the schooner.

Evening Post.

From the Aurora of September 1.

The trial of treason progresses at Richmond at a snail's pace—the questions of law, which were started ten day's since, were not expected to be closed before Saturday last. The counsel for the prisoner appeared on Tuesday last to have abandoned their ground as desperate, the decision of the law of treason on Bollman and Swartwort's habeas corpus cases having fixed the principle of the law of treason, as to the *guilt of parties not* present at the *commission of the overt act*—and the luminous and admirable arguments of Mr. Wirt, on the law, appeared to have superceded every hope of subterfuge or sophistry—it was expected that the examination of witnesses would recommence on Monday the 31st of August, though it was stated that *new grounds* would be taken by the prisoner's counsel; which, if the court is equally patient and complacent as usual, may occupy another week.

The most prominent occurrence at Richmond last week, was, an attempt to poison Mr. Duncan of New Orleans, a counsellor at law, who is summoned thither on the part of the public.

It seems that Mr. Duncan is a very material witness, and the only witness to prove an important transaction in the late *imperial* conspiracy. The attempt to poison, was made by pouring into a large tumbler of porter a considerable quantity of laudanum. This had gone so far as the handing of the poison to Mr. Duncan, who discovering by the smell that there was something beside porter, refrained from drinking it, caused the man to be instantly examined, & the liquor on being examined by Dr Fonchee, an eminent physician there, was declared to contain a dose sufficient to kill 20 men.

The person employed to do this deed of iniquity was an indented servant of Mr. Duncan, named *Frank*, who had been a favorite with his master, and in whom he had reposed unbounded confidence. Upon his first examination he treated the charge with an artful appearance of disdain; but on being questioned more generally, his prevarication became so palpable as to render it prudent to keep him under legal durance. He then implicated another black person of the name of *Adam*, who in turn threw the crime back upon the accuser—and this produced a confession of the whole design.

Frank was instigated to this murderous purpose by a promise of a reward of 700 dollars and a horse, and a security of his freedom. He was supplied with a large phial of strong laudanum, and directed to pour the whole phial into a tumbler of porter. He however acknowledged that he poured only half of it into the tumbler.

The examination of these assassins took place on Tuesday last, the writer who was present states the facts as they occurred in his view; what course was pursued after Tuesday we have not yet heard; but the design appears to be carried home to persons of a *fairer complexion.*

Albany, August 28.

After a considerable number of this day's paper had been printed, we were favored, by the politeness of a gentleman, with the following important article, and stop the press to insert it.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, to a gentleman in this city, dated 23d August, 1807.

"We have just received intelligence, that the Indians have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit, and massacred several of the inhabitants; and that the people in the vicinity were flying to the fort for protection."

This intelligence came in a letter from Judge Porter, who resides on the Niagara river, to his brother colonel Porter in Canandaigua. If this is the case (as I am apprehensive it is) our company will have to march sooner than they expected.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

A letter received at Newburyport from St. Vincents, dated July 29th, states that accounts of the attack made by the Leopard on the Chesapeake frigate had recently reached that place, and that it was expected by many that war would take place between the two countries. On the 20th July the governor of the island sent for the American masters in the port to meet at his house at ten o'clock A. M. That agreeable to his request, they repaired thither, where they were received in a very friendly manner by the governor, who observed, that as he supposed the late disagreeable news from America might induce them to hasten their departure from the island, he thought proper to inform them that they need be under no apprehensions of difficulty, and might finish their business as usual, and when ready they might depart; assuring them that whatever should happen between the two countries they should meet with no detention.

COMMODORE

EDWARD PREBLE,

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 25th instant, in the 46th year of his age. As a citizen he was universally beloved—hospitable, generous, philanthropic and amiable; no one could be acquainted with him, without being enraptured with his commendable virtue—of unimpeachable integrity—as a husband fond and attentive—an affectionate and loving father—a noble, frank and valuable friend. At an early age, he discovered a firm and patriotic attachment to Liberty and Independence, with an unbounded and meritorious solicitude for a martial life. When the revolutionary war commenced, he immediately gained a commission in the Navy, and by his heroic and gallant conduct in cutting out a British armed brig from Penobscot river, under the cover of three batteries, made his brave and enterprising genius a public theme of admiration, and during the whole war acquired immortal honors, which were fought 'even in the cannon's mouth.' On the establishment of our Navy, during the rupture with France, he was again called into the naval service, and has since shewn to his grateful countrymen numerous instances of his nautical skill, heroic enterprize, and capability of effecting the most brilliant naval achievements. As Commodore of our squadron in the Mediterranean, he conciliated the affections of all his officers and seamen, while his honorable and officer-like deportment gained him the universal esteem and respect of every nation, their commanders and inhabitants, with whom he became acquainted or was known. The citizens of the United States, to the latest posterity, will never cease to venerate and applaud his gallant conduct in the bombardment and attack of *Tripoli*. Never were greater abilities as a tactician more honorably depictured, than in that bold and decisive enterprize. An invincible prowess, rapidity of conception and promptness to act were the distinguishing traits of that valuable and ever to be lamented hero. Both Houses of Congress bestowed on him the highest reward which an American officer can receive, the approbatory *thanks of the whole nation*, joined with those of the President, & a full assurance of high regard, esteem and veneration; together