termination of his Prussian majesty to observe the strictest neutrality, but that strong hopes are entertained of his becoming an active party in the war against France. This monarch may be at length sensible, that his impolitic forbearance, with respect to the seizure of the Electorate of Hanover, by the French, and so very dangerous an infraction of the independence and rights of the states of the Empire, have opened a revolutionary volcano, which must at no great distance spread its destructive vent under the capital of Berlin itself. He may be at length convinced, that his own best interests are seriously threatened by the insidious division of politics, which has been uniformly promoted by the duplicity, wiles and stratagems of Bonaparte among the leading members of the German Empire. Division has ever been the grand ally, and proved the more effective army in the service of Napoleon. It has resisted and triumphed over example and reason; it has assisted all the plots of the former revolutionary rulers, as well as the machinations of the present despot of France. Prussia rejoiced when Moreau was within two days march of the capital of Austria, and now from the frontiers of Hanover, a French army may, in 5 days, advance to the gates of the capital of Prussia. The loyal part of Europe would certainly not rejoice, but they could not pity this monarchy, were Bonaparte to treat it as he has already treated Italy and the German empire. What he has already done, he will at least again attempt to do; and he will not desist, until the subjugation of the Continent, prepared by the selfishness and impolicy of Prussia, shall have been completed by the destruction of Prussia herself. How can Frederic William expect more than other sovereigns, to escape the plunderer's avidity, and the perfidy of one who respects no alliance, favors no friends, laughs at all obligations, however solemn, and considers all means legitimate which are calculated to gratify his ambition, to promote his aggrandisement, and to satiate his revenge?

LIVERPOOL, *Sept.* 24.
INDIA.

By the latest dispatches from Ulfgarzur, we are informed that Holkar had taken the precaution to supply the magazines of Bhurtpore with military and other stores sufficient to maintain a siege of two years; perhaps this report has been exaggerated, and purposely disseminated by several deserters from the enemy's army. During the last attack of the English on the above fort, a number of old guns were brought forward, on the first firing of which no less than five of them burst, killed 20 men, and wounded several others.—The troops were struck with a sudden panic, and the artillery corps for a moment refused to do their duty. Holkar flew to the spot, attended by the Killader, and harangued the garrison with great firmness and spirit. This measure had the desired effect, and the troops returned to the charge with redoubled vigor. It is more than probable this single circumstance contributed materially to the salvation of the place.

The fortress of Bhurtpore is remarkable for having been a place of refuge for the chieftains of the Decan, in seasons of extraordinary trouble and distress. It was built by Cuharamanaa, a Jaut, of the Sewennee tribe, in the time of Aurungzebe, for an asylum for himself and family, after having plundered the rear of the imperial army, on its march through the neighboring country. Here a powerful banditti enlisted under his banners, he robbed such travellers as passed, acquired incalculable wealth, remained a terror to the country, and enjoyed his authority till the time of his death.

A favorite son of Holkar was killed in the last attack of the British on Bhurtpore; the event has greatly affected Holkar, and had rendered him, when the account came away, incapable of public business. He has ordered a public ceremonial to be held annually to commemorate his loss.

One of the last French papers contains the following article, dated Algiers, July 24

"It is difficult to form an idea of the horrors of the dreadful sacking to which 12 or 13,000 Jews were given up during 3 or 4 hours. A general massacre, with the exception of women and children, was determined on by the troops. A number of ferocious soldiers rushed tumultuously from their barracks, each armed with a pistol and sabre; all the barbarous rabble of the town joined them; they were cheered by the exclamation of women, or rather furies, who crowded the streets and terraces. Fortunately it was Saturday, a Jewish festival, when but very few of that persuasion were abroad. But soon the soldiers burst open the doors of the houses; the riches which struck their view was the means of preserving the Hebrew nation; they discontinued the carnage to think only of plunder; the trinkets with which the women were adorned were torn from them, and they were exposed to all kinds of outrage. The plunder then became general; ferocious cries were followed by a deathlike silence—the streets were filled with men and women, passing in all directions with their booty; and in the course of 3 hours there was not the house of a Jew which was not stripped to the bare walls.

Extracts from the Moniteur and from the Imperial Journal, or Journal des Debats, of the 18th of September.

Every thing appears to foretell a war between Austria and this country. The Austrians, commanded by the *emperor* in person, who has under his orders the archdukes *Charles* and *John*, as likewise gen. Mack, have established their camp at Inspruck, in Tyrol.—This camp is composed of at least 130,000 men. The Czar of Russia, who appears to have hostile intentions against France, as his ambassador, count Novosiltzeff, who was on his way, as was said, to commence an amicable negociation, on hearing that the Republics of Genoa, Lucque and Italy, had solicited to be under the immediate domination of the French government, immediately returned to St. Petersburgh: We read in several German gazettes, that the Czar has positively given orders for a body of troops of 50,000 men, to march through Swedish Pomerania, which he has bought from the king of Sweden, who it is reported is also in the league. This army is to be conducted over the emperor's dominions by one of his old and experienced generals, and to join his army at Inspruck. Our faithful ally, the king of Prussia, has formally declared to Russia, that he would not permit her troops to cross Pomerania. Our emperor, always vigilant for the safety of his subjects, has had the camp of Boulogne broken up, and the army marched in the same order which it held in the camp; so that on its arrival at the theatre of war, the troops will be all ready disposed for entering the field, if necessity requires it. An army never was in so good order, and more impatient for fighting than this, composed of 140,000 of the most valiant warriors of the empire. Our beloved emperor will command our brave army, under him Massena, and some of our most determinate and experienced generals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.

The independence of the Ottoman Porte, hitherto undermined by so many means more or less indirect, is at present openly attacked. The agent of the Russian Cabinet has just made known by note which he has delivered to the Reis-effendi, the intention of his court to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance between the two states. The declaration of this intention has spread alarm throughout the Seraglio and has thrown the Sultan Selim into the utmost grief. The blood of the proud Ottomans still runs in the veins of this Prince, and the remembrance of their glory is not effaced.

In his first conference, the agent of the Russian Cabinet made four different propositions. We shall here speak only of the first. The following is its object, and nearly its terms: "All the subjects of the Turkish Empire who profess the Greek religion shall pass under the protection of Russia, and whenever they shall be molested by the Turks, the Porte shall be holden to do justice to the representations of the Austrian Ambassador."

It is said that when this first article was presented to the Grand Seignior, he threw away the paper with indignation, and bitter tears ran down his cheeks—During several days he appeared agitated with the utmost disquietudes. He afterwards assembled those of the members of the Divan who are not sold to Russia.—They all directly agreed that it would better become them to bury themselves under the ruins of Constantinople than to sign a treaty which would annihilate the Ottoman power. In their indignation they invoked the shade of the Capitan Pacha Husseim, so justly named the last of the Ottomans. But when they considered that in twenty-four hours the army of Odessa might be under the walls of the Seraglio, that of Corfu support and unite the revolted Greeks, that of Georgia openly march against Constantinople, the Greeks of Wallachia and Moldavia shew themselves at the head of the Russian cavalry, they perceived that they had no other resource than to gain time, by spinning out the negociation, and consenting to all the other conditions, to evade submitting to this article. Thus Europe is about to see the Empire of the Great Soliman, and the illustrious race of the Ottomans disappear almost without commotion.

What can the Grand Seignior do at this day, when the opening of the Bosphorus to the Russian ships of the line and troops, the occupation of Corfu, and the revolt of Georgia, have so far sapped the foundations of his throne, that he hardly retains the shadow of his former power? When his very Divan itself, when his Reis-Effendi, become Russian, nothing more of Mussulman than the turban; and when this man is rather the agent of the Russian Ambassador than the Minister of the Sultan Selim? No doubt this perfidious Minister will one day forfeit his head for his cowardly treason; but his just punishment will only be a useless remedy for so many evils.

There remains to the Sultan Selim only one means; that no armed ship, or vessel laden with troops, shall be permitted to pass the Bosphorus: that his subjects be forbid to navigate under the Russian flag: that the men sold to Russia be banished from his Seraglio; and that with the standard in his hand, he drive from his states the tyrants who oppress him. Then every one possessed of the heart of a Mussulman will flock around him and his Empire, which for 22 years has been daily declining, and will all on a sudden resume its ancient splendour But the danger is pressing; a few years more and it will be no longer time; this unfortunate Prince will then see himself seized at the very gates of his Seraglio, by the agents of Russia.

Boston, Nov. 11.
Late from LISBON.

Captain Orne, arrived at Salem, informs, that lord Nelson passed Lisbon on the 28th Sept. with 6 sail of the line destined to the blockade of Cadiz. An English squadron was shortly expected off Lisbon to intercept the French trade with the ports of Portugal. The best informed men at Lisbon spoke of a continental war as inevitable.

Information is received by the ship Swift, from the Havana, that before she left it, a Spanish frigate with 500 troops on board had sailed for Pensacola.

Boston, Nov. 8.
CONDEMNATION OF THE INDUS.

The undersigned, David Myrick, late master of the ship Indus, of Boston, gives the following statement; that he was captured off Bermudas, on his passage from the Isle of France to Boston, on the 10th day of Aug. last, by John P. Beresford, commanding his Britannic majesty's ship Cambrian, and ordered for Halifax; where the ship, cargo, and the private adventures of the supercargo and master, were condemned on the 5th of Oct. The neutrality of the property was not questioned, for it clearly appeared to the court that both ship and cargo belonged solely to citizens of Boston; but it was urged, that it was contemplated to send the vessel and cargo to Embden after her arrival in Boston, in consequence of directions given to the master when he left Boston, in June, 1804, to report on his arrival for Boston and Embden (a neutral place!) which he understood was a precautionary measure, adopted by his owners to secure the option either of sending the cargo immediately to Europe, provided peace had taken place during the voyage from India to Boston, or to sell or reship, as might be for their interest, after arriving in Boston. The words of the owners I think are these, "and after you arrive within the light house of Boston, you may add the words, "and Embden" to your manifest, as this will not deprive us of the privilege of wholly unloading in Boston;" and this recommendation of the owners applied to another ship of the same name which was condemned at the Isle of France, and not the one carried into Halifax, as appeared in court on trial. It was unknown to the subscriber when he left America that a Halifax judge had any jurisdiction in the harbor of Boston, or that his owners could suffer for their intentions; for nothing was done or intended to be done, which the judge has taken on himself to consider criminal until the ship should arrive in the harbor of Boston, for no such manifest was ever made out, the bill of lading, invoice and clearance were all for Boston, where the ship was actually bound when captured as the captors acknowledged; yet the judge off hand condemned both the ship and cargo, together with the supercargoe's and my own adventure, as property belonging to the enemies of G. Britain, and as such, or otherwise, a good prize to the Cambrian, because, he said, the owners in June, 1804, must have contemplated sending the property to Europe after it had arrived at Boston.

The crew of the Indus were turned on shore, destitute of the means of support and without the advantage of the provision made for prisoners of war, with the exception of one man, Isaac Dix, a native of Virginia, who remains detained on board the frigate, and whose release, notwithstanding several applications to admiral Mitchel, I was unable to procure.

The cruisers were all on the alert in consequence of this condemnation, and we may speedily expect to hear of important captures.

Signed,

D. MYRICK.

NOTE.—The old ship Indus, on her last voyage from Batavia, and the ship Lydia, from the Isle of France, both belonging to the same owners, entered in same manner as recommended in the above statement, as a precautionary measure against peace, and which manifests, always lodged at our custom house, will fully prove; yet there being war when they arrived, both ships discharged in Boston, and neither of them went to Europe. This evidence however had not got down to Halifax when the ship Indus was condemned; and as the law of the U. S. was when the Indus left Boston for India, no ship could go to Europe, even in case of peace, after entering our port, without discharging, provided the custom house had got possession of her manifest, and provided the manifest was for Boston only.

Norfolk, Nov. 11.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the United States' frigate *Constellation*, Captain Stewart, also the transport brig Franklin, captain Robinson, in 46 days from Gibraltar. In the latter came passenger captain Chamberlain, late of the ship Argus of this port, vessel and cargo condemned at Gibraltar. Capt. C. has favored us with a Gibraltar paper of the 21st Sept. from which we have taken a list of the combined fleet in Cadiz, and one article respecting the conduct of the French in the action of the 22d July. The United States' frigate *John Adams*, was to sail in 3 days for the United States. It was reported at Gibraltar, that the Rochefort squadron had been captured—a similar report has been received by the brig Juno captain Edwards, from Heulba (in Spain) but we do not place any dependence in these reports, as it was stated in our London advices, that the Rochefort squadron had got back early in September.

The combined squadron in Cadiz is composed of 18 French ships of the line and 5 frigates, 17 Spanish ships of the line and two frigates, (*vide* list) in all 35 sail of the line and 7 frigates.—The British blockading force was 24 ships of the line, two of the ships being either at Teutan or Gibraltar Bay.—Adm'l Nelson had not arrived, but would probably arrive in 3 or 4 days, as we observe he went on board the Victory on the 16th Sept. having with him 4 sail of the line. If the combined fleet did not go out while only opposed by 24 sail of the line, it will not probably move after the arrival of lord Nelson.

Natchez, Oct. 8.

An outrage similar to that committed on the Kempers, but more hostile in its aspect, was lately transacted by a party of Spanish subjects in our territory near the Ticksaw creek.

A party of twelve Spanish light horse, part of captain Jones's company, armed with guns, pistols and swords, came to the house of Mr. Holden, about one mile above the line of demarkation, and in a violent and hostile manner threatened to put Holden and his family under guard; while they were acting in this manner, his son and others came home, when Holden ordered them to get their guns and defend themselves—upon this the party rode off, and came two miles further on this side the line to the house of a Mr. Flanagan, and in a violent and hostile manner took him and his wife prisoners, and carried them five miles below the line, there left them under guard all night, and in the morning discharged the wife, but conveyed the husband fifteen miles further, took his horse, bridle and saddle, and then dismissed him. The first part of this outrage was committed in open day.

We are informed that our governor has demanded an explicit and satisfactory explanation of this transaction from Gov. Grand Pre.

Head Quarters, St. Louis, September 20, 1803.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Before a general court martial, of which lieut. col. *Freeman* was president, held at New-Orleans on the 1st, and continued to the 10th of July, 1805, col. *Thomas Butler*, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz.

Charge 1st—Wilful, obstinate and continued disobedience of the general order of the 30th of April, 1801, for regulating the cut of the hair, and also disobedience to the order of 1st Feb. 1804.

Specification—By refusing to conform the cut of his hair, to the general order of the 30th April, 1801, as directed in the order of the 1st Feb. 1804, contumaciously resisting the authority of those orders, after he had been *tried* by a general court martial, found *guilty* of disobedience of the *general order of the* 30th *April*, 1801, and *sentenced* to be *reprimanded* in *general orders*.

Charge 2d—Mutinous conduct.

Specification—By appearing publicly in command of the troops, in the city of New-Orleans, with his hair cued in direct and open violation of the general order of the 30th of April, 1801, and of the 1st Feb. 1804—hereby giving an example of disrespect and contempt to the orders and authority of the commanding general, tending to dissever the bands of military subordination, to impair the force of those obligations by which military men are bound to obedience, and to excite a spirit of *sedition* and *mutiny* in the army of the United States.

The prisoner plead not guilty, and the court passed the following sentence, viz.

The court having maturely weighed and considered what hath appeared before them in evidence, during the course of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, col. Thomas Butler, hath urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is *guilty of wilful*, *obstinate* and *continued disobedience* to the *general order of the* 30th *of April*, 1801, for regulating the *cut of the hair*, and also *of disobedience to the general order of the* 1st *Feb.* 1804, as set forth in the first charge and specification, whereon he has been arraigned; the court also finds him *guilty of mutinous conduct*, in appearing publicly in command of the troops at the city of New-Orleans, with his hair cued, in direct and open violation of the general order of the 30th of April, 1801, and 1st Feb. 1804, as stated in the 2d charge and part of the 2d specification; and thereupon they do in consequence *adjudge and sentence him to be suspended from all command, pay and emoluments* for the space of *twelve calendar months*, to commence from and immediately after the promulgation of this sentence.

The General confirms the sentence of the general court martial, and the court is dissolved.

(Signed)

JAS. WILKINSON.

ST. LOUIS, 20th Sept. 1805.

The above is a true copy from the original on file in the adjutant's and inspector's office.

(Signed)

THOMAS H. CUSHING,
Adj. & Inspec'r.

Richmond, Nov. 16.
GENERAL EATON.

We are happy to announce the arrival in this city of this distinguished officer and patriot. He came on shore at Hampton, on Sunday, from on board the brig Franklin, from Gibraltar, and reached this city on Tuesday evening.

The citizens of this place, anxious to manifest their respect and gratitude for this truly meritorious character, invited him to partake of a dinner at the Eagle Tavern, on Thursday, which was attended by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, among whom it gave us great pleasure to recognise many of the most distinguished characters for virtue and talents in our state, particularly members of the executive council, judges of the court of appeals, general court, chief justice of the U. States, &c. *Alexander M'Rae* and *Alexander Stuart*, esqs. presided—After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The people of the United States.
2. Thomas Jefferson.
3. The heads of departments.
4. The American navy.
5. The Spartan band—who spread the glory of the American arms, into regions where the American name was unknown.
6. The Bashaw of Tripoli—whose ruined fortifications have furnished him with a new lecture on the law of nations.
7. The American, who amidst the catacombs and the pyramids of Egypt, could make *man* only his study.
8. Lieutenant O'Bannon of the marines, and midshipman Mann—The heroes who first planted the American banners on the walls of Derne.
9. The memory of Somers, Wadsworth and Israel; who with their brave countrymen, preferred death to slavery.
10. Preble and Decatur, who have added new laurels to the American name.
11. The sublime ruins of Carthage, which teach in vain to the states of Barbary, the splendid advantages of commerce.
12. The warring nations of Europe—They destroy each other, while the Americans give laws to Barbary.
13. The memory of George Washington—Revered, while there exists an independent people upon the surface of the earth.
14. Spain—May every nation who rejects the olive branch of peace suffer by the sword.
15. Great Britain—Why will she dig up the hatchet of animosity, by condemning our vessels and impressing our brethren.
16. The American states—United among themselves, they need not fear the power of all the nations of the earth: May their union be perpetual.
17. The Rights of Woman.

VOLUNTEERS.

By general Eaton—The citizens of that state which gave birth to the glory of America—May their prosperity be as perpetual as their patriotism is conspicuous.

By the chief justice—The military genius of our country—May the spark which remains latent during peace, be rekindled, when the occasion requires, into a flame.

By judge Carrington—Peace and friendship throughout the world.

By judge Roane—The memory of Edmund Pendleton.

By judge Brooke—James Monroe; in war the soldier, in peace the statesman.

By the President—The memory of General Thomas Nelson, who nobly sacrificed his all, to save his country.

By Dr. Wm. Fouchee—American policy—*Peace*, the ready and only certain road to happiness,—Yet *war*, sad as it may be, is preferable to oppression or disgrace.

By John Baker—The spirit of republicanism—Whilst it teaches us to respect the rights of other nations; it arms us with fortitude to defend our own.

By Thomas Miller of Powhatan—The constitution of Virginia—Practice is paramount to theory.

By Wm. F. Braxton—Decatur; the honor of his country the first principle of his soul, and the idea of tribute more dreadful than death.

By the attorney general—May public honor and gratitude, ever reward military valor, in defence of the rights of a free people.

Gen. Eaton having retired—

By the vice-president—Gen. Eaton—May each American when required, shew fortitude equal to his, in the cause of his country.

By H. L. Biscoe—Constitution—That form of government which the human mind most approves, equally well administered, must be the best.

By Henry Banks—May the prescripts of a Preble, an Eaton, and other brave comrades *debarbarise* the shores of the Mediterranean.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

On the subject of Tripolitan affairs, general Eaton preserves a marked and decorous silence. He declares, however, that he had no powers to treat with the Bashaw of Tripoli; and he contradicts the ridiculous and invidious tale, which was cooked up by one of the federal prints of Boston; that col. Lear had been prompted to conclude a rash and premature treaty, through a jealous apprehension lest the Bashaw should appeal to the superior generosity of gen. Eaton, and lest he should run away with all the honors of the pacification. Col. Lear is said to have concluded the treaty, from a fear lest the Bashaw should execute his threats of putting to death the American captives. If such was really his inducement, the conduct of col. Lear certainly needs no other justification. The loss of 300 Americans is not surely to be put into competition with a ransom of 60,000 dollars; and even the risk and danger of such a catastrophe ought not to have been encountered for so small a sum. Had col. Lear waved the negociation until the gallant Eaton had ransomed our prisoners with the sword, our triumph would have been much more glorious: but it would have been an indelible disgrace upon the annals of our nation, had the lives of so many men been sacrificed through a misguided oeconomy.

With respect to the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, Gen. Eaton has merely informed the editor, that he left him at Syracuse in Sicily, and that he had no intention of visiting this country.

As Gen. Eaton left Gibraltar about the 26th of September, it may be supposed that he has brought some recent