and his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the principality of Anspach has, for several weeks, been occupied by the French marshal, Bernadotte, in the name of his majesty the king of Bavaria: I make known by this proclamation to all my subjects, vassals, feudatories, corporations, ecclesiastics and laity of this principality, in virtue of the full powers and authority with which I am invested, and the pressing orders I have received, that from this day his Prussian majesty renounces and cedes the civil occupation of this principality to the king of Bavaria. Accordingly in the name of the king of Prussia, I hereby attach to the crown of Bavaria the principality of Anspach, with all its concerns and obligations, reserving and excluding the private property of his majesty. I liberate all the aforesaid subjects, vassals, &c. of Anspach from their allegiance to the king of Prussia, it being equally understood that their engagements respecting the private property of his majesty shall still remain in force; & I replace under the protection of the king of Bavaria, as their new sovereign, all their prerogatives, rights, claims, immunities, appointments, pensions, emoluments, &c for the enjoyment of which they will continue to perform their customary functions, and discharge the obligations imposed upon them.

"In the name and by the express direction of the king of Prussia, I thank all his faithful subjects, vassals, and servants of the principality of Anspach, for the attachment they have displayed to his person, and the many proofs they have given of fidelity and zeal for his service. I add the assurance, that his majesty will always take the most lively interest in their welfare (which their new sovereign will study to increase) and that he will with pleasure embrace every opportunity of convincing them of his unalterable regard.

(Signed)

NAGLER,

Commissarial plenipotentiary on the part of Prussia, to replace the principality of Anspach under the crown of Bavaria.

Anspach, May 24, 1806."

SCHIEDAM, *June* 14,

Letters from Berlin say that baron Hardenburg was about to depart from thence to London, on a special mission.

It seems that the king of Sweden has demanded a categorical answer from the king of Prussia, whether or not he chose to evacuate the Lauenburg territory. He has had an answer; which, if not deemed satisfactory, is to be enforced by the immediate march of the troops which have so long been destined to that service.

A letter from Augsburg, dated June 2, says the French troops still remain tranquilly in their respective cantonments in Bavaria and Suabia.

It is generally asserted, that the emperor Napoleon has demanded an indemnity for his ally the king of Bavaria, in consequence of the protracted stay of the French troops in his dominions, by reason of the Russian occupation of Cataro.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

This day Mouhib Effendi, ambassador extraordinary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of his majesty the emperor and king; being introduced according to the usual forms. The emperor was upon his throne, surrounded by the princes, ministers and the officers of the household, and the members of the council of state. The ambassador having entered the hall, made three profound reverences; the first when he entered, the second when he was about the middle of the hall, and the third at the foot of the throne. The emperor then saluted him by taking off his hat, which he afterwards replaced. The ambassador addressed his compliments to his majesty in the Turkish language, which was translated by the French interpreter as follows:

"SIRE,

"The Emperor of all the Turks, master of both continents and both seas, faithful servant to the two holy cities, the Sultan Selim Han, whose reign be eternal, has sent me to his majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon the First, the greatest of the sovereigns of the christian faith, the bright star of glory of the western nations, he who firmly grasps in one hand the sword of valor and the sceptre of justice; to deliver to him the present imperial letter, containing felicitations upon his accession to the imperial and royal throne, and assurances of pure and perfect attachment.

"The Sublime Porte has never ceased to offer up its prayers for the prosperity of France, and for the glory which its sublime and immortal Emperor has acquired; it has therefore resolved to make a public acknowledgement of the joy which it has experienced. It is with this view, Sire, that my sovereign has ordered me to approach the throne of your majesty, and to say that ordinary communications would not be adequate to the present circumstances; he therefore wished to send a special ambassador, to distinguish the sentiments of attachment, confidence & admiration, with which he is penetrated for a Prince whom he regards as the most ancient, the most faithful and the most necessary friend of the Turkish empire."

His majesty answered in the following manner—

"M. L'Ambassador, your mission is agreeable to me. The assurances you have given me of the sentiments of the Sultan Selim, your master, touch me to the heart. One of the greatest and most precious advantages that I wish to derive from the success of my arms, is to support and assist the most useful as well as most ancient of my allies. I am happy in giving you this public and solemn assurance of this disposition. Every thing that may occur, either of good or bad fortune, to the Ottoman Empire, will render France happy or unhappy.

"Ambassador, transmit these words to Sultan Selim; let him recollect at all times that my enemies, who are his enemies also, wish to approach him. From me he can never have any thing to fear; united with me, he never need to dread the powerful arms of any of his enemies."

This anfwer was alfo tranflated by the French interpreter. The ambaffador, having kiffed the letter of his highnefs prefented it to the Emperor, who delivered it to his Excellency the minifter for Foreign Affairs. He then retired with the fame ceremony ufed at his entrance, to an adjoining apartment, where the prefents fent by the Grand Seignior were difplayed upon a table. The Emperor, informed of the circumftances by the Grand Mafter of the Ceremonies, proceeded to this apartment; when the Ambaffador, with a profound bow prefented him with an aigrette of diamonds, and a rich fnuff box ornamented with the fame, bearing the Sultan's cypher. The ambaffador, at the fame time, fhewed his majefty the prefents intended for the Emprefs, confifting of a necklace of pearls, a quantity of rich perfumes, and fome rich ftuffs. His majefty, after examining thefe prefents went to the window that looked into the court, to view the fplended harnefs worn by the Arabian horfe, which were alfo prefented to the Emperor.

The Ambaffador was afterwards introduced to the Emprefs

FROM THE MONITEUR.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

"The difputes between Ruffia and Auftria are amicably adjufted, and the mouths of the Cattaro are evacuated by the Ruffian troops.

"M. d'Oubril, who is fent to Paris by his Majefty the Emperor of Ruffia, brought orders with him to this effect which he communicated to M. Rafumowfky; the Ruffian Ambaffador at Viennna, who immediately forwarded them in order that the place fhould be evacuated without lofs of time.

"In confequence of the aufpicious intelligence, the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany, the fortrefs, of Brannau, will be reftored to the Auftrians, and the treaty of Prefburgh literally fulfilled.

"If the affairs of the continent take a favorable direction, it will not be for the want of any exertions on the part of England to prevent it. She has done every thing in her power to throw all again into confufion. Who does not, in fact, fee revealed the policy of England? to fow difcord and difquiet among the powers of the continent; to play the tyrant upon the ocean in order that fhe may carry on her commercial monopoly at pleafure. This is the inceffant object of thefe eternal enemies of nations. They know the value of the pound of blood of every nation in Europe."

The Moniteur of the fame day alfo contains the following Note upon that paffage of Mr. Fox's fpeech of May 30, wherein he expreffed his opinion, that he fhould a favorable opportunity occur, he would not object to rifk a part of our military force recovering for Europe what had been loft in the laft campaign.

"This passage in Mr. Fox's speech is really extraordinary. What does he mean by acting offensively on the continent? What is there on the continent? Who are the allies of England in the war? Is it Prussia? But if we rightly read the declaration of England, she has ordered the Prussian vessels to be detained, and in that we cannot recognise a stipulation of alliance. Is it Austria? But before we can suppose Mr. Fox thinks so, we must set him down as ignorant of the treaty of Presburg. Is it Russia?—We must also suppose Mr. Fox does not know that which is known to almost all Europe at this day—Let him be well persuaded that the court of St. Petersburg does not know what she herself has to fear from England on the seas and in the east; and that she is ignorant that the affront which has been offered to her embassador in China, has been produced by the intrigues of the English factory. We must suppose, in fact, that Mr. Fox is ignorant that the mouth of the Cattaro have been restored to Austria, that Brannau is in consequence restored to the Emperor of Germany, and that the grand army, in the course of a few weeks, will be united at Paris for the fetes which were intended to take place in the month of May. It is true, that the intrigues of the English retarded these fetes three months; but it would be easy for us to prove, that the power of France has been increased by the delay, and that her system has been consolidated. It is thus that the efforts of England always turn to our advantage.

"If she will only make peace when she shall have recovered all that she has lost on the continent, which probably means when she shall have effected the re-establishment of the Stadtholder in Holland, of Austrian Belgium, of the Doges at Venice and Genoa, and of her victim at Naples, this declaration is by no means consoling for the creditors of the English debt. Mr. Windham himself, excellent an officer as he is, knows that it will require twenty campaigns to succeed to this extent; and the re-establishment of the Princes who owe their fall to nothing else than England, does not offer a very encouraging prospect to the new allies who would engage in this fourth coalition.

"But, if we are to believe these orators, their new military system is to change every thing. What nonsense! At no period have armies purely English ever rendered themselves conspicuous on the continent. Thus the troops of the black prince were composed of Bretons, Gascons, Normans, Charles the Bad, the Dukes of Burgundy, the great Feudatories who betrayed their Prince, produced the successes of England. Thus the armies of Marlborough consisted of Dutch and Germans, and only a small number of English. It is true that the Duke of York commanded an army wholly English, when he appeared in our days before Dunkirk; but we know the result of the battle of Hondshoote. It is true, that this same prince commanded an army entirely English, when he landed in Holland; but the retreat of Alkmaar will not be compared with that of the ten thousand. It is true, that more lately also, and in the last war, the English landed in Naples, but they only appeared there to overturn the throne; and after having thus destroyed it, they did not honour its fall with a drop of their blood.

"They have also appeared at Hanover; but here their triumphs were limited to the power of re-embarking—an advantage which they owed solely to the king of Prussia, that prince whom they treat at this moment with so little consideration.

"Should it even be true, that England had considerable armies in the time of Louis XIV. and XV. we are to draw no conclusion from that respecting her actual military powers. She had not then the great extent of possessions which now belongs to her. Were her army as great as it has been, it would be annihilated by the establishments which these detachments require. Thus she is obliged to keep forty regiments in the East-Indies, ten in the West, two at Malta, two at Gibralter, &c. A nation of nine millions of people, which before it can have a man for its own defence, is obliged to send fifty regiments to the East and West Indies, to oppose the entire population, the negroes, the Canadians, and the yellow fever, can never be a military power in Europe; and it is in these circumstances that England has lost twenty-five thousand Hanoverian soldiers—a loss which she will never repair. The English are laughing at the princes of Europe, when they suppose that governments are weak enough not to move these calculations; and not to see that a nation which has occasion for fifty regiments to defend its colonies, and an hundred and fifty thousand sailors to protect its commerce and maintain its squadrons, incapable of any effort in continental affairs. Besides, these five speeches of England, when she wishes to seduce cabinets and form coalitions, have never been justified by facts.—Let us recal to our recollection what ministers did at the time of the first coalition. Instead of employing these means, which appear so powerful and formidable in the mouths of their speakers, or their emissaries, the English attacked St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and seemed to have no other anxiety than to plunder the commerce of their enemies. In the second coalition they went to Egypt, in place of fighting with their allies on the plains of St. Domingo. In the third they went to the Cape of Good Hope, instead of throwing ten thousand men more into the kingdom of Naples; and when England acted thus, no one can say that she acted ill, for she could not act otherwise. As she is obliged to pay considerable sums to her allies, she has no other means of doing it than by plundering the trade of other powers.

The English nation is brave; but it cannot be denied that the French nation has also its warlike bent. The armies of those two countries must be in proportion to their respective populations; and upon this basis it is clear, that the English army can only be to the French army in the proportion of one to three. Besides, to preserve this proportion, it would be necessary that England should abandon the idea of keeping up fifty regiments in both the Indies, and reduce, by one half, the hundred and fifty thousand sailors who are on board her fleets. But with all Mr. Fox's eloquence, he will find it difficult to persuade the Bank, the India Company, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that this reduction of military force is a good calculation."

Philadelphia, August 6.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman to his father, (a magistrate) in this city, dated Hallifax, July 5, 1806.

PEACE AND AMITY,

or,

NEUTRALITY & INDEPENDENCE.

"I embrace this opportunity, via N. York of informing you that since writing you from the island of Samana, I have been trading in the West-India islands, and was very fortunate until returning home in the ship Hope, on Sandy Hook light house, it bearing N. N. W. 1 1-2 leagues, was boarded and captured by the 50 gun British ship of war Leander, the infamous Henry Whitby, commander. When I with the crew were sent on board her as prisoners of war, and our ship ordered to Halifax; thank Heaven my stay on board a British ship was short, owing to her cruise being nearly expired; but during the short time my unpropitious fate compelled me to remain on our coast, language is too weak to paint the poignancy of my feelings at the frequent view of the degradation our countrymen were compelled to submit to, frequently after our vessels had hove to, would he order shot after shot to be fired into them, with directions to the gunner to sink the *damn'd Yankee rascals*, and in some cases where an American captain being within the limits or jurisdiction of our country did not think proper to heave to, 'till the frigate came within gun shot, the British villain would continue firing at them until he came along side, when he would order the captain on board, make sail and run to sea *keeping him sitting on the poop exposed to the derision and contemptible insignificant remarks of the British officers and crew.*"

Petersburg Va.

Very ferious inconveniences, nay diftreffes, have been experienced on account of the long continuance of the drought. Its duration has exceeded any thing ever known in this part of the country; and if a change does not fhortly take place, the moft ferious apprehenfions may be entertained. At prefent, nearly all the fprings around town, have ceased to fupply us with water; the mills are unable to grind corn for the neceffary confumption of the inhabitants, and we are told this evil has been felt for a confiderable diftance in the country—in fome cafes corn has been carried 40 or 50 miles, for the purpose of being ground, and at laft the owner compelled to return without accomplifhing his purpofe. But the moft ferious lofs that will be fuftained in confequence of the drought, will be that arifing from the deftruction of the enfuing crops of corn, which a fhort time fince was fo vaftly promifing—already the blaids are become parched and withered from the heat of the fun, and the drynefs of the weather—tobacco too is fharing the fame fate, and vegetation of every kind no longer promifes to fupply the wants of man. Plentiful rains can alone preferve us from impending calamities.

WM. DUANE,

PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER CAPTAIN ELLWOOD FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A VERY large and general affortment of Books, among which are many of the lateft publications, viz.

Modern Philofopher, or Terrible Tractoration, Fefſ nder's Poems, life of Moreau, Cameen's poems, Scott's Minftrel, Hoyle's Games, Trial of the journeymen Boot and Shoemakers, Confideration on the Choice of Public Rulers, &c Mirabeau's fecret hiftory of the Court of Berlin, fchool Geographies, Pinkerton's, Goldfmith's Turner's and Workman's, Spelling books of forts, English, Latin and French Dictionaries, ditto Grammars, Philadelphia Songfter, Modern do. and many other choice and valuable books.

ALSO, an elegant and large affortment of Childrens books, ornamented with numerous and beautiful cuts.

August 11—3t.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the fubfcriber on Sunday night laft a Negro man named Stephen, who who calls himfelf Stephen Tarleton, about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, ftrong made, broad face, high cheeks & coarfe boney features, he was formerly ufed to work a veffel as a cook which he underftands tolerable well, alfo, wafhing and houfe work which he has been accuftomed to occafionally. Took with him a half worn broad cloth coat, a dark ftriped molefkin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen do. fome white linen fhirts, and an ofnabrig fhirt and pair trowfers, alfo, a black fur hat, and is fuppofed to have other clothes not particularly known, he is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and clothes, and alfo may have got a pafs. Mafters of veffels and all other perfons are warned not to harbor or employ faid fellow in any manner whatever.

Whofoever apprehends faid fellow, and fecures him in any jail within the ftate of Maryland or Diftrict of Columbia, fo that I get him again, fhall receive a reward of twenty dollars, if within twenty five miles from home, if above that diftance and within the ftate aforefaid, twenty five dollars, and if out of the ftate or diftrict aforefaid, or within the the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reafonable charges if brought home.

THOS. P. WILLSON,

Montgomery C. H. Md.

August 11—3t.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY WEST.

August 10, 1806.

VACATION commenced at this School on Wednefday the 7th inft. and will ceafe on Wednefday the 28th of this month,

The terms for inftruction, in Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, Latin, & French are Five dollars per quarter.

Thofe gentlemen who are in arrears, for the tuition of their children and wards, are moft earneftly requefted to make good their payments.

RICHARD WHITE, Principal.

August 11—w3t

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward will be given for apprehending and delivering to the fubfcriber, living at Hoe's Ferry, King George county Virginia, a runaway ad named JACK. He is between 18 and 20 years of age, low well made & very black, his back is much marked with the whip, and fince becoming my property was put to the carpenter's trade, when he gave himfelf a wound with an axe on one of his heels. I think his right which occafions him to ufe that leg a little ftiff—he was feen in Port Tobacco, Charles county Maryland, and I fuppofe will get as far as poffible in that ftate. Should he be committed to jail, the jailer will pleafe inform me, immediately by poft, directing his letter to the poft office at King George Court House, or to Henry Suttle at George Town,

All mafters of veffels and others are forewarned harboring or taking him off at their peril.

ABRAM B. HOOE.

Barnsfield, August 10—ep3w&w3t

JUST RECEIVED

FROM BLAKE'S MUSICAL REPOSITORY, PHILADELPHIA

AND FOR SALE

AT WM. DUANE'S BOOK STORE,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A VERY handfome affortment of Mufic which will be fold at Philadelphia prices. Any quantity can be fupplied

Alfo, juft received a few copies of the Delinquent, a late play of F. REYNOLDS, Indian Ink, Breaft Glaffes, Spectacles, Plans of the City of Washington, Barrington's life and trial. Wm D. has on board of Elwood, a large affortment of books, &c. which will be difpofed of on reafonable terms.

July 30—3tep.

By Princes George's county court, April term 1806.

WHEREAS the commiffioners appointed on the petition of Sarah Adams and Anne Adams praying that a commiffion might iffue to afcertain whether the real eftate of George W. Gibbons late of Prince George's county deceafed would admit of divifion without injury or lofs to the parties concerned, having made a return, ftating that on examination of the premifes a divifion would be prejudicial to the parties. And whereas all the reprefentatives of the faid Gibbons having been fummoned to appear in the county court aforefaid to fhew caufe why the return aforefaid fhould not be confirmed except Jofias Kidwell fon of Leonard, who as it is reprefented refides out of the ftate, to wit, in the commonwealth of Virginia. It is thereupon ordered, that the faid Jofias Kidwell appear before the faid county court to be held at the town of Upper Marlborough in the county aforefaid on the firft Monday in September next to fhew caufe if any he hath why the aforefaid return fhould not be confirmed, and that notice be given to the faid Jofias Kidwell by a publication of this order in the National Intelligencer once in each week for four weeks fucceffively before the firft Monday in August next.

Teft

JOHN READ MAGRUDER Jr. Ck.

July 18—w4t

A BARGAIN.

THE fubfcriber offers for fale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the ftock thereon.

It is diftant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy fituation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with fprings, affording as good water as in the United States, a confiderable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the fcythe the enfuing fummer. It is now in a very improving ftate, being altogether clear of broom fedge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a fpring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well fet with wheat and rye—fome part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaifter of paris anfwers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with fmall repairs, be rendered very comfortable—from its vicinity to two growing cities many advantages refult in fupplying the markets. A purchafer may calculate on a good bargain, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchafe money will be required in cafh or approved negotiable paper & the remainder rendered eafy—or negroes received in payment. The fubfcriber or William Searly refiding on the farm will fhew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson*, George Town, or Dr. WM. THORNTON Washington.

Ifaac Polock,

Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, Indian corn and fmall grain, fituated on a navigable river in the healthieft part of the ftate of Georgia, will also be fold on reafonable terms or exchanged for negroes

I. P.

Jan. 29—tlm2wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subfcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has enlarged his tavern confiderably for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; his ftand being on F ftreet oppofite the Bank and very near the public offices. He flatters himfelf from the advantage of his fituation and the reafonablenefs of his charges, with the ftricft attention to bufinefs, to give general fatisfaction.

THOMAS THORPE,

June 20—wtf

TO RENT.

THE *WHARF & WAREHOUSE* late in the occupation of Mr. Griffith Coombe in this city. The Warehoufe is large and convenient for the ftorage of Tobacco, Flour, or any other articles. The Wharf is admirably calculated for a Lumber Yard, being convenient to every part of the city, and at which fhips or other veffels may moor to difcharge or take in their cargoes.

Immediate poffeffion will be given.

ROBERT BRENT,

July 16—w6t