severe penalties are annexed to the offence of cutting timber upon them. Without a continuance of the indulgent permission to use the timber on these swamps, the inhabitants situated near the prairies will be compelled to abandon their habitations. Your memorialists therefore pray, that the citizens of this territory situated as aforesaid, may be allowed the use of the nearest cypress swamps without incurring the penalties of the law; and that legal provision may be made, securing them in he right of common in such lands.

Another subject of incalculable importance to the most useful cultivators in this territory, those who reside on the two borders of the river, below the Chafataye, and Iberville, forces itself upon the attention of your memorialists, and seems to deserve the tender consideration of your honorable body. The lands alluded to, are divided into small tracts, which are entirely cleared on their front, and have long been under cultivation. The grantees of these lands, at the moment of acquiring them, were at liberty to take gratuitously either a single concession, by which they acquired a depth from the river of forty acres, or a double concession, by which they acquired all the land between the river and the lakes, or morasses, which approach its borders on both sides. A few of the early grantees accepted double concessions, whilst the greater number, knowing that the lands between them and the lakes, would any time be conceded to them upon their application, and being ignorant of the future destinies of the country, contented themselves with single concessions. These settlers felt the less anxious to extend their grants, when they reflected that the morasses and swamps pressed in every where behind their lands, so close as to allow in few instances more than thirty, and many less than twenty acres in depth, fit for culture. The lands behind these concessions, were sacredly preserved by the Spanish government for the proprietors in front, & they were at any time able to procure them by offering proof that an extension of their grants, would not injure the holders of double concessions.

The culture of sugar, a culture of the first importance to the prosperity and independence of the United States; a culture forbidden by nature to the other inhabitants of the union, and confined exclusively to this favored spot, has on many plantations already nearly exhausted the timber, and will unless aided by the cypress groves, so long reserved by the Spanish government for the present inhabitants, greatly languish or be entirely abandoned. Should these lands be exposed for sale, it is obvious that they could be bought only with a view of harrassing the proprietor of the front; because not one acre of them is fit for culture of any kind, and they can be approached only by passing thro' the cultivated lands of those who are the proprietors of the front. To promote the culture of sugar, to quiet the minds of the settlers, to screen them from the rapacity of those who might purchase the lands between them and the lakes, and to fulfil their expectation founded on the immemorial usages, and solemn assurances of their former governments, your memorialists pray that the holders of single concessions, may be placed upon the same footing with those to whom double concessions were granted by the government of France and Spain.

Your memorialists, before they conclude this address to your honorable body, beg leave to direct your attention to a memorial transmitted you by the late legislative council, relative to the establishment and endowment of public schools, and pray that the liberality which has been so honorably displayed towards the other territories, may be generously extended to the territory of Orleans; and your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

JEAN NOEL DESTRIHAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,
Clerk.

Advertisement.

THIS to is give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Stanley Byus, late of Washington county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June 1806, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

T. H. GILLISS, Executor.

Washington City, Dec. 11—w2m

FALL & WINTER GOODS

JOHN COX

HAS this day received a Large addition to his former supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which makes his assortment very complete.

Most of his goods were bought on such terms as to enable him to offer them by piece or retail Lower than the regular importers can afford to sell at.

George town Oct. 18—NI&UGeptf

LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.

THE Subscriber has the honor of informing the citizens of Washington and George Town, that he will in all the month of February next return to this city for the purpose of recommencing his business of drawing and engraving likenesses. That if in the mean time any Gentleman or Lady should be desirous of being furnished with an additional number of impressions from the plate they may have received from him; they will be pleased to forward it to Baltimore addressed to the subscriber at Mr Dnc tel's Market street, near the corner of Gay street, upon receipt of which their commands will be immediately attended to and the plate either returned or retained as may be directed

ST. MEMIN.

Washington, Dec. 25—w4t

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following late and interesting intelligence is taken from the Norfolk Public Ledger, which print derives it from the Moniteur and other Paris papers to the 26th Nov. and Bourdeaux papers to the 26th of the same month, received by an arrival in 35 days from Bourdeaux.

In Italy, says the Public Ledger, the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the archduke Charles, has contended with Massena like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and Russian generals to concenter all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrio-Russian army has retreated into that kingdom.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, she is raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army, either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the king of Naples and two Sicilies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions, we shall publish this treaty in our next. In her finances France experiences great embarrassments. In addition to which the great banking houses of Recamier, has suspended its payments.

With England, France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigor. Already has she commenced the formation of another camp at Bologne, to which place a part of the Imperial Guards had actually arrived. Bonaparte, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and Easter in London, while we admit that he is punctual in most of his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

LINTZ, 16 *Brumaire*, *7th Nov. year* 14.

The engagement of Amsteten did great honor to the cavalry, and particularly to the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, and to the grenadiers of the division of gen. Oudinot.

The Russians have since accelerated their retreat; they in vain cut down the bridges upon the Ips, which were quickly re-established, and prince Murat arrived as far as the abbey of Molk.

A reconnoitering party has posted off to Bohemia. We have taken very considerable magazines, both at Freystadt and at Mattrenhausen.

Marshal Mortier with a corps of the army, is manoeuvring upon the left bank of the Danube.

A deputation from the Senate is just arrived at Lintz. The elector of Bavaria is expected here in 2 hours.

Lintz, 17 *Brumaire*, 8 *Nov. year* 14.

The elector of Bavaria and the electoral prince arrived yesterday evening at Lintz. Lieut. gen. count de Giulay, sent by the emperor of Austria, arrived here in the night. He has had a very long conference with the emperor. The object of his mission is unknown.

At the battle of Amsteten we took 1800 prisoners, 700 of whom are Russians.

Prince Murat has established his head quarters at the abbey of Molk. His advanced posts are near St. Polten (St. Hypolite.)

On the 17th gen. Marmont directed his march towards Leoben. On his arrival at Weger, he met the regiment of Giulay, charged it and took 400 prisoners, among whom one colonel and several officers. He continued his march. All the columns of the army are in grand manoeuvre.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF TH. GRAND ARMY.

Molk, 19 *Brumaire*, 10 *Nov. year* 14.

On the 16th Brumaire the army of marshal Davoust directed its march from Steyer to Naydhoffen, Marienzell and Lilienfeld. By this movement it extended its front beyond the left of the enemy's army, which was supposed to be ready to make a stand on the heights of St. Hypolyte; and from Lilienfeld it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th the advanced guard of this marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of gen. Meerfeldt which was marching towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The gen. of brigade Heudelet, commander of Marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigor, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marienzell was the taking of 3 stands of colors, 16 pieces of cannon and 4,000 prisoners— mong whom are the colonels of the regiments, Jos. de Colleredo and Deutschmeister, and 5 majors.

The 13th regiment of light infantry and the 108th regiment of the line behaved admirably well.

On the 18th in the morning, prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolyte. He gave direction to the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani to push forwards towards Vienna. All the court & grandees have left that capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army has effected its retreat to Krems by re-crossing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off, by the movement which marshal Mortier made on the left bank of the Danube.

Gen. Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The abbey of Molk, where the emperor lodges, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not either in France or Italy any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called *The Iron House*, built by the emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine, which has been of great help to the army, having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country—there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The emperor has ordered a particular safe guard to be placed at the castle of Lustchloss, a small country seat belonging to the emperor of Austria on the left bank of the Danube.

The avenues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one high road; a great many rivers, such as the Ips, the Elaph, the Molk, the Trasen, &c. have only bad wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with forests of pine trees: at every step expugnable positions where the enemy in vain endeavored to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of seeing himself passed and turned by the columns which manoeuvred beyond his flanks.

From the Inshither, the Danube is beautiful; its prospects are picturesque; its navigation down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful choas which Vienna exhibits. The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of the princes of the Imperial family. But Colleredo, led by his wife, too, a French woman, bears the most envenomed hatred to her country. Cobenzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must bend before them, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the Imperial family.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the artificers of the misfortunes fo Europe, as, by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The marshal of the empire Massena, Commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Marshal of the empire Berthier, Minister of War.

At the head quarters of St. Martin, 7th Brumaire, (29th Oct.) year 14.

According to the march of the grand army, Monsieur le Marechal, and always guided by the idea of conforming my movements to theirs, I attacked the enemy this morning about 5 o'clock. The following is the statement of my dispositions and of their result:

Gen. Seras, commanding on my left the 5th division, had orders to cross the Adige at Polo. The object of his movement was to stop the troops that might come down from the valley of the Adige and from the valley Polisella.

I had ordered gen. Verdier, commanding at my right, the second division, to manoeuvre with the troops which compose it and four regiments of cavalry, from Ronco as far as Alauro, so as to disquiet the enemy.

At the moment appointed for the execution of these movements, I made the 1st division, commanded by gen. Gardanne, and the 4th commanded by gen. Duhesme cross the bridge of the old castle of Verona. These troops vigorously attacked the heights of the Val Pantene, and turned round the castle of St. Felice. Profiting then of the advantage of their position, I forced the enemy to evacuate Veronetta.—The pallisadoes of the new bridge were immediately knocked down, and the division of horse rangers under the orders of general Espagne, that of grenadiers under the orders of gen. Patourneau, the reserve of cavalry commanded by general Monnet, and the 3d division by general Molitur, crossed Veronetta and gained the high road of St. Michel, where the Austrians opposed us with infantry and cavalry, protected by several pieces of cannon. I ordered different charges of cavalry, which were executed with vigor, and which I caused to be supported by companies of grenadiers placed at the right and left of the road: the enemy was routed, the village of St. Michel carried, and in one of these charges, the squadron of my gui esmade 500 infantry lay down their arms.

The division of Molitor powerfully seconding the march of our grenadiers, we drove the Austrians before us beyond St. Martin, and we at length took position at Vago. I shall pursue my advantages to-morrow morning, and will drive the enemy as far as I can. He has left great numbers on he field of battle; we took about 1600 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. We have, on our side lost very few men, and have had only a hundred wounded.

I learn this evening that gen. Seras has happily executed his movement, and that in taking possession of the positions which I had indicated, he has made a certain number of prisoners.

I cause to be taken down towards Persage the barks found at Veronetta, to carry over the division Verdeir.

I shall take care, Monsieur le Marechal, to inform you of my further movements, I have every praise to bestow on the ardour and intrepidity of our troops. Be kind enough to render them to his Majesty the Emperor and King the testimony that they burn to imitate the example of the grand army, and that they will take care to deserve to share in the noble rewards which his Majesty knows so well how to bestow upon valor.

I have the honor to salute you,

MASSENA.

RATISBON, Nov. 8.

Baron Haugwitz, Prussian minister of state and cabinet is expected here every moment. It is asserted with confidence that he is on his way to the head quarters of the emperor of the French, with proposals for peace.

Nov. 9.—The diet of the empire has at length resumed its functions; yesterday it held an extraordinary sitting, in which the baron Albini, the directorial minister, communicated in the name of the elector, arch chancellor, the following declaration.

"H. E. H. the electoral arch-chancellor conceives himself obliged to fix the general attention on the present situation of the Germanic empire. The military forces from the south, the east and the west of Europe are at this moment assembled in Germany. A contest has taken place of which the annals of Europe present but few examples. Every wise and prudent German must desire that the Germanic constitution be preserved in the midst of this storm. It cannot, however, be concealed but that these disquieting questions have arisen in many minds: what will become of our country, Germany, in such an agitation? Are the treaties and national pacts, institutions of the diet, tribunals of the empire, the Germanic constitution, the golden bull, the treaty of Westphalia, the capitulation of election, as well as so many rescripts and decisions of the empire, which have been for so many ages the work of the wisdom of our ancestors, and under the protection of which the German nation has distinguished itself in so glorious a manner, at brilliant and often happy epochs, to be annihilated? Is the name of Germany, the name of the German nation, the name of a people who formerly triumphed over the colussus of Rome, and who by their fidelity, courage, industry, and useful inventions have rendered such great services to humanity, to be extinguished? Such an idea is truly afflicting to every well wisher to his country.

"H. E. H. the arch chancellor desires and hopes, animated as he is by pure patriotism, that such a misfortune may be averted, by universal efforts towards the maintainance of the unity of the Germanic constitution: by a general determination to observe the laws of the empire; by the unanimous intervention of all Germans to obtain an honorable and durable peace."

Marshal Duroc dined on the 7th with the elector arch chancellor, after which he set off for the head quarters of the grand army.

HAGUE, 10th Nov.

All the disquietudes so industriously spread in this country upon the object of the grand English expedition are already dissipated. The British fleet has landed the troops on board at Cuxhaven, from whence they are to march to join the Russians and Swedes. It is not known whether the Prussians, who occupy the greater part of the electorate of Hanover, will permit them to attack the French who are shut up in the fortress of Hameln, or whether the protection of the king of Prussia will extend the privileges of neutrality over the electorate. Be it as it may, the accounts differ as to the number of the English troops, which, within these six days, has been said to amount to 12,000 men. This army is commanded by the duke of York and Albany in proper person. His two warlike brothers the dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, command under him; the former, the cavalry; & the latter, the infantry. There are 9 lieut. generals, and 16 major generals under the orders of these three valiant brothers. If the number of the colonels and superior officers be in like proportion, the greater part of these troops are not soldiers!

MENTZ, Nov. 14.

According to private letters just arrived, it appears certain that there will be a congress held at Munich and that the empire will enjoy a durable peace.

STRASBURG, Nov. 16.

On the 9th Nov. marshal Augereau's head quarters were at Stockach. On the 10th he set out a new on his march; the right column of his army struck off towards Buckhorn and filed along the upper part of the eastern borders of the Lake of Constance, by Laugenanger to Lindau and Bregentz.—The centre column directed its march from Pfulendorff to Savenspurg, and from thence by Wangen and Ysny to Immenstatt. The left column which departed from Moeskirch on the 10th, marched off by Waldsee and Lenthkirch to Kempten, where it was to learn its further destination. If it be true, as is asserted today, that the Austrian general Wolfskehl has surrendered by capitulation to a column sent against him by marshal Ney, from Inspruck, and which cut off his retreat. Marshal Augereau will have for the moment no enemy to fight against, and may act in concert with marshal Ney, against the Italian Tyrol.

Nov. 17.—The city of Vienna has just opened its gates for the first time to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at his setting out the emperor had not arrived there. He was, however, immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich, where a congress is to be opened for the reestablishment of peace, overtures for which have already been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia will employ his mediation, and that count Haugwitz, who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

NUREMBERGH, Nov. 1.

We now know in a positive manner what to believe of the intentions of Prussia towards all the belligerent powers. A new rescript of the Prussian cabinet, addressed to the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces in Franconia, removes all doubts. The regencies of the Margraviates of Anspach and Bareuth immediately caused it to be published with the following introduction:

"It has lately been made known to all the Prussian authorities, that all foreign armies shall be proceeded against, to avoid all species of excess, in the same manner and with the greatest impartiality. But as through misunderstandings and ignorance of the true intentions of the government, it has been reported that his majesty the king of Prussia wished to take an active part in the war, it has been enjoined us to make known to the people, that the military preparations of Prussia merely relate to the maintenance of the strictest neutrality; that the measures hitherto taken are only intended to insure the guarantee of the same, and that no other interpretation must be given them. We in consequence repeat to all the authorities & order them to make known to those under their jurisdiction, that all the reports touching the participation of his majesty in the war, are destitute of all foundation; and this declaration is made in order to prevent and hinder all illegal acts on the part of individuals and communes."

PRAGUE, Nov. 4.

The states of the kingdom of Bohemia have this day held an extraordinary sitting, in which they have deliberated on the measures necessitated by present circumstances and their own obligations. The members resolved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the monarch, who at the present critical moment is in want of their energetic cooperation; and as a proof of their attachment and fidelity, it was resolved to make him a voluntary gift of 4,000,000 of florins.

PRESBURG, Oct. 29.

His serene Highness the Archduke Palatine returned here from Vienna on the 25th inst. On the 27th the diet of Hungary held a 3rd sitting. H. R. H. the archduke made a very affecting speech, in which he laid open the present deplorable situation of the Austrian monarchy. The members then resolved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the maintenance of the throne, the constitution and the safety of the country. It was in consequence decreed to set on foot without delay, an army uniformly organised, composed of cavalry and infantry. A commission was then appointed with all necessary powers for regulating the organization of this national army. The said commission will make its report at the next sitting of the states.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The letters from Germany by the Hamburg mail, bring the events of the campaign in Germany exactly to the same point with the French official bulletins. They add, however, a variety of details. It is clear that the Austrians and Russians did not find it adviseable to defend the Inn, and therefore, retreated to Wels. The crossing of the Inn by the French is confirmed. Some accounts say, that the French army is 180,000 strong, but we are persuaded that it is an exaggeration by 60,000. The force of the Russians and Austrians is stated at 120,000, which is no less an exaggeration. The prudence of retreat, in the present circumstances, is unquestionable. Bonaparte seems to be following nearly his former plan of attack. Murat, with 30,000 men, forms the left of the French, and follows the left bank of the Danube. Among these are said to be gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers' dismounted cavalry, amounting to 13,000 which have been mounted on horses taken from the Austrians. Bernadotte and Davoust, form the right wing, along with the Bavarians. They are already upon the Salze. It appears more and more certain, that Bonaparte intends to attack the combined Austrians and Russians, with almost all his forces; and that he again will try to surround them. He has accustomed his troops to perform such extraordinary marches, that, notwithstanding the start they have got, he expects to outflank them. Kutusoff will surely be on his guard against this, and will commit almost any fault but that by which Mack was destroyed.

A great deal will depend upon the movements of the second Russian army, of which we are sorry to find there are no satisfactory accounts of its near approach. A letter from Warsaw of the 24th October says, that gen. Michelson had arrived there to regulate the march of the two armies that were advancing, one under the command of Baron Bennigsen, which was to pass through Silesia by Breslau, the other of count Buxhoven through Silesia also, but by the way of Bracow. Thus it appears that neither of these armies could possibly arrive at Wels, where the head quarters of the confederates are till the beginning of November at the soonest. Before this day, decisive events must have taken place.

DOVER, Nov. 12.

In consequence of the wind coming round to the southward, admiral sir Sidney Smith, and all the sloops of war and gun brigs, have got under weigh and sailed for the Downs—All the men of war's launches are moored in line, ready to go out when ordered. There appears to be a great number, for our headmost boat is No. 110. The double boats are also to go. Previous to the Diligence sloop of war going out of port,