pean continent for a recommencement of war.

In the translations we have made for the Mercantile Advertiser, (which, with the following brief abstract, comprise the most prominent features of the intelligence) we have given a preference to the celebrated treaty between France and Russia, which the emperor Alexander refused to ratify. Other articles, of minor consequence, are on hand, and shall appear hereafter.

When the treaty of d'Oubril was received at St. Petersburgh, the emperor summoned a council of state, expressly for the purpose of submitting to their judgment this act of pacification. The treaty being compared with the instructions, it appeared to the council that M. d'Oubril had not only deviated from his orders, but that he had acted in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the mission with which he had been charged. The imperial council, inspired by one common sentiment for the honor of their country, agreed with his majesty that this act ought not to obtain the supreme ratification. Notice thereof was immediately sent by the emperor to the French government, at the same time expressing a disposition to renew the negociations upon other bases.

The consequence has been that France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and the confederation of the Rhine, are actively employed in measures for a renewal of hostilities with a vigor perhaps unprecedented even in the annals of modern warfare.

Nor is Austria an idle looker on. The force she maintains, of which the archduke Charles is generalissimo, is composed of eight field marshals, 31 generals of cavalry, 117 lieut. generals, 172 maj. generals, 64 regiments of infantry of the line, 56 other regiments of different descriptions, besides corps of bombardiers, miners, &c.

All the corps of the national army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the camp at Zeist at a moment's notice.

The camp at Meudon had not broke up on the 25th of Sept. Such a measure was expected to take place daily; and it is given, as a report, in one of our Paris papers, that the soldiers who compose this camp received on the 17th leave of absence for the last time previous to their marching towards Germany. The regiments of foot composing the emperor's body guard had left Paris in light waggons for the Rhine, where an immense army was assembling, and it was expected would reach that river in a few days. Their post at the palace of the Thuilleries was filled by the dragoons of the empress.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh announces the expected speedy departure of several armed vessels and frigates for Corfu.

The English, it is said, have debarked, between Terracina and Gaeta, about 500 men, all of whom were entirely destroyed.

The insurgents on the frontiers of Turkey continue to obtain advantages over the Ottoman army. Czerni George had encamped before Belgrade on the 27th of August.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th of August, mention that the king had given orders for an army of 40,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march. It is thought this order was in consequence of the entrance of the English into the Tagus.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richard is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister at Paris to the Secretary of State.

Lord Lauderdale was at Paris on the 25th of September.

The Emperor was to leave Paris on or about the 25th to put himself at the head of his armies.

One of the passengers in the Richard, is the bearer of a prize-medal awarded to the President of the United States, by the Agricultural Society of the Seine.

A letter by this arrival mentions, that Bonaparte had set out for the army.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

The courier Basilico arrived here from London the day before yesterday. Negociations are still going on. Indisposition has for the last few days confined Lord Lauderdale to his house.

23. We are assured that his eminence Cardinal Maury, who has been admitted among the number of French cardinals, is appointed first Almoner to his imperial highness prince Jerome Bonaparte.

24. This day the conservative senate held an extraordinary sitting. It is believed that the object of his majesty's message has been to make known to the senate the marriage concluded between his imperial highness prince Jerome and a princess-royal of Wirtemburgh.——It is added that at the end of the message two letters were read, one to the prince primate of the confederation of the Rhine, making known to him the emperor's intention to support the confederation with all the forces of France; the other to the king of Bavaria, announcing that, notwithstanding many court intrigues, his majesty hopes still to preserve peace with Prussia; but that, should that power not return a prompt and categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, he will be ready to enter Germany with 300,000 men.

They write from Toulon that an order has been received in that city to construct twelve sail of the line. The funds have arrived, and a part of the vessels is on the stocks.

PETERSBURG, August 26.

Government has inserted the following official articles in a supplement to the Court Gazette, published yesterday.

"The Counsellor of State, Pierre D'Oubril, departing early in the month of May, for Paris, to succor the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th July with Gen. Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government.

As much as that event would have been agreeable to his Imperial Majesty, if this treaty had been suitable to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions been answered.

This treaty is of the following tenor:

ART. I. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the Emperor of Russia and his majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects.

2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty-four hours from the signing of this treaty. All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners.

3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouths of the Cattaro, which, as being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the Emperor of the French, in his quality of King of Italy, agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty of Presburg. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouths of Cataro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegrins and from Dalmatia, wherever the circumstances of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commandants of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions both for the retreat of the troops and for the surrender of the territory.

4. His majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the Emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory disposition, consents, 1. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on condition that it shall be as heretofore under the protection of the Ottoman Porte;—2d, That no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegrins whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged immediately to return to their own firesides; and the Emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them, and that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa, her dependencies, and the adjacent country.

5. The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which however shall depart from thence as soon as his imperial majesty shall deem it expedient.

6. It is promised on both sides that nothing shall be done to injure the independence of the Ottoman Porte; and the two high contracting parties reciprocally engage to maintain that power in the integrity of its possessions.

7. Immediately after, in conformity to the present convention of peace, the order for the evacuation of the mouths of the Cattaro by the Russian troops shall have been given, the French troops shall retire from Germany. His majesty the emperor Napoleon declares that in less than three months after the signing of the present treaty, the French troops shall have all re-entered France.

8. The two courts promise to interpose their good offices for procuring peace between Prussia and Sweden.

9. The two high contracting parties, desirous of accelerating, as far as depends upon them the return of maritime peace, his majesty the emperor of the French for this purpose accepts the good offices of his Russian majesty.

10 The commercial relations between the subjects of the two powers shall be established on the same footing on which they stood before the commencement of hostilities.

11. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the prisoners of both nations shall be restored without exception to the respective agents of their nation.

12. The diplomatic relations and the etiquette between the two courts, shall be the same as before the war.

12. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Petersburgh within the space of twenty-five days, between two plenipotentiaries charged by their respective courts with full powers for that purpose."

Concluded and signed at Paris the 8th (20th) July, 1806.
(Signed)
PIERRE D'OUBRIL & CLARKE.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

The body of cavalry who were encamped on the heights of Meudon above the infantry camp, are departed within these few days. The dragoons on foot quitted Meudon on Wednesday at five in the evening, carrying with them their baggage and camp equipage—they marched to Versailles where they are to be remounted. The rest of the troops who remained behind in the camp, have had their arms inspected, and hourly expect to receive orders for their departure.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"A commission has been lately appointed to take cognizance of the St. Domingo business*, and make a report on it to the emperor; and to this commission I have given a statement of your claim."

* *Bills drawn by the agent of the French government for supplies furnished at St. Domingo.*

When capt. Goodfellow left Trinidad, General Miranda was momently expected there. Shortly after he sailed, was boarded by the Jason frigate, who informed capt. G. that gen. Miranda had actually arrived from Aruba, with all his squadron, and that the expedition would be abandoned.

N. Y. paper.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

In the brig Eliza, capt. Wilson, from New-Orleans, came passenger the hon. *Daniel Clarke*, delegate to the Congress of the U. S. from the district of Orleans.

The brig Eliza, capt. Wilson, sailed from N. Orleans the 21st October; at that time news had reached the city, that an arrangement had taken place between the Spaniards on the frontier and gen. Wilkinson, in consequence of which the militia of the territory of Orleans and Mississippi, who had volunteered their services to the number of 600 men, and had marched to join gen. Wilkinson, were on their return to their respective districts. No official intelligence had been received on this subject from the general, but concurring advices from different quarters respecting the return of the militia, rendered it almost certain that arrangements had taken place; and it is said to be agreed that neither the U.S. nor Spain should occupy the contested country between the old boundary and the river Sabine, until final arrangements are made between the two governments respecting limits.

Gen. Wilkinson notwithstanding his small force and very unprovided state of his little band, had advanced beyond the Grand Bayou, and had taken a position with 300 men at the junction of the roads to Addies and Bayou Pierre, at which latter place col. Herrera with about 1500 to 1800 men, chiefly cavalry, were stationed.

Col. Cordero, Gov. of St. Antonio, with a reinforcement, the number of which was unknown, lay encamped about 25 miles in the rear of Herrera's force and although the superior officer had not joined nor taken the command when the last accounts reached Orleans, a detachment of artillery from the little garrison of Orleans, had marched on the 12th Oct. on the western bank of the Mississippi, to join the general at Natchitoches, and were to be followed on the 22d or 23d by another detachment which would proceed in two gun boats by way of the Mississippi and Red River to the same place; this reinforcement would add 100 more brave followers to his forces.

Gov. Grand Pre, of Baton Rouge, alarmed at the report of the approaching departure of the gun-boats, had given out that he would oppose their passage up the river, but it was believed he would not attempt hostilities, although he had assembled the militia of his district, and had taken every possible measure to assemble a force more than adequate to the object.

The militia of the city of N. Orleans were called together on the 17th Oct, and unanimously offered their services to defend the territory, and particularly the city—they were accepted by the governor, and the following handbill was published on the occasion, which will amply refute the calumnies of those who have endeavored to persuade the government that the people of Louisiana were not attached to its cause.

Friday, October 17.

DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM.

At the muster of the 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of militia this morning, every officer, non commissioned officer and private present, voluntarily offered their services for the defence of the territory, and more particularly for the security of the city.——This tender of service was immediately accepted by the governor and the detachment ordered to be mustered for inspection and exercise once a week. The militia were addressed by Cols. Bellechasse, Macarty and Darcier and also by the Governor when he accepted the tender of their services.

Officers, non-commissioned officers & privates of the 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of militia.

You have anticipated my wishes, and fulfilled my expectations.

I have to announce my acceptance of the tender of your military services, and to add, that your patriotic conduct will be justly appreciated by your country.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1806.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.
From the Coffee-House Books.
Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated 10th Oct. 1806.

"Our troops that marched from this place, on the 5th inst. we are informed, are to be discharged immediately, in consequence of the Spanish troops having crossed the Sabine river, and have promised to remain there until the line of demarkation is established."

Another of the 11th inst. says,

"The Spaniards have recrossed the Sabine, & our Mississippi troops are on their return to their homes."

Louisiana Gazette.

AMSTERDAM GIN.

JUST received by the ship WILLIAM MURDOCH direct from Amsterdam.
10 PIPES of the best HOLLAND GIN, for sale by
W. & C. SMITH.
Georgetown, Nov 17—taw3w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order from the Orphans Court of Prince George's co. the subscriber will offer for sale on the 8th day of December at the dwelling place of John Hughs late of said county deceased, (near Magruder's ferry) all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs. Household Furniture, and Plantation Utensils.——The Terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. The subscriber moreover gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Hughs, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof: and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WEEMS, administrator of John Hughs.
November 17—w3t

AMERICAN HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY.

THE Subscribers have opened for the entertainment of travellers, members of Congress, families, &c. resorting to the seat of government, the houses occupied for several years by Mr P. D. STELLE, immediately east of the Capitol, to which they RESPECTFULLY invite the public.

The premises are WELL known as large and convenient, are provided with new beds and furniture and the best wines and liquors, stables for 50 horses, with carriage houses, &c.

FROST and QUINN.
Nov. 4——tf.

AT THE THEATRE.

MR MANFREDI,
AND HIS COMPANY,
Consisting of Five Performers—three Ladies and two Gentlemen,
Offer their services to the public, and respectfully inform them, that their performance commences
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17th,
AT THE
WASHINGTON THEATRE.

The Performance will commence,
By Miss LOUISA, with a dance in character on the tight rope with the balance pole.

Miss CATHERINE will exhibit on the rope, a comic dance, after which she will dance a serious one.

Madam MANFREDI will dance a Turkish dance on the rope, with the balance pole,—she will perform the feat of the moving board, and take a collation on the rope, in the Turkish style, seated in a chair at a table.

Mr. MANFREDI will dance an English hornpipe on the rope, and afterwards dance the Cossac dance.

He will jump over a ribbon 15 feet high, backward and forward.

Miss CATHERINE will dance without the balance pole, and perform several very surprising and agreeable feats on the rope.

Madam MANFREDI will play on the Mandoline, without the aid of the balance pole, and afterwards display two flags at the same moment.

Mr. MANFREDI without the aid of the balance pole, will go through the surprising feat of the hoop; also the Spanish Cloak, and exhibit the feat of the glass of wine in the hoop.

TUMBLING AGILITY
OF THE
CHILDREN,
Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw backwark and forward Somersets, over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with English and Spanish dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on his arms, legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the Roman style. He will dance a Spanish FANDANGO over several EGGS.

The whole to conclude with a HORNPIPE by Miss Catherine.

PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

The doors to be opened at FIVE, and performance to begin at Half past SIX.

Admittance—BOX ONE DOLLAR—PITT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The place will be made comfortable by stoves.

☞ No Segars to be smoaked during the performance.

Nov. 14—2t.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at D. RAPINE's Book Store, Capitol Hill,

Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and of his family, his court, his ministers, his academies, and his literary friends—collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that prince; translated from the French of D. THIEBAULT, Professor of Belles Lettres in the royal academy of Berlin—in 2 vols, price 4 dolls

Few works have been presented to the public so justly esteemed in Europe and America as this. The author has delineated the character of this great man in a manner so ingeniously that no person can read it without feeling a gratification which few works are calculated to produce in a similar degree.

Also just Received,

The life and pontificate of Leo. 10th—4 vols,
Charnock's memoirs of Lord Nelson.
Moore's Epistles, odes, and other poems,
Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel, a poem.

D. R. Has always on hand an extensive assortment of books in every class of literature and science, which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Monday 17—3w

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 17th inst at 11 o'clock, at the Dwelling House of Wm. PRIMS a quantity of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with a variety of other articles.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct.
November 14—2t

JAMES S. STEVENSON,
DRUGGIST, &c.

Having purchased of Dr. John Bullus his Medical establishment, and having just received an extensive supply of articles in the Drug line. Now offers for sale at the Drug Store near the Navy Yard (lately occupied by Dr John Bullus) a compleat assortment of every article usually kept in a drug store, which he warrants to be of the first quality, and pledges himself to supply both city and country customers, on as reasonable terms as any other person in the district will do. His stock consists of,

Drugs,	Spring Lancets,
Medicines,	Thumb do.
Shop furniture,	Elastic steel trusses,
Patent medicines,	Silver mounted lancet cases,
Dye stuff,	
Perfumery,	Surgeons needles,
Paints of every kind	Splints for broken limbs,
Ground and dry,	
Flaxseed oil,	Glasses for bathing inflamed eyes,
Window glass,	
Paint brushes,	Marble mortars and pestles,
Sash tools,	
Spices of all kinds,	Reeve's water colors,
Surgeons instruments	Hair powder,
among which are	Wafers & sealing wax,
Amputating,	Copal varnish,
Trepanning,	Maccabo snuff,
Cupping,	Segars by the box,
Dissecting,	Gold leaf,
Pocket and teeth instruments,	Fine rose and orange flower water, in pint bottles,
Elastic catheters,	
Bougies,	Noyou cordial,
Mudges inhalers,	Camel hair pencils,
Flesh brushes,	India ink, &c. &c.

Orders from country Physicians and Druggists, will receive particular and immediate attention. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared.

Washington, November 5—eMtf

PROPOSALS for opening, bridging and improving the road laid out under the direction of the Secretary at War, between Nashville in Tennessee and Grindstone Ford on Pierre river in the Mississippi territory, will be received at the General Post Office until the 15th day of December next.

For the convenience of contractors the road will be divided into three parts, and separate proposals received for each.

First. From Nashville to the Tennessee river, 112 miles.

2. From Tennessee river to Loonachitto creek, a branch of the Big Black river, 113 miles.

3 From Loonachitta creek to Grindstone Ford, 155 miles.

NOTES.

Note 1. The road is to be cleared of all tree logs and brush, twelve feet in width and made passable for a waggon. All streams not over forty feet wide are to be bridged, and the banks of other streams are to be shelved or sloped down so that they may be passable for a waggon.

Note 2. The bridges are to be twelve feet broad supported by proper abutments, the bridge part to be composed of four pieces of timber not less than 10 inches in diameter at the smallest end, and covered with halved logs whose original diameter was not not less than 8 inches, the piers or supports of the bridge not to be more than twenty feet apart.

Note 3. Some parts of the road will require causewaying, these will be pointed out by the Post Master General's agent. The causewaying is to be done with logs, 10 feet in length and not less than 6 nor over 9 inches in diameter, earth is to be thrown upon them to render them passable, and where the places to be causewayed are subject to be overflowed the causeway is to have a rider on each side keyed down by forked stakes or stones and gravel.

Note 4. It is supposed that there is already a cleared waggon path on some part of the distance, no clearing is to be done where that is the case. The work is to be completed by the first day of October 1807. Reasonable advances will be made at the commencement of the work, and the balance paid as soon as the work is compleated. Mr. R. J. Meigs, and Mr. Thomas Wright are to decide whether it be executed conformable to contract.

Note 5. The proposals should state the price by the mile for clearing, the price by the yard in length for causewaying, the price by the foot in length for the bridgework, and the price by the cubic yard for sloping or shelving the banks of watercourses.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster general.

Sept. 15—1awtD15