of your country in the name of his majesty the emperor and king, my most gracious sovereign. The revenues of the country will be collected and justice administered in his name &c.

(Signed
"EDWARD MORTIER."

SAXONY, Nov. 1.

The following proclamation has appeared in this electorate:

"The inhabitants of the village of Wethdorf have had the temerity to murder insulated Frenchmen passing thro' their territory—they detained and plundered a convoy. A dreadful example was necessary to repress such atrocities: and it has also been given. The inhabitants of the above mentioned village have all, except the old men, woman and children, been punished with death. A similar treatment is reserved for those who may imitate the example of those rebels.—But, at the same time, that all acts contrary to the law of nations and of war will be severely punished with the greatest severity, protection and security will be granted to all the peaceable inhabitants."

POSEN, Nov. 14.

His excellency M. Joseph Raqzimiski, Waywode of Guesen, and knight of the orders of the white and the red eagle, arrived here on the 10th, and was presented by his excellency general Dumbrowski, to his excellency marshal Davoust, by whom he was received with the most distinguished honor, as the first and the last representative and senator of Great Poland.

GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 7.

The French, it is said, have made their appearance at Arrelara, in Swedish Pomerania, which is about forty-eight English miles from Stralsund.

Stralsund is therefore declared in a state of siege; the troops and militia which will, in the whole amount to about 11.000, have all been called in, and orders have been issued for provisioning it immediately; some vessels have been taken up for the purpose. It is reported here, that the money, plate, and chief treasures of the king of Prussia, have arrived in a vessel at Copenhagen.

NOVEMBER 14.

Official accounts reached us yesterday the French had entered Wolgart, in Swedish Pomerania, and seized upon forty vessels of different ports, which lay in the harbor. The king and queen of Sweden, and the court, removed from Bekaskog to Malmo, last Monday, where their majesties proposed passing the a day or two after.

NOVEMBER 22.

This morning arrived the king George packet, with an English and a Russian courier; upon the packet's arrival, an estafette was immediately sent to Malmo.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

It is impossible to describe the activity and preserving spirit displayed by the grand staff that no part of Germany, not even the conquered provinces, shall have any thing to complain of on the part of the French soldiers.

The general commanding at Berlin, has repeated the order to all French soldiers, who passed through this city, not to demand any thing of their hosts beyond what the regulation allows. It is in like manner forbidden to the soldiers in barracks to ask any provisions of the inhabitants, the magazines being amply provided. In fact the arrival of the French in Berlin was so sudden and unexpected, that there was not time to think of emptying the military magazines, and the French have therefore found them untouched. They are so abundantly stored with arms and ammunition, that enough had been taken out to load twelve barges, with muskets, carabines, bayonets, and mortors, which have been shipped and sent to Spandau.

In the hands of the French, Spandau will become one of the strongest in Germany, its fortifications are not considerable, but it is surrounded by the waters of several streams, which render it inaccessible. Military hospitals are now established in it, and thither all the wounded who were at Berlin are removed.

FROM THE WESER, JAN. 19.

Every thing is again regular at Elsfreth, and assurances have been received that the navigation of this river shall be uninterrupted. The greater part of the troops which entered Oldenburgh have returned to East Friesland. In the city of Oldenburgh there are only from 80 to 100 men remaining. The gates and the castle are under the guard of Oldenburgh soldiers, as formerly.

The capital enjoys perfect tranquillity. An active and vigilant police establishment maintains good order. From the close of the day until morning, companies of the gronadier of the imperial guard, and other troops on foot and on horseback, patrole the city, and look to the safety of persons and property. The six hundred citizens who have retained their arms occupy particular posts entrusted to their care.

M. De Chalons is named imperial commissary of the department of Magdeburg, brigadier general D'Agoult is arrived at head quarters.

It is thought that the emperor has deferred his journey into Poland for some days. It is said that his majesty is engaged in settling the fate of Prussia.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, NOVEMBER 12.

Our roads are again alive with military since some days. Yesterday and to-day Italian troops marched on, and this evening came flying artillery, and a great park of artillery. All these go with the utmost expedition to the great army, to where fate has determined the occurence of the second act of the dreadful tragedy now performing on the theatre of war.

NOVEMBER 15.

On the day before yesterday great guns, muskets, ammunition waggons, &c. were constantly arriving from Hesse Cassel, Zeigenvayn, &c. consisting of those taken from the electors. They were all put on board for Mentz. Yesterday and to-day, in like manner, the cannon of the fortifications of Hanau, and the stores found in the arsenal there, were shipped and sent to the same place. Since the departure of the greater part of our garrison, our inhabitants do duty.

The French soldiers, especially the hussars, have such a quantity of Prussian four and six groschen pieces (5d. and 7 1-2 sterling.) that they deal them out by handfulls, without counting them, in exchange for gold.

The last letters from Vienna, mention a sudden fall of three per cent. in the Austrian funds but being in general couched in vague terms, do not assign a proper cause for such a fall.

THIRTY FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"*Berlin Nov.* 12

"On the 11th instant, at eleven in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburg filed off, in presence of the division of the army under the command of marshal Ney. We have captured 20 generals. 800 officers, and 22000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillery-men, with 54 pair of colours, five standards, 800 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for casting of cannon.

"Colonel Gerard and adjutant-commandant Richard, presented to the emperor, this morning in the name of the first and fourth corps, 60 pair of colours taken from the Prussian corps under general Blucher and so. Three thousand horses, completely mounted, which were seized near Lubeck, are on their way to the depot at Potsdam.

"In the 29th bulletin it was stated that the corps under general Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners, including 500 cavalry. This was a mistake: there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colours and standards, and 43,000 prisoners.

"The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign, exceeds 140.000; and that of the colours taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments exceed 800; and that of those found in Berlin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.

"The emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.

"General Savery has entered Rostock with his moverable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast which he immediately put up to sale."

Extract of a letter, dated Nashville, January 1, 1807.

"Nothing but conspiracies, plots, tubs, &c. &c. are talked of in your district at present, Col. Burr descended the river last week, bound for the Natchez, it was immediately suspected and rumoured abroad that his design was to *scale the walls of Mexico*, to sever the western country from the eastern states, and himself to be declared the monarch of the new empire! And all this was to be effected, by a few Cumberland boats, manned with a small number of raw boys!! All however was suspense and mere conjecture untill the President's proclamation and the Aurora arrived in town, then what was doubt and suspicion the day before, was reduced to facts not to be contradicted, that conspiracies were actually in the bosom of our country, and that Mr. Burr was certainly a traitor, and as such, a party in this town burnt him in EFFIGY."

We understand that *bills* of the *quid emperor's* exchequer, have been literally protested in this city, to the amount of 80,000 dollars!—the BEARS on this occasion are not named—but it is certain that admiral *Blennerhasset* has made a *bull* of it.

Aurora.

From the Naval Intelligencer, of Jaury 28.

We have beeobliged to defer to our next paper ach interesting matter, to give room the important message of the presiat containing a further developeme of the conspiracy. and the depositis of general Eaton Mr. Donaldson, eutenant Wilson and ensign Mead, in e circuit court of the district of Columia, on the motion of the attorney of th district, to commit Messrs. Bollmanand Swartwout, into the custody of th marshal on a charge of treason. Th same circumstance precludes the iertion of a detailed statement of th proceedings of the court in this case and an highly interesting debate in e house of representatives on the bl, received from the senate to suspend the priviledge of the writ of habeas cepus, for a limited time in certain cases.

The outline of he proceedings in the court follow:

On *Monday*, Mr. Jones, the attorney of the district, prduced the depositions of William Eaton and James L. Donaldson, as given in our paper of this day.

On the arrival of the hour of one, Mr. Caldwell moved for an attachment against lieutenant colonel Wharton and ensign Mead, for contempt of court, in not making a return to the writ of habeas corpus.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Caldwell, Dorsey, and F. S. Key, on the usud legal grounds; and opposed by Mr. Jones on the ground, that there was as yet no disobedience to the orders of the court—that three days at least were allowed to make a return, which would be made in due time.

The court after alvisement, delivered the following opinion:

The court is satisfied, that although the practice at common law, before the statue of 31st Charles II. was that an alias and pluries should issue before the party to whom a habeas corpus was directed should be attached, yet that the practice since that statue has been to issue an attachment without an alias and pluries in cases not within the statue.—That the practice has been founded upon the statue, the judges supporting it furnished a good rule of proceeding in cases out of the statue, and that in adopting the statue as a guide in one respect, viz. in doing away the necessity of an alias and a pluries, they also adopted it as a rule as to the time of the return, viz, in allowing three days to make it, and that therefore an attachment ought not to issue until the expiration of three days from the service of the writ of habeas corpus.

On *Tuesday*, the depositions of lieutenant Wilson, and ensign Mead were adduced by the attorney of the district.

About 2 o'clock the opinion of the court was delivered on the motion of the attorney of the district.

Chief justice Cranch stated that the members of the court differed in opinion. He said that his opinion was, that, so far as regarded Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, there was no testimony given on oath, that induced him to think there was probable cause that they had levied war against the United States.

Justices Duckett and Fitzhugh concurred in opinion, that there was probable cause to believe that the accused had committed treasonable acts.

On which it was ordered that a bench warrant issue for the arrest of Samuel Swartwout and Erick Bollman, on the charge of treason, which warrant issued accordingly returnable immediately.

Whereupon the said Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, having been arrested and brought into court, it was upon their motion ordered, that they be heard by their counsel to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. to shew cause why they should not be committed for trial on the charge aforesaid; and in the mean time that they stand committed; and that their counsel shall have free access to them.

Return was then made to the writ of habeas corpus.

The court enquired whether the counsel had any motion to make.

Mr. Key replied that they had none, that they considered any further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus as entirely superceded by the allowance of the motion to arrest.

The Deposition of William Eaton, Esq.

Early last winter, col. Aaron Burr, late vice president of the United States, signified to me, at this place, that under the authority of the general government, he was organising a secret expedition against the Spanish provinces on our south-western borders; which expedition he was to lead, and in which he was authorised to invite me to take the command of a division. I had never before been made personally acquainted with col. Burr; and, having for many years been employed in foreign service, I knew but little about the estimation this gentleman now held in the opinion of his countrymen and his government: the rank and confidence by which he had so lately been distinguished left me no right to suspect his patriotism. I knew him a soldier. In case of a war with the Spanish nation, which from the tenor of the president's message to both houses of congress seemed probable, I should have thought it my duty to obey so honorable a call of my country; and under that impression I did engage to embark in the expedition. I had frequent interviews with col. Burr in this city—and, for a considerable time, his object seemed to be to instruct me by maps, and other information, the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico—always carrying forward the idea that the measure was authorised by government.—At length, some time in February, he began by degress to unveil himself—he reproached the government with want of character, want of gratitude, and want of justice. He seemed desirous of irritating resentment in my breast by dilating on certain injuries he felt I had suffered from reflections made on the floor of the house of representatives concerning my operations in Barbary, and from the delays of government in adjusting my claims for disbursements on that coast during my consular agency at Tunis; and he said he would point me to an honorable mode of indemnity. I now began to entertain a suspicion that Mr Burr was projecting an unauthorised military expedition; which, to me was enveloped in mystery: and, desirous to draw an explanation from him, I suffered him to suppose me resigned to his counsel. He now laid open his project of revolutionising the western country, separating it from the union, establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the sovereign, New-Orleans to be his capital, organising a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico. I suggested a number of impediments to his scheme—such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, and their affection towards our present administration of government; the want of funds; the resistence he would meet from the regular army of the United States on those frontiers: and the opposition of Miranda in case he should succeed to republicanise the Mexicans.

Mr. Burr found no difficulty in removing these obstacles—he said he had, the preceding season, made a tour through that country, and had secured the attachment of the principal citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana to his person, and his measures—declared he had inexhaustible resources as to funds; assured me the regular army would act with him, and would be reinforced by ten or twelve thousand men from the above mentioned states and territory and from other parts of the union, and said he had powerful agents in the [illegible] territory and, as to Mr. Jefferson, said Mr. Burr, we must hang Miranda. He now proposed to give me the second command in his army. I asked him who should have the chief command: He said, *general Wilkinson*. I observed it was singular that he should count on general Wilkinson: the elevated rank and high trust he now held as commander in chief of our army and governor of a province, he would hardly put at hazard for any precarious prospects of aggrandizement. Mr. Burr said, general Wilkinson balanced in the confidence of government, was doubtful of retaining much longer the consideration he now enjoyed, and was consequently prepared to secure himself a permanency.—I asked Mr. Burr, if he knew general Wilkinson? He answered yes: and echoed the question. I said I knew him well. "What do you know of him? said Mr. Burr." I know, I replied, that general Wilkinson will act as *lieutenant* to no man in existence.—"you are in an error," said Mr. Burr—"*Wilkinson will act as lieutenant to me.*" From the tenor of repeated conversations with Mr. Burr, I was induced to believe the plan of separation which he had contemplated had been communicated to and approved of by general Wilkinson (though I now suspect it an artful argument of seduction) and he often expressed a full confidence that the general's influence; the offer of double pay and double rations; the prospect of plunder and the ambition of atchievement, would draw the army into his measures. Mr. Burr talked of the establishment of an independent government west of the Alleganys as a matter of inherent, constitutional right of the people; a change which would eventually take place, and for the operation of which the present crisis was peculiarly favourable. There was, said he, no energy in the government to be dreaded, and the divisions of political opinions throughout the union was a circumstance of which we should profit. There were very many enterprizing men among us who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life and who would volunteer in this enterprize, and the vast territories belonging to the United States which offered to adventurers, and the mines of Mexico would bring strength to his standard from all quarters. I listened to the exposition of col. Burr's views with seeming acquiescence. Every interview convinced me more and more that he had organised a deep laid plot of treason in the west, in the accomplishment of which he felt fully confident. Till, at length, I discovered that his ambition was not bounded by the waters of the Mississippi and Mexico but that he meditated overthrowing the present government of our country.—He said, if he could gain over the marine corps, and secure the naval commanders. Truxton, Preble, Decatur and others, *he would turn congress neck and heels out of doors; assassinate the president; seize on the treasury and the navy, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government.*—The honorable trust of corrupting the marine corps, and of sounding commodore Preble and captain Decatur, col. Burr proposed confiding to me. Shocked at his proposition, I dropped the mask, and exclaimed against his views. He talked of the degraded situation of our country, and the necessity of a *blow* by which its energy and its dignity should be restored—said, if that blow could be struck here at this time, he was confident of the support of the best blood of America. I told col. Burr that he deceived himself in presuming that he, or any other man could excite a party in this country who would countenance him in such a plot of desperation, murder and treason. He replied, that he perhaps, knew better the dispositions of the influential citizens of this country than I did. I told him, one solitary word would destroy him. He asked, what word? I answered, *usurper!* He smiled at my hesitation, and quoted some great examples in his favor. I observed to him, that I had lately travelled from one extreme of the union to the other; and, though I found a diverty of political opinion among the people, they appeared united at the most distant aspect of national danger. That, for the section of the union to which I belonged, I would vouch, that should he succeed in the first instance here, he would within six weeks afterwards have his throat cut by Yankee militia.

Though wild and extravagant Mr. Burr's last project; and though fraught with premeditated slaughter, I felt very easy on the subject, because its defeat he had deposited in my own hands. I did not feel so secure concerning that of disjointing the union.—But the very interesting and embarrassing situation in which his communication placed me, left me, I confess, at a stand to know how to conduct myself with propriety. He had committed no overt act of aggression against law. I could draw nothing from him in writing; nor could I learn that he had exposed his plans to any person near me by whom my testimony could be supported.—He had mentioned to me no persons who were principally and decidedly engaged with him except general Wilkinson—a Mr. Alston, who I found was his son in law—and a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, late captain of rangers in general Wayne's army. Satisfied that Mr. Burr was resolute in pushing his project of rebellion in the west of the Alliegany, and apprehensive that it was too well and too extensively organized to be easily suppressed; though I dreaded the weight of his character when laid in the balance against my solitary assertion, I brought myself to the resolution to endeavor to defeat it by getting him removed from among us, or to expose myself to all consequences by a disclosure of his sentiments. Accordingly I waited on the president of the United States; and after some desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his view to the westward, I used the freedom to say to the president I thought Mr. Burr should be sent out of this country—and gave for reason, that I believed him dangerous in it. The president asked where he should be sent? I mentioned London and Cadiz. The president tho't the trust too important, and seemed to entertain a doubt of Mr. Burr's integrity. I intimated that no one, perhaps, had stronger grounds to mistrust Mr. Burr's moral integrity than myself yet, I believed, ambition so much predominated over him that, when placed on an eminence and put on his honor, respect to himself would ensure his fidelity; his talents were unquestionable.—I perceived the subject was disagreeable to the president; and to give it the shortest course to the point, declared my concern that if Mr. *Burr were not in some way disposed of, we should, within eighteen months have an insurrection, if not a revolution, on the waters of the Mississippi.* The president answered *that he had too much confidence in the information, the integrity and the attachment to the union* of the citizens of that country to admit an *apprehension* of the kind. I am happy that events prove this confidence well placed. As no interrogatories followed my expression of alarm! I thought silence on the subject, at that time & place, became me. But I detailed, about the same time, the whole projects of Mr. Burr to certain members of congress, they believed col. B. capable of any thing—and agreed that *the fellow ought to be hanged;* but tho't his projects too chimerical and his circumstances too desperate to give the subject the merit of serious consideration. The total security of feeling in those to whom I had rung the tocsin induced me to suspect my own apprehension unreasonable, or at least too deeply adopted; and, of course, I grew indifferent about the subject.