DOCUMENTS

Accompanying a Message from the president of the United States—continued.

Camp in the district of Natchitoches, September 14, 1805.

Personally appeared before me, Jno. Sibley, one of the magistrates for the county of Natchitoches. Mary Pulegie Grape Fontineau, aged 46, who being duly cautioned and sworn, deposeth and saith, that she believes she was born at the ancient Caddo village, where was an establishment of some French inhabitants and some soldiers, and that she perfectly recollects descending the river with her father; she was then about six years of age, and that her mother remained behind to collect some debts and came down about six weeks after, and that she had always understood her family had lived there for a considerable number of years, & that there were a number of French families had lived there for many years.

(Signed) FONTINEAU.

Sept. 14, 1805—sworn before me,

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, J. P.

I, John Horn, being duly sworn as interpreter, declare that the above declaration of Mary Pulegie Grappe Fontaineau, is truly interpreted as above written.

(Signed) JOHN HORN.

Natchitoches, Sept. 14, 1805.

Personally appeared before me, John Sibley one of the justices of the peace for the county of Nachitoches, Julian Beson, an inhabitant of Campre, in said county, aged 57 who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he well recollects being carried from Nachitoches by his father to the ancient Caddo village, commonly called by the course of the river, about one hundred and seventy leagues above Natchitoches on Red river, and that at that time there were there living several French families and some soldiers, the number of soldiers he does not remember, but only that it was a serjeant's command, (which serjeant was then his father) and that his father, by order of the then French governor general of Louisiana, built a small fort at that place, erected a flag staff on which the French flag occasionally used to be hoisted, the name of the fort was called fort St. Louis de Carloretto, and that, from the appearance of the place, and every thing he heard and understood about it, the establishment had been made for a considerable number of years before he went there, whichwas more than fifty years ago, & that he lived there 14 or 15 years during all which time there were continued a detachment of French soldiers there, with a number of French families, who continue to cultivate corn, tobacco and garden vegetables; and that he recollects two small pieces of connon being there, and one of them bursting by firing, and he believes the other slipt into the river by an excavation of its bank, as it lay near the edge of the bank, and that he recollects there being some mill stones there, but has no remembrance of seeing them in use. And at the same time he lived at the above-mentioned place, some French families were settled at the Yatasse Point, so called, being part of what is now called Bayou Pierre settlement, and that the same place has continued to be occupied by French families ever since, and which is now under the jurisdiction of the Spanish government in the province of Taxus: and that said Yatasse Point used to be a place of great deposit by Indian traders, before Louisiana was ceded to Spain; and farther, that he has knowledge, that some French hunters, while Louisiana belonged to France, planted several crops of corn more than fifty leagues above the ancient Caddo village on Red river, at or near the mouth of Boggy river, or the Vossures, as 'tis called, & that the settlement at the old Caddo village was abandoned about 38 years ago, and he believes the cause of their removal, was their having large families of children growing up, and after the cession of Louisiana to Spain the settlement did not appear to augment, and the inhabitants were desirous their families of children should have the benefits of a better society, but that the country is exceedingly pleasant and fertile, and is capable of becoming a rich and populous settlement, and farther the deponent saith not.

(Signed) JULIAN BESON.

Sworn to before me at Natchitoches the 16th of September, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, *Justice Peace.*

I the subscriber being duly sworn as an interpreter of the French language, do hereby certify, that the above, or foregoing deposition of Julian Beson is truly interpreted.

(Signed) JOHN HORN.

Nachitoches, Sept. 16, 1805.

Personally appeared before me, John Sibley, one of the justices of the peace in said county, Louis Lamalaty, of Campte in said county, esq. who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is now 66 years of age, and that he was born at the place now called Nachitoches: although he never was at the place where the ancient Caddo village was, he was in the constant habit of seeing the French inhabitants and the soldiers who were then living and stationed there, and has no more doubt of the fact than though he had seen it: he saw Mr. Grappe and his family when they returned from there. And further, that he has knowledge of the ancient French establishment at the Yatasse point in the vicinity of Bayou Pierre, and that three French families lived there before Louisiana was ceded to Spain, and that Mr. Verge lived there for a number of years; and that said place was usually a place of deposit for the Indian traders, &c. And farther, that he has knowledge of Mr. Bourne, formerly commandant of Nachitoches, having had a trading house established on the south-west side of the Sabine river, and distant from the river about 6 leagues, and from Nachitoches about 50 leagues, and about north-west from it; which establishment was antecedent to the Spanish government's taking place in Louisiana: and that the same place was occupied by sundry persons afterwards, as well before as after the change of government. And that he has been informed that the mill-stones that were at the old French establishment at the Caddos, being brought down. And that, according to the best of his recollection, it is new about thirty-eight years since the said settlement was abandoned; and further the deponent saith not.

(Signed) LOUIS LAMALATY.

Sworn to the 16th September, 1805, before me.

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, *Justice Peace.*

I, the subscriber, being duly sworn as the interpreter of the French language, do hereby certify that the foregoing declaration of Louis Lamalaty, esq. is truly interpreted and translated.

(Signed) J. HORN.

Natchitoches, Sept. 16, 1805.

Personally appeared before me, John Sibley, one of the justices of the peace for the said county of Nachitoches, Mary Louisa Brevell, widow of Antoine Grillete dec'd, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that after she married Mr. Grillette, she went with him to the ancient Caddo village, where she remained about eighteen months. At that time there were a few French inhabitants who were settled and lived there, and a French commandant who was Mr. Grappe, and as near as she recollects, four soldiers; that the French inhabitants cultivated every thing that was common for the French inhabitants to cultivate in other parts of Louisiana, and that she does not recollect the exact number of years that has elapsed since she was there, but believes it was at least ten years before the government of Spain took place in Louisiana, and that she always understood by her parents, she was there when a child, but she was too young to have a remembrance of it. And further the deponent saith not.

(Signed)

her
MARY LOUISA ✕ BREVELL.
mark

Sworn to before me at Nachitoches aforesaid, the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, *Justice of the Peace.*

I, the subscriber being duly sworn as interpreter of the French language, do hereby certify that the above deposition of Mary Louisa Brevell is truly interpreted.

(Signed) I. HORN.

Natchitoches, Sept. 16, 1805.

Personally appeared before me John Sibley, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Natchitoches, John Bapt'e Grappe, an inhabitant of Campte, in said county, and likewise one of the justices of the peace for the same, aged forty-two years, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that thirty-five or six years ago he went with his father from Natchitoches to the ancient Caddo village, where he remained about four months. At that time there were no families or soldiers living there, but the houses of the French families who had lived there but a few years before, together with the fort and the flag staff and the barracks, or houses occupied by the soldiers, were all standing entire, and that his father told him which of the fields and houses his family had occupied for a number of years; and likewise he remembers to have seen in the fort the ambusiers and platform where the cannon were placed. And that he recollects his father used to call the distance from Natchitoches to said place by water about the same as from Natchitoches to New-Orleans, viz. about 170 leagues. And further, that he well recollects some French families, particularly a Mr. Verge and a Mr. De Coto, living at the Yatasse Point, so called, and that he had always understood they had lived there for many years before Louisiana was ceded to Spain and that the same place had always continued to be occupied by some French inhabitants, and is situated on the western division of Red river, about 25 leagues above Natchitoches, and is now part of what is called the Bayou Pierre settlement, under the jurisdiction of the Spanish government, in the province of Taxus. And that he has been several times at a place called the Dout, on the east bank of the Sabine river, at a prairie, and towards the head of said river, where there was an appearance of some works having been erected by the French as a trading establishment, and where his father and many Indians had told him the French flag had been hoisted, and the arms of the king of France buried. And further the deponent saith not.

(Signed) B'TE. GRAPPE.

Sworn to before me at Natchitoches, the 16th day of September, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, Justice Peace.

I, the subscriber, being duly sworn as an interpreter of the French language, do hereby certify, that the foregoing deposition of John Baptiste Grappe, esq. is truly interpreted and translated.

(Signed) J. HORN.

Natchitoches, September 22, 1805.

Personally appeared before me, John Sibley, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Natchitoches, Francis Grappe, of Campte, in said county, aged fifty seven, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, That to the best of his knowledge and belief, he was born near the ancient Caddo village, on the Red river, which by the course of the river he believes to be upwards of five hundred miles above Natchitoches, where his parents then lived, and had lived, he believes, a number of years before he was born, and where they continued to live until he was sixteen or seventeen years of age. As long ago as he can remember, he recollects a Mr. Francois Hervey, a French gentleman, who lived there, and who, he understood, was the first white man that settled there, and that his father settled there about two years after; but he always understood there had been a company of French traders settled for a number of years about forty miles higher up the river, and that Mr. Hervey was one of them, but they were broke up before he was born; it was always called The Company, and that during the whole time he lived at the ancient Caddo village, there were three settled families, besides a number of single persons and a detachment of solders, and that the number of soldiers assigned by the French government for that post was fifteen, but he never knew the nnmber complete; and that his father was commandant of the place for many years, and was succeeded by a Mr. Gloso, who continued to be commandant till it was abandoned after the the cession of Louisiana to Spain, and that his father, by order of the then governor of Louisiana, built a small fort there, in which were two small pieces of cannon, and in which was a flag staff, on which the French flag was occasionally hoisted. He believes the whole time that that place was occupied by the French as a military post and a settlement of families, was about thirty years, and that the inhabitants pursued the same agriculture that was then common in other parts of the French settlement of Louisiana, viz. corn, tobacco, indigo, cotton and garden vegetables, with some wheat, which grew well, but having no way of manufacturing flour, there was but little wheat raised, though there were a pair of excellent mill stones and mill irons there, but were not in use in his time; the stones he himself brought down in the year 1778, and they were carried to Oppelousas; he understood they had been carried to the Caddo country by the company, as it was called; and that he has knowledge of a French trading establishment being at the place called the Dout, on the Sabine river, near where the Mandaco Indians now live, and that it was an ancient establishment, and a place of great trade and resort at the time his father's family lived at the Caddos, and that he has several times been at the place; the French flag used to be hoisted there; and there are the remains of the buildings and works now to be seen; and that the Dout is about 150 miles north-west from Nachitoches; and that there was at the same time a similar trading establishment and a number of settled French families at the Yattasse Point, on the south-west division of Red river, about twenty-five leagues above Natchitoches, on what is called the Bayou Pierre settlement, which is now under the jurisdiction of Spain, and which place is now, and ever has continued to be occupied by French inhabitants, and that some of whom have ancient French grants or titles for their lands, and that Mr. Verge, who lived there for many years before Louisiana was ceded to Spain, had the exclusive Indian trade; granted him by the French governor of Louisiana of the Troiscannes, or Tauacanos, the Keyekics, Yattasses and several other tribes that then lived on the river Sabine, and southward and westward of it, in what is now called the province of Taxus.

(Signed) FRANCOIS GRAPPE.

Sworn to before me the 30th September, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN SIBLEY, J. P.

The subscriber, being duly sworn interpreter of the French language, doth hereby certify, that the foregoing declaration of Francois Grappe is truly interpreted and translated.

(Signed) JOHN HORN.

Fell's-Point Seminary.

FULFORD BROWN

Returns sincere acknowledgments for favors conferred by parents and guardians of those children under his care, and solicits a continuance of their encouragement to the School, which recommences on Monday next.

☞ Young Gentlemen boarded, &c. &c.

January 2. d3t||

Dr. Tissot's

Celebrated Gout Drops,

A certain cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, weakness of the joints, and all kinds of Sprains—For Gleets, be they of ever so long standing, and for the Stone and Gravel, it is perhaps the most active, penetrating and effectual remedy in the world—In the Cramp and all pains in the head, face and body, it is without an equal.

This medicine which justly claims a preeminence over all others, as being decidedly adapted for the speedy removal of those complaints above mentioned, owes its discovery to the celebrated Tissot—a physician of most exalted eminence in his profession, and is chiefly the extract of an herb peculiar to Europe, to whose powerfully healing, restorative and balsamic qualities, this great man by the administering owed much of his fame.

Bottles at two dollars each with copious directions, to be had at Mr. Bryden's.

January 2. d7§

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

The alarming accounts from Detroit are without foundation. A gentleman of respectability now in this city from thence has received a letter from his connections, an extract of which follows:

"Detroit, Nov. 26. Some credulous fearful people, have circulated reports of the hostile designs of the neighboring Indians, particularly the Wyandots. I am not at all apprehensive, and should these rumors reach you, let them give you no uneasiness, for I am persuaded they are without foundation."

Accounts from Havana state, that a British frigate, a sloop of war, a brig and several privateers are cruizing off Havana and the neighboring ports.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The brig Sally Tracy, captain Skiddy, arrived at this port last evening, in 40 days from Bourdeaux. She brings Paris papers to the 16th of November, by which we are enabled to trace the operations of the French armies in Germany, to the publication of the fifteenth bulletin, and to follow the army of Italy in its career of victory.

Our last advices from the grand army contained in the fourteenth and fifteenth bulletins, are dated from the head quarters at Braunau, a well fortified town in Lower Bavaria at the distance of about 160 miles from Vienna. It had been occupied by the Russians, who fled at the approach of the French troops, leaving behind them 45 pieces of cannon with sliding carriages, 40 000 balls and howitzers, 100 000lbs. of gunpowder, 40,000 rations of bread, more than 1000 sacks of flour, 1000 muskets, and every article necessary for the maintenance of a great siege.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 4th Brumaire, year 14.

The emperor arrived at Munich, the 2d Brumaire, at 9 o'clock in the evening. The town was illuminated with great taste. A great number of persons had decorated the fronts of their houses with emblems expressive of their sentiments.

On the 3d, in the morning, the grand officers of the elector, the chamberlains and gentlemen of the court, the ministers, generals, privy counsellors, the diplomatic body, accredited to his electoral highness, the deputies of the states of Bavaria and the magistrates of the city of Munich, were presented to his majesty, who conversed with them a long time upon the economical affairs of their country.

Prince Murat is arrived at Munich. He has exhibited a prodigious activity in his expedition. He never ceases praising the valiant charge of the chasseurs of the Imperial guard and of the carabiniers.

A treasure of 200,000 fl. fell into their power; they passed it without touching any part of it, and continued to follow the enemy.

Prince Ferdinand was present at the last engagement, and made his escape on a horse belonging to a lieutenant of cavalry.

The whole town of Nuremberg has witnessed the bravery of the French. A great number of deserters & fugitives of the wreck of the Austrian army fill the province of Franconia, where they commit the greatest disorder. All the enemy's baggage has been taken.

In the evening the emperor went to the theatre, where he was received with the sincerest demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

To-day the emperor, after seeing marshal Soult's army file off before him, hunted at Nimphemburg, the elector's country seat.

Every thing is in motion; our armies have crossed the Iser, and are marching towards the Inn, where marshal Bernadotte on the one side, general Marmont on the other, and marshall Davoust will be this evening.

TWELFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 5th Brumaire, year 14.

The 5th bulletin of the army must be added the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgotten.

The fortifications of Ingolstadt & Augsburg are at this moment repairing with the greatest activity.

Tetes de pont are constructing to all the bridges of the Leck, and magazines are established behind them.

His majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of general Bertrand, his aid-de-camp, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitring.

He has ordered the fortifications of the towns of Ulm and Memmingen to be demolished.

The elector of Bavaria is expected every moment. The emperor has sent his aid-de-camp, col. Lebrun, to receive him and offer him escorts of honor on his road.

A Te Deum has been sung at Augsburg and Munich. The Bavarian people are full of good sentiments; they run to arms, and form voluntary guards to defend the country against the incursions of the Cossacks.

Generals Derdi and Wreden display the greatest activity; the latter has made many Austrian prisoners. He served last war in the Austrian army, where he greatly distinguished himself.

General Mack crossing Bavaria in post, on his return to Vienna, met gen. Wreden, at the advanced posts, near the Inn. They had a long conversation upon the manner the French treat the Bavarian army.

"We are better off than with you," said general Wreden; "we have neither surliness nor ill usage to support, and, far from being exposed the first to the blows, we are obliged to ask for the perilous posts, because the French had rather reserve them for themselves. Among you, on the contrary, we always had to bear the brunt of every engagement."

A staff officer is just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign commenced on the 26th Vendemiaire. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.

The emperor gave a concert yesterday to all the ladies of the court. He gave a very distinguished reception to madame de Montgelas, the lady of the elector's prime minister, and highly distinguished by her personal merit.

He testified his satisfaction to Mr. de Wintz, the elector's music master, upon the good composition of his pieces, all full of rapture and talent.

To-day Sunday, 5th Brumaire, the emperor heard mass in the chapel of the palace.

The following are the names of the Austrian generals who have been made prisoners. The number of officers is between 1500 and 2000. Each officer has signed his word of honor to serve no more; it is hoped that they will keep it exactly; were it otherwise, the laws of war would be followed to the utmost rigor.

Statement of the Austrian general officers made prisoners at the victories of Elchingen, Wertingen, Memmingen, Ulm, &c.

Baron Mack, field marshal lieutenant & quarter master general; the Prince of Hesse Homburg, field marshal lieutenant; baron de Hipschis, idem; Count de Gielay, idem, quarter master general of the army of Prince Ferdinand; baron Daudon idem; count de Kisnen, idem; count de Cottesheim, idem; count de Riese, idem; count Baillet, idem; count de Werneck, idem; the prince of Hohenzollern, idem; the prince of Lichtenstein, major general; baron d'Abel, idem; baron d'Ulm, idem; baron de Weidenfeld, idem; count Awersberg, idem; count de Gehneddy, idem; count de Fremel, idem; count de Stiecker idem; count de Hermann, idem, taken at Ulm; count de Richter, idem; count de Diersburg, idem; count de Mitkieny, idem; count de Vagel, idem; count de Weiber idem; count de Hohenfeld, idem; baron d'Aspre, idem; count de Spangen, idem.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Haag, 6th Brumaire, year 14 (*October* 28.)

The corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte, left Munich on the 4th Brumaire. It arrived on the 5th at Wasserburg on the Inn; and slept at Altenmark: six arches of the bridge were burnt. Count Manocci, colonel of the Bavarian army, had transported himself from Roth to Roleheim, where he found the bridge there had also been burnt, and the enemy on the opposite side. After a brisk cannonade the enemy gave up the right bank. Several French and Bavarian battalions passed the Inn, and on the 6th at noon both bridges were entirely re-erected. Colonels Moro and Somis, engineers, have exercised the greatest activity in the reparation of these bridges; the enemy has been closely pursued in crossing them; 50 of their guard were made prisoners.

Marshal Davoust, with his corps of the army, left Freysing on the 4th, and reached Muhldorf on the 5th; the enemy defended the right bank, where they had erected batteries in a very advantageous position. The bridge was so much destroyed, that it was not repaired without much trouble. On the 6th at noon, a great part of the army of Marshal Davoust passed over.

Prince Murat had carried a brigade of cavalry to cross the bridge of Muhldorf; he caused the bridges d'OEtting and Marekhl to be repaired, and passed over them with a part of his reserve. The Emperor went in person to Haag.

The corps of the army of Marshal Soult is stationed before Haag; the corps of General Marmont rests this night at Wilhsburg; that of Marshal Ney at Landsberg; that of Marshal Lannes on the road from Landshut to Braunnau; all the information received of the enemy's situation represents the Russian army to be retreating.

There has been much rain during the whole of this day; all the country between the Iser and the Inn presents one continued forest of pine trees, and is very sterile. The army expresses much gratitude for the zeal, and the readiness with which the inhabitants of Munich furnished the necessary articles of subsistence.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Braunau, 8th Brumaire, year 14.

Marshall Bernadotte arrived on the 8th, at ten in the morning, at Salzburgh. The Elector had left it some days before; a corps of 6000 men, who were there, had retired precipitately on the preceding evening.

The Imperial Head Quarters were on the 6th, at Haag, on the 7th at Muldorff, and on the 8th at Branau.

Marshal Davoust was employed on the 7th, in causing the bridge of Muldorff to be entirely repaired.

The 1st regiment of light horse made a noble charge on the enemy, killed twenty men, and took several prisoners, amongst the rest a captain of hussars.

On the 7th, Marshal Lanes arrived with the light cavalry at the bridge of Braunau. He set out from Landshut. The bridge was broken down. He immediately caused sixty men to embark on board two boats. The enemy, who was moreover pursued by the reserve under Prince Murat, abandoned the town. The audacity of the 13th light horse contributed to hasten his retreat.

The misunderstanding between the Russians and Austrians is already perceptible. The Russians pillage every thing. The best informed officers amongst them know the war they carry on to be impolitic, since they have nothing to gain against the French, whom nature has not placed so as to become their enemies.

Braunau, in its present state, may be considered as one of the noblest and most useful acquisitions to the army. It is surrounded