

In the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular state from which the offender came, or where he usually resides, after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Article 86. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court martial, shall, in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or detachment, and the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

Article 87. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two thirds of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court martial, and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

Article 88. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

Article 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which in the cases where he has authority (by article 65) to carry them into execution he may suspend until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension together with copies of the proceedings of the court martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination. And the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison wherein a regimental or court martial shall be held may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

Article 90. Every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court martial to the secretary of war, which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of the said secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The party tried by any general court martial, shall upon demand thereof made by himself or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court martial.

Article 91. In cases where the general or commanding officer may order a court of enquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge advocate, or other suitable person as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing, all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in question.

Article 92. The proceedings of a court of enquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and president, and delivered to the commanding officer; and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court martial, in cases of capital, or extending to the dismissal of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such, that oral testimony cannot be obtained. But as courts of enquiry may be perverted to dishonourable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused.

Article 93. The judge advocate, or recorder, shall administer to the members the following oath:

"You shall well and truly examine and enquire, according to your equal conscience, in all matters now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God."

After which the President shall administer to the judge advocate, or recorder, the following oath:

"You A. B. do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court martial.

Article 94. When any non-commissioned officer shall die or be killed in the service of the United States, the Major of the regiment, or the officer doing the Major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, or the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately cause all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters and shall take an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the department of war, to the

end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

Article 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the commanding officer of the troop, or company, shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the department of war; which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment, or post, by preferment, or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

Article 96. All officers, conductors, gunners, mattrasses, drivers or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay, or hire, in the service of the artillery, or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

Article 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces, save only that such courts martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

Article 98. All officers, serving by commission from the authority of any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or state officers may be older than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

Article 99. All crimes not capital, and all soldiers and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

Article 100. The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

Article 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop or company, mustered, or to be mustered in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed, by all officers and soldiers who are or shall be in said service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to the U. States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the U. States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the rules and regulations, by which the armies of the U. States have heretofore been governed, and the resolves of Congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any transactions under them, prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively occupied by any part of the army of the United States.

NATHAN MASON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 10, 1806—Approved.
TH. JEFFERSON.

Latest European News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.

Great-Britain and Turkey.

Mr. Arbuthnot, the English Ambassador, has had a fresh conference with the Reis Effendi, at which he has, happily declared, that if the Porte did not, within a few days, come to a determination to renew its Treaties with England, an English squadron would certainly make its appearance in the Levant, as any further refusal must be considered as a rupture between the two powers. To this declaration no other answer has been given on the part of the Porte than that it is resolved to maintain the neutrality which it has hitherto observed.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Earl of Yarmouth is understood to have reached Paris last Tuesday week. Mr. Wilbraham left Paris on Thursday, and the fall of the funds upon his arrival is rumored to have been occasioned by the unfavorable nature of the dispatches of which he was the bearer. Mr. Wilbraham left London for Paris on Monday. The funds have not recovered the fall they experienced on Monday.

Extract of a private letter, from Hamburg, dated June 20.

"Yesterday evening it was reported here that the late of Germany was decided. There is no longer an Emperor of Germany,

but instead, three great powers, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria.

The remainder of Germany, Saxony, Hesse, the Hanseatic towns, &c. will form a confederate state, under the protection of the Emperor of the Romans, which title Bonaparte will assume. He will be represented in Germany by the Arch-Cardinal Fesch. I cannot vouch with absolute certainty for the truth of this arrangement, though I believe it cannot be doubted that it will take place."

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Reports of the greatest delicacy and importance respecting this illustrious personage have been in circulation some days. Her infidelity to her station. This is said to have originated in information given by Lady Douglas, in so solemn and circumstantial a manner, as to render it incumbent on the Prince of Wales to consult Counsel on the subject. He accordingly communicated the information to Lord Thurlow; at the same time observing that he had disdained paying the least attention to the report until it had been urged upon him, in the most forcible manner. His lordship advised the Prince to lay the several allegations before His Majesty, which was done without comment or observation on his part. His Majesty immediately appointed a select committee of his Privy Council to proceed to an investigation of the charge without delay. The committee is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Grenville. Lady Douglas has been examined before the committee on oath. The Duke of Kent went specially to inform the accused of the nature and extent of the charge, and to notify that six of her female domestics were required to appear before the committee. This immediately took place, and they were examined on oath. The illustrious Lady, on this occasion observed, "I shall insist on an investigation: and lest it should be imagined I might tamper with my servants, I will discharge them all immediately."

Throughout the whole business we are able positively to state, that the Prince has behaved with the strictest decorum and with an anxiety to every possible means may be taken to assert the innocence and vindicate the character of the exalted personage. His Royal Highness so far from being either prosecutor or accuser, has not even been a complainant in the case.

The squadron detached by Sir Home Popham from the cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of April, against Buenos Ayres, consists of the Diadem, of 64 guns: Diomed, of 50; the Narcissus and Leda frigates. The troops employed are the 71st and 72d regiments, under the command of General Beresford.

Yesterday arrived a Gottenburgh mail? the only intelligence it brings deserving notice, is the following, given under the date of June 16: "We have great reason to believe that the differences between this country and Prussia will be speedily accommodated through the medium of Russia.

Spain has made a last naval effort, by equipping 20 sail of the line. Of this number eight are at Carthagena, and nine at Cadiz. Bonaparte has insisted that she should either declare against Russia, or shut her ports against the ships of that nation; but now that he is anxious for a reconciliation with Russia, the intended proceeding, it is thought will not be carried into effect.

It is believed that some requisition has been made to Prussia on the part of France to evacuate Hanover.

Bonaparte is said to have it in contemplation to add Hanover to the Kingdom of Holland, and to give it besides, the command of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser and the Elbe.

Mr. Jackson, our late Minister at Berlin, has returned to the continent. It has been supposed that the object of his return is to meet any opposition which the Cabinet of Berlin may manifest to discuss and terminate the differences between the two governments. After the pledge given by his Majesty's Ministers, there is but one way in which we can terminate our differences with Prussia; which is by her evacuating and surrendering

Hanover to its lawful Sovereign. Policies have been opened at Eloy's within the last few days, giving sixty guineas to receive one hundred, if Peace shall be concluded with France before the first of January.

JUN 30.

Dispatches arrived at Deal yesterday afternoon, and were immediately forwarded to his Majesty's Ministers: It is supposed that they were sent from Boulogne.

Stocks experienced a considerable rise this morning, the 3 per cents to 63 2-4, and the Omnium to 63 3-4. This rise was produced by the belief that a negotiation for peace is still going on.

A neutral captain, who left the Texel a few days ago, was present when the new colours arrived on board, the ships of war on Sunday se'night. The crews were ordered to man the yards, and give three cheers in honor of the new King. Of six ships of the line three only would perform this duty, and the officers did not seem desirous to press it.

More honours are in contemplation of Napoleon, for his relatives. His mother, is now said to be appointed Queen of Rome, and her son, Lucien Bonaparte to be nominated as her successor.

Count Keller, whose dispositions appeared so favorable to the maintenance of a good understanding between Great-Britain and Prussia, has at length formally resigned his seat in the cabinet of Berlin and retired to his estates. Prussia, of course, submits entirely to be the humble instrument of Napoleon in every thing he may command.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 27th of next month. A dissolution, for which the ministers are rumored to be actively preparing, is expected to take place in September.

JULY 1.

The unsettled state of the German Empire gives rise to numerous reports of projected changes in that part of the continent. The Elector of Baden, is, it is said, to resign his authority into the hands of his son, who, it may be recollected, was lately married to the niece of madame Bonaparte.—The reports respecting these changes, receive something like official contradiction in an article dated from Ratisbon. To this however, little attention is to be paid, as we learn by letters from Hamburg that it has been inserted in the Correspondent, by command of the French minister at Hamburg.

It was yesterday said in the City that General Miranda had drawn bills to considerable amount on the Treasury, which had been presented for acceptance.

Letters from Plymouth assert that Admiral Sterling, who, with six sail of the line, had been sent in quest of Jerome Bonaparte, has returned, under an opinion that he must be on his way back, as from certain advices from the Isles of France and Bourbon, it was evident that he could not procure supplies there. Admiral Sterling was off Belleisle on the 20th ult.

Mr. Fox had a good night on Sunday, and was yesterday much better.

Mr. Erikine, son of the Lord Chancellor, is going ambassador to the American States.

The last Dutch papers mention the arrival of King Louis Napoleon with his family at Rotterdam, where they were received with considerable pomp, and congratulated by all ranks. They proceeded to the Hague the same evening, at which place they were received by a deputation of the magistrates of that place. Accompanied by this deputation, their Majesties proceeded to the Palace in the Wood, where they were met by a commission from their Mightinesses. A speech was made by the President in behalf of their High Mightinesses, offering felicitations, &c. in which was introduced this sentiment, "Peace, Sir, is the greatest of Europe's wants; it is especially so of Holland. May the powerful Genius of NAPOLEON THE GREAT give to us, one day, this incalculable blessing." A complimentary address was also made to the Queen. The King returned an answer in which he declared, he accepted of the throne, under the conviction that it was the wish of the whole Nation. Under this impression, he had left his country, and ceased to be wholly a Frenchman, and made all his

other sacrifices. He took a view of the different stages of government which the country had passed through, and concludes there is no safety but in a moderate Monarchy. Declares he shall know no distinction of Religion and Party—his view being only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. Calls for the entire confidence of the Nation, and thus concludes:

"I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the Deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. I see them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow citizens the assurance of my solicitude and affection: let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amstredam; that city, which is the honor of commerce and the country; that city which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurances to their fellow citizens and the Deputies of that neighboring city, (Rotterdam) the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

"It is by these sentiments, Gentlemen; it is by the union of all orders of people in the State, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honour assigned to men; but principally by the unanimity which has hitherto preserved these provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their shield, that I expect the tranquility, safety, and glory of the nation, and the happiness of my life.

"I have consented to all this—and, Gentlemen, had I not done so, I would nevertheless act the same part, now that by the arduous joy, and confidence of the people through whose conduct I have passed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation, now especially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the interests of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me.

"Gentlemen, this is the 1st day of the real independence of the United Provinces. A transient glance at passages is sufficient to convince us, that they had a stable government, a fixed destiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and served by turns, as under the Franks and under West, they were neither free nor tranquil."

The King of Prussia has made encroachments upon the territory of the Imperial city of Nuremberg, by seizing the suburb of Garthof, against which violation the Senate of that city has most solemnly protested.

The negotiations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin are said to have been broken off, because his Swedish Majesty will admit of no condition dishonorable to his engagements, or repugnant to his feelings.

The charge against Marquis Wellesley respecting the Nabob of Oude, was taken into consideration yesterday by the House of Commons. Lord Teignmouth, the first witness called in support of the charge, continued under an examination from seven o'clock until half past twelve.

Four thousand of the Russian guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. Their destination is not known, but they are to be commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine.

CAUTION.

MY Wife SARAH having, without any just cause, eloped from me, on the 9th instant, and taken with her a Negro Man about 50 Years old named Arthur, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, and two sorrel Mares, one of which had a young Colt, this is to forewarn any Person from harbouring my said Wife, or from trading with her for the above Property, on pain of being prosecuted for the one, or of forfeiting the other.

My Wife's Maiden Name was Lambeth; she was the widow of Christopher Heath, and having been raised in Craven County, it is supposed she may be gone into that part of the country.

JOHN X GARRON,

Rowan County, Aug. 16, 1806.

A CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from dealing for two Bonds due me by Gabriel Bumpus; the one for 600 dollars, due the first day of September ensuing, the other for 500, due the last day of November ensuing. These Bonds were placed in the hands of Woodson Hubbert for safe-keeping, who now refuses to give them up.

The drawer of the said Bonds is hereby required not to pay them to any other person than myself, or my assignee.

JAMES MESSER.

Hillsborough, Aug. 12, 1806.