

former, and one third of the cargo of the latter.

Captain Pratt informs, that four French frigates had arrived at St. Johns, Porto Rico, landed their troops, and hoisted the French flag on the forts at that place.

The ship Hope, Dyer, from the City of San Domingo for Baltimore, was captured off Sandy Hook, on Thursday, by the British ship Leander (who has renewed the blockade of our port) and ordered for Halifax.

A Spanish schooner from Lagaira arrived at the City of San Domingo a few days before Captain Fitzgerald sailed, which had been boarded by two Spanish government brig in pursuit of Miranda, and had three men impressed. Captain F. informs us that the negroes had taken, pillaged and burnt a small village to the leeward of the city of St. Domingo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3. EXPLOSION.

A Powder Mill belonging to STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq. of Frankford, blew up on Saturday at three o'clock. We are happy to learn that no person was hurt, and that the loss of property was inconsiderable.

June 4.
Extract of a letter from London, April 23.
"You will have observed the Catharine, Davis, from Boston to Rotterdam, detained at Dover. The captors are desirous of releasing her, and have even hinted that they would pay expenses; but the claimant will not consent without its being brought into court, in which we think he is right, as, unless this is done, and that she has regular release from the judge, she would be liable to detention by another cruiser. We mention this to show, that however detentions may yet take place, they will be immediately released."

June 6.

MR. DUANE.
The enclosed article being yesterday afternoon squeezed into the ship news of the papers generally, a department of a newspaper, seldom read by any but Mercantile men, it is forwarded to you, in hopes you will give it a more conspicuous place—that is, you will give it a fair chance of being read with other paragraphs of intelligence.

JUSTICE.

ARRIVED, YESTERDAY.
Ship Jupiter, Hartley, from Liverpool—on the 27th, was boarded by the Leander, Whitby, who pressed from on board the Jupiter, John Thomas, born in New-York, and had a protection; and put on board in his stead a Spaniard, prisoner of war, taken four months ago, bound from Lagaira for Cadiz. This Spaniard was on board the Leander at the time of the murder of Pierce and says the ship is again bound on a cruise off New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 29.
We copy the following interesting article from the Western American. It must be a grateful piece of information to the people of the United States generally, and those of the Western country in particular.

SALT!

The public are informed, that the works at the U. States Saline below the mouth of the Wabash, are now conducted with so much spirit and success that the quantity of salt now is greatly superior to the demand, several thousand bushels having been accumulated in store. The price is reduced to five shillings, Virginia currency, per bushel.

PARISIAN RUMORS.

At the Grand Fete ordered by our emperor for the 21 of next May, sixteen new princes of our Grand Military and Political Functionaries are to be proclaimed, in the presence of six Princes exalted into Kings by his imperial majesty. The hereditary ranks and titles will at the same time be restored to all those of the former Nobility whose names are not still found upon the list of emigrants. Several generals, senators, counselors of state, prefects, legislators, Tribunes, Judges &c. will also be created and hailed on that day as Majesties, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; and every member of the legion of honor will have a right to style himself a Chevalier. A new order of knighthood, that of the Empress's called Honorable Fidelity, will then be announced.

The Queens of Spain, Prussia, Bavaria, and Eturia, are said to be amongst the Grand Officers; and 400 other foreign and French Ladies of rank and fashion are mentioned as its principal members. The ornaments of these female knights, are stars, worn on the left side of their bosom, and aigrettes worn on the right side of their head dress. Among the ladies already nominated to this distinction, the name of Madame Genis, Stael, Recamier, Talleyrand, Remusat, Serant, Segur, Le Brun, Corbin, Durce, Lauriston, Le Grange, Savary, Lucchesini, Montcal, Holland, and Miss Williams are mentioned. Four ladies in waiting of the Queens of Spain, Prussia, Bavaria, and Eturia, two maids of honor of the Etresses of Hesse and Baden, with several German and Italian princesses, countesses, and baronesses, are also among our female Chevaliers in petto.

The expenses for the Fete of the 21 of May are calculated 18,000,000 of livres; of which the Emperor of Austria has paid 10,000,000; and the Emperor of Prussia 8,000,000. The value of the presents to be distributed on the same occasion is said to be 6,000,000 of livres, taken from the privy purse of our emperor and empress. Besides all the commanders and principal chiefs of the last campaign in Germany, several deputies of each regiment are to be present. It is reported here that with what foundation cannot be determined, that the Kings of Spain and Prussia, and their Queens, together with the Kings and Queens of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxe, have been invited to this splendid fete, and that few, if any of them, dare decline the invitation.

MATRASSES.

CAN be had on very short notice, MATRASSES of all sizes & kinds, agreeably to order. In the corner house, same square, below Mr. Jos. Darmstadt's, near the market, and next door to Mr. Jacob Johnson's book store. Also, BEDS furnished, and old mattresses worked over.

Jno. S. Pleasant.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1806.

MR. MURFORD'S ORATION on the death of the late Chancellor WYTHE, will be given entire in our next.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES arrived in Washington City on Saturday, from Monticello.

The vacancy in the Senate of Massachusetts has been supplied by the election of a republican, by the joint vote of the two Houses. Of 436 votes given, the republican candidate had 273. Both branches are consequently republican. In the Senate there is a majority of two, and in the House of Representatives there is a majority of from 50 to 70.

Capt. Mantor, arrived at Boston, from Maracilles, in lat. 41, long. 64 was boarded from the Leander Capt. Whitby, and treated with great politeness. Whitby showed him the President's late proclamation, and expressed his regret at the unfortunate occasion of it, and said the accident was wholly unintentional.

Capt. Carver arrived at Boston in 27 days from Bayonne, mentions a report, that the ports of Portugal are to be shut against the British.

We have seen letters from London of a late date, which say, that the differences which have subsisted between the United States and Great Britain, are rapidly approaching to a happy conclusion; many of the points in dispute have been fully discussed and settled—among others it was presumed that the American flag would be suffered to protect its seamen, let them be of what country soever. This important point, as well as some others, which relate to our commerce with the colonies of Great Britain, it was expected would form the basis of a commercial treaty between the two countries.—Bos. Gaz.

We copy the following from the London Morning Chronicle, of Feb 19, 1806:—*Asiatic Public Office, Marlborough street*—A gentleman at the west end of the town, yesterday made an application to the magistrates of justice, to have a servant who had offended him imprisoned. The magistrates ordered the man to be brought before them, in order that a charge might be made formally against him before his face, and that then, if he thought proper, he might have an opportunity to enter voluntarily. We often hear Englishmen asserting, that in Britain there are equal laws for all—that it is never in the power of the rich to oppress the poor. To such men, we recommend the above paragraph. A gentleman's servant had offended him, he applies to the magistrates to have him imprisoned for the crime of offending a gentleman! In the same language of British magistrates—they say to him, that he might have an opportunity to enter voluntarily—such infernal hypocrisy, is more detestable than the most summary punishment. Off with his head, in the language of an eastern despot—is not more fatal, than this voluntary entering.

We will acquaint our readers with the meaning of the term. On being brought before the magistrates, the poor wretch would be informed that he must be sent to the receiving ship—the constable is ready to take him to the tower—but he may enter voluntarily—if he refuses the latter, *cautious* that he deserves no punishment—he is immediately seized and conveyed on board—the dreadful crime of having offended a gentleman is sent as his character, the severest disciplinarians are sought out for him—to his former crime is now added that of refusing to enter voluntarily—he is now put to the most laborious duty, the eat of lime tails, of the boatswain and the ratten of the officer, is wantonly and barbarously applied for every mistake. Far from his wife and children, the poor wretch for no other crime than that of offending a gentleman, drags on his torments, till some merciful bullet puts a period to his existence! In this manner are hundreds of volunteers annually made. Say, you asserters of the equal laws of Britain, would the gentleman, be impressed for offending his slave. How then are the laws equal?—The truth is, that the system of British cruelty is more dreadful than that of Turkey—but without Turkish honesty.

FROM THE TRINIDAD TRUE AMERICAN.
The following paragraph was handed us by publication on Saturday last:—

"On Tuesday last came on at the circuit court for the county of Burlington, before the chief justice and by a special jury—the trial of the action of Miss Mary F. Stockton against Thomas Hopkins for slander—this interesting cause lasted until two o'clock of Friday—when after retreating for a short time, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of five thousand dollars, being the full amount of the damages laid in the plaintiff's declaration."

To the above it may not be improper to add, that Miss Stockton the plaintiff, is daughter of lawyer Richard Stockton, and Mr. Hopkins some time kept the keeper of a boarding school in and near this city—that the action was brought for words uttered by the defendant respecting the conduct of the plaintiff while at his school—the cause was argued by Messrs. Griffith and Hopkinson for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Leake and Dallas for the defendant. Mr. Hopkins brings a man in low circumstances, his sentence probably amounts to imprisonment for life!—What a contrast is there between this verdict and a judgment rendered in that county some time since—Richard Stockton's daughter recovers five thousand dollars for words spoken against her character—Judge Tucker recovered one dollar when waylaid, assaulted and beaten! We have not heard the names of the jury, but must confess our astonishment at the political complexion they are said to bear—open federalists and one republican—in a cause between a man of Mr. Stockton's standing and influence, and a man almost unknown in the state—in a country where the current would naturally run very strong in favor of the head of his party and his profession, and would be urged on by the strenuous exertion of the most persevering and influential man in the county—under such circumstances, it was expected the jury would have been composed of men of different political sentiments, that the prosecution might not have every advantage over the prosecuted, and that not only the result might be righteous, but the opportunity of partiality avoided—why it was otherwise we cannot tell, nor do we know before what judge the jury was struck. We understand the evidence and arguments were taken in short hand, and the whole trial will shortly be published. People can then form their own opinion of this, to us, incomprehensible issue.

On the non-contagiousness of the Yellow Fever. We present to our readers the following extract from "The Medical and Physical Journal" of London, for the month of March, 1806: To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

GENTLEMEN.
My friend Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, has in his new edition of his Medical Enquiries and Observations, retraced his former opinion respecting the contagious nature of the yellow fever, and being desirous of making this recantation as public as possible, he has requested me to obtain the insertion of the following extract from his preface in one of the periodical works of this country. If you will have the goodness to give it a place in your valuable Journal, my friend's object will be accomplished, and you will much oblige yours, &c.

Liverpool, Feb. 10, 1806.
In the fourth volume, the reader will find a retraction of the author's former opinion of the yellow fever's spreading by contagion. He begs forgiveness of the friends of science and humanity; if the publication of that opinion has had any influence in increasing the misery and mortality attendant upon that disease. Indeed such is the pain he feels, in recollecting that he ever entertained or propagated it, that it will long, and perhaps always deprive him of the pleasure he might otherwise have derived from a review of his attempts to fulfil the public duties of his profession."

BRITISH HUMANITY. In a Debate in the British House of Lords, on the subject of Intercommerce between America and the West-Indies, Lord Holland by way of shewing the impolicy of any Restrictions upon our trade with those Islands, observed, that "He trusted Parliament would never again try the Experiment which was productive of so much misery to the West-India Colonies in the period from 1764 to 1765, when their supply from America was cut off; and, in consequence of which, in Jamaica alone, 15,000 Negroes died from the Famine which that Regulation produced!"

If 15,000 were starved to death in one Island, how many must have died with hunger in the whole of the British Islands? And what a dreadful degree of misery must have been endured by those who survived? Yet these Restrictions, though occasionally relaxed, are still generally continued in force, by a Government, too, which many degenerate Americans hold up to be a Model of Humanity, Honor, and Justice!"

We have it from the best authority, and with pleasure announce the pleasing intelligence, that the works of the Potomac company on the Shenandoah, are in such forwardness, and the force employed on them is so considerable, that the canal, locks, gates, in short, the entire navigation from river to river, will be completed in the ensuing September: a consummation to be prevented only by a failure in the pecuniary resources of the company—and surely such a failure cannot and ought not to be apprehended when we consider that half a million of dollars have already been expended on the Potomac navigation—that the sum wanted to complete this great work, cannot exceed eight, or a most inconsiderable sum; and that there are four Banks in the District of Columbia, and that of the banks in the state of Maryland, there is one with a large capital, established on the wise and patriotic principle of aiding INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Every mind beyond the size of a Pigmy's, will view this great enterprise, so long delayed, but now happily so near fruition, in a light far more interesting, than as a mere machine to reward the adventurers for their advances of money, and to promote the convenience of the land-holders on the banks of Potomac and its tributary rivers. IT IS A LINK, and a most essential LINK in the CHAIN, that is to bind together the ATLANTIC STATES. Vain and delusive would it be, to hope that the Union of these two Worlds, separated by mountains almost impassable and uninhabited, could be of long duration, unless means were found to lessen the distance, to remove the barriers, and to cherish a population between them.

Lambert's Calculations for finding a first Meridian for the U. States.

Several gentlemen of astronomical science engaged themselves in making observations at Washington City on an occultation of one of the Pleiades, the brightest star in that constellation, by the moon. The appearances were noted on the evening of October 20th, 1804, by Abraham Bradley, Esq. Assistant Post-Master General; Mr. Seth Pease, a Clerk in the General Post-Office, and the Rev. David Wiley, principal of an Academy in Georgetown. Upon the data founded by these observers, Mr. William Lambert has entered into a series of calculations for ascertaining therefrom the latitude north of the Equator and the longitude west of Greenwich Observatory in England, of the Capital at the City of Washington, these were published at Washington by Mr. Way, near the latter part of 1805, in about 50 pages 4to. Mr. Lambert enumerates the various modes of finding the longitude of places in the earth's surface, by observing the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites; by taking the distance between the sun and the moon or between the moon and a fixed star; by means of a Solar Eclipse; and by the occultation of a known fixed star by the moon. He gives a preference to the result obtained by the two latter of these methods, notwithstanding the tediousness of calculating the parallaxes in latitude and longitude, and the errors which may arise from the use of a great number of figures in the computation.

The longitude of the capital, intended as a first meridian for the U. States, is found by Mr. L. to be 5 hours, 7 minutes, and 13 seconds in time, or 76 3/4 1-4, in distance west from the meridian of Greenwich, compute d according to observations by the parallaxes. The longitude by the mean of other calculations, he finds it to be 76 34 1-2 W. equal to 5h 7m 26 23 dec. in time. But on the former he has the most reliance, and considers it a near approximation to the truth. This modest and meritorious astronomer invites other gentlemen of science

to co-operate with him in this work, and assist in fixing a first meridian for the nation on sure principles. And in order to aid the sciences of geography and navigation by celestial observations, he announces to our astronomers the eclipse of the sun, which will happen on the 16th of June, 1806. This will be total in those parts of the New-England States; New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. as are situated between lat. 41, 25 and 45. 55 N. and central at or near the City of Hudson. It is to be hoped such an excellent opportunity will be improved to the utmost by all those who have the means of making observations. The professors in Colleges and Universities, and gentlemen of science and fortune, may easily make arrangements for the event, on being informed so long beforehand of the time and places for observing it to the best advantage. (N. Y. Am. Citizen.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters St. Louis, 1st March, 1806.

At a General court martial held at the city of New Orleans, by order of Lt. Col. Freeman, on the 4th of January last, and continued to the 6th of the same month. Lieutenant Alfred Sebastian, of the United States 2nd Reg. infantry, was tried in the following charges.

Charge 1st. For contempt to Lieut. Baldwin, your superior officer, when on parade, on the 20th of May 1805.

Specification. In ordering the band to cease playing, and the retreat to be beat, in violation of a garrison order of 27th May, 1804, regulating the evening parade, while he was on parade, inspecting the company to which he was attached.

Charge 2nd. For ungentelemanly and unofficer like conduct.

Specification. For having Lt. Baldwin arrested, and brought before a General Court Martial upon charges which you are not able to substantiate, and which he made appear to the court were malicious and false.

Lieutenant Sebastian being arrested pled not guilty, and the court passed the following sentence (viz.) The court after weighing the testimony for and against Lieutenant Sebastian are of opinion that he is not guilty, and do acquit him with honor.

The General approves the foregoing sentence, and orders Lieutenant Sebastian released from arrest.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON, Inspector's office, St. Louis.

March 1st. 1806.
The foregoing is a copy from the original on file in this office.

(Signed) THOS. H. CUSHING, Adj. and Inspector.

NEW INVENTION.

A Patent Machine for Tinplate Working. A Machine has lately been invented by Calvin Whiting and Eli Persons of Dedham, for working Tin Plate into the various kinds of Ware necessary for use.

Although it is simple in its construction, and not very expensive and of course can require but little repair, yet it facilitates and saves three fourths of the labor necessary in any other mode of working Tin Plate before practised, and at the same time performs the work in general much neater and more thoroughly than it can be done by hand.

It turns locks and grooves all the seams in a vessel; it turns the edges and completes the operation of wiring by closing the edge round the wire, forming the vessel at the same time.

It cuts bottoms of all sizes, turns and locks the bottoms and sides together, closing them perfectly tight, &c. The whole machine is calculated to move with a drum wheel, which may be put in motion by water, steam, horse, man, or any other power, the rollers that perform the different operations above described, will make from ninety to one hundred and twenty revolutions in a minute.—Dedham Pap.

MIRANDA.

The reports concerning Miranda have been so various and contradictory, that truth is scarcely perceptible in the midst of these confused accounts. From a source which we conceive authentic, we shall attempt to state such facts for the public information as may be considered correct.

It is well known that Miranda proceeded from Jacquemel to the little island of Aruba, situated a small distance to leeward of Curacao. He left it about the 15th of April, with the Leander & his two schooners (the Bee and Bacchus) and was attempting a landing near the province of Coro, where his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of fourteen, the other of twelve guns, fitted out at La Guira, by the government of Caracas. The Leander after endeavoring to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the combat, crowded sail and escaped. The schooners left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance, struck their colors to the smallest of the privateers. Two young Spaniards who were on board of one of the schooners, anticipating their inevitable fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the crew were carried into Porto Cavello, where they were committed to jail. Some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to Caracas.

The sches. were entirely laden with ammunition of all kinds, and a considerable number of proclamations in the Spanish language, from Miranda's press, conceived in terms, well calculated for the object of inflaming the minds of the Spanish colonists. The fate of these unfortunate adventures cannot be doubted. The Spanish government, viewing them in no other light than as pirates, most of them will be led to the block or the gallows.

Viewing this expedition as having thus terminated in the defeat and ruin of its authors, it were much to be wished that no suspicious had been excited against our government, on the

ground of their encouraging or winking at it. To avert the serious consequences which are impending, it is to be hoped, that in the approaching judicial investigation of this subject, a just, clear, and explicit refutation will be given to the insinuations which have been publicly made, otherwise it is to be feared, that our national character will receive a stain which no time can erase.

It is confidently stated, that unless this question is satisfactorily explained, both Spain and France will demand from our government some millions as an indemnity for the violence committed on the authority and rights of the former; nor does it require great sagacity to predict with what cheerful avidity such a demand would be advanced.—Phil. Gaz.

TWO Female Ministering

Friends (one from New York, the other from Philadelphia) have appointed a meeting at Friends meeting-house, to begin this forenoon, at 10 o'clock

Richmond: 6th mo 13.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO

THE HARMONY OF NATURE.

A BALLAD.

WHILE WOMAN like soft music's charms,
So sweetly bliss dispenses
Some fav'rite part each fair performs
In the concept of the senses

Love, great first fiddle of the band,
Each passion quells and raises,
Exploring, with a master's hand,
Nice modulation's maze!

Till the rapt soul, supremely blest,
Beams brightly in each feature,
And lovely Woman stands content,
The Harmony of Nature

Hark! with the pensive in duet
The sprightly horn it sings;
The Prude's life and the Coquette
The lively harp that tingles.

One boldly sweeps the yielding strings,
While plaintive fother prates it
Like Caesar to that victory springs,
Like Fabius that awaits it.

With various gifts to make us blest
Love skills each charming creature;
Thus lovely woman stands content
The Harmony of Nature.

Maids are of virginals the type,
Widows the glowing tymbal,
Scolds are the shrill and piercing pipe,
Flirts are the wily cymbal.

All wives piano fortes are,
The bass, how Old Maids thump it!
The bugle horn are Archers fair,
The Amazon's a trumpet.

With various gifts to make us blest,
Love skills his favorite creature,
And thus sweet woman stands content
The Harmony of Nature.

A Natural Sleep.

At Hamstead assembly, an Irish gentleman, who danced with great spirit, though not perhaps with all the grace of a Vestris, was observed by a Maecaroni, who immediately began mimicking him in the most extravagant manner. The Irishman took no notice for some time, but seeing himself the general object of laughter, came very deliberately up to the mimic, and asked, Why he presumed to take him off? You Sir, says the other, you mistake me master, it is my natural way of dancing. "Is it," said the Irishman, seemingly accepting the excuse; well, to be sure nobody can help what is natural; but hark ye, my friend, be sure you continue in that natural step all night; for by G—, if you once attempt to make it artificial, I will break every bone in your skin.

FOR SALE, MY PLANTATION,

SITUATED in the county of Powhatan, on the south side of the Buckingham road, about one mile and a half below the courthouse, containing 502 acres, three fifths of which are well timbered, and half the cleared land quite fresh—1000 dollars, to be paid down & the balance in four annual instalments, to be secured by bond, and a deed of trust on the land, to carry interest from the date, although it will not be claimed until the last instalment, which, as well as the preceding ones, being punctually paid, the whole of the interest will be relinquished. The purchaser will be permitted to sow a crop of wheat. Possession will be given in December next, and the land shewn by Mr. H. Haskins, living thereon, or the subscriber, residing at Fighting creek, two miles thencefrom, to whom application must be made for the price of the land.

William Berkeley.

Powhatan, June, 1806 (w2m&1a2m).

Buckingham March Term, 1806.

Thomas Walke, Complainant, }
vs. }
John Heath, Elizabeth Heath and E. }
ward Curd, Defendants. }
ON the motion of the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Heath is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant, John, shall appear here on or before August term next, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will then be taken for confessed and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, and another copy of the said order be posted up at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy, I este,

Rolfse Elder, Jr. D. C.

Just published, and for sale at this office, (PRICE TWENTY FIVE CENTS.)

RURICOLA'S DISCOVERY

IN

BILIOUS CONTAGION.

Addressed respectfully

TO FARAS IT RELATES TO THE QUANTITATIVE LAW, TO THE NOTICE OF THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

Enlarged for this second impression, by further observation.
BY THOMAS TUCKER.
June 4, 1806.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIVth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

[No. 1268.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum....paid in advance.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cent Single.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Debate on the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to publish the President's Message.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. VARNUM. I am not about to take up the time of the House by any discussion of the question before them, which has already been debated three or four weeks ago, and principally occupied by the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia. I think it my duty however, to give a short history of the circumstance from which has arisen the celebrated story of back-stairs influence, Charles Jenkinson, &c. Gentlemen declared there was nothing in the message of the President that justified the measure before the committee, that it on the contrary proved and pointed out as most proper the measure reported by the select committee. I did not believe that it pointed out that measure, or that there was any cause to believe that any thing had occurred between the 3d and 6th of December, which could have induced the President to change the opinion he entertained, when he communicated the first message. In the message of the 3d of December, he says—"Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session." No such occurrences had taken place between the 3d and the 6th of December. Taking this into view, and also taking into consideration what I considered to be the true meaning of the message, I said that I would venture to assert as my opinion, that the measure of the appropriation was agreeable to the executive; and that I formed this opinion from documents on the table. On this the gentleman from Virginia rose, and commenced a violent attack, similar to that we have witnessed to day. I asked leave to explain. I did explain; & I now appeal to the House, whether I did not observe at that time that the measure of the appropriation I considered to be agreeable to the wishes of the executive, & whether I did not support this opinion from documents before you; and added, that if any other idea had escaped me, or could be attached to what I said, that this was my explanation, and that it was not my intention that what I had said should go farther than to intimate this opinion, & that I did believe I had not said any thing that could fairly be construed to have a different meaning. It is a fact, that it has been published in some papers to the eastward, that Mr. Jefferson expressed to me his secret wish that a resolution should be brought forward contrary to his message. I say this representation is contrary to fact. I say that Mr. Jefferson never mentioned any such thing to me; and if I had made such a statement, I should have wronged the first magistrate. Why these observations are again brought forward at this time I do not pretend to say; but what I have stated are the facts connected with this business. I believe such an attack as this has never been made before, in the face of an explanation made at the time, which I did believe would have been satisfactory.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH. When the veracity of a man is called in question, it is a serious business. The gentleman from Massachusetts has appealed to the House for the correctness of his statement. I too appeal to the House whether this was not his expression, when he undertook to explain away what he had said, for he did not deny it—that he would vouch that such were the secret wishes of the President;—and whether I did not observe that his attempt to explain, was like judge Chase attempting to draw back a prejudiced opinion in the case of Fries; that he might take back the words, but not the effect they had made on the assembly; that the constitution knows only of two ways by which the executive could influence the legislature; the one by a recommendation of such measures as he deemed expedient, the other by a negative on our bills; and that the moment it was attempted to influence the House by whispers and private messages, its independence was gone. I stated the prudence of legislative bodies to be governed by executive influence, and in illustration referred to the Senate, who, from its association with the executive and the length of time for which its members hold their seats, was necessarily made up of gaping expectants of office. And there can be no doubt of the fact. It must be so from the nature of things. Now, if it be necessary, let the House appoint a committee of enquiry to ascertain what the gentleman from Massachusetts did say, and let us see who can adduce the most witnesses and swear the hardest.

No—the gentleman from Massachusetts had on that occasion so different a countenance, dress and address, that I could not now recognise him for the same man. He seemed thunderstruck—and to be in a state of stupefaction at his indiscretion. He appeared humbled in the presence of those who heard what he had said and beheld his countenance. His words were these—my life on it, "I will vouch that such are the secret wishes of the President—or the executive"—I do not know which.

Mr. VARNUM. I must deny that I made use of the words *vouch* or *secret*. I stated what I have declared. As to being thunderstruck, if that was the case, I was not aware of it. And as to being humbled, I have never felt humbled by any man—I have never felt or shall feel fear at the face of any mortal man. I have been in the service of my country for many years, and I have never heard any argument but what I should be willing to meet, if it were not too indecent to require an answer—I have done my duty, and am not conscious of having injured any man. (To be continued.)

LONDON, April 24.

STATE PAPERS

Relative to the rupture between England and Prussia.

No. I.

Copy of a dispatch from Francis James Jackson, esquire, to the right honorable Lord Mulgrave, dated Berlin, 27th January, 1806.

MY LORD,

I have the honor of inclosing to your lordship, a letter, which altho' dated yesterday, I have just received (4 P.M.) from Baron Hardenberg. I hasten to forward it by estafette to the agent at Cuxhaven in the hopes of its arriving there in time for the Thursday's packet. I also send to Lord Cathcart, by estafette, a copy of the Prussian minister's letter to me. I shall simply acknowledge the receipt of it, and inform his excellency, that I have forwarded his communication to your lordship. I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed,

FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON.
Right honorable Lord Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of inclosure in No. I.

SIR,

I hasten to fulfil the promise given to Lord Harrowby on the 8th of this month, to communicate to you, sir, as soon as a final decision should be taken on the subject, the additional circumstances relating to the security of the north of Germany, and to the guarantee by the king of the safety of the British troops which are in that part of the continent.

A messenger from Munich has just brought his majesty intelligence of the consummation of the arrangements which the present conjuncture of affairs has induced him to enter into with France, in order to save those countries, and especially the states of Hanover, from the misfortunes of another ruinous war, and to insure their tranquillity. As these arrangements stipulate particularly the committing of that country to the exclusive guard of the Prussian troops; and to the administration of the king until the conclusion of a peace between England and France; his majesty could not delay taking the necessary measures for entry therein of a corps of his army, which will be under the orders of his excellency the general of cavalry count Schulenberg Kehnert, to whom also the king has confided the administration of the country. His majesty, animated by the most lively desire to see the importance and the urgency of the motives which have induced him to take these steps, justly appreciated by his Britannic majesty, and his enlightened ministers, has directed Baron Jacobi to give a detailed explanation thereof at London.

It would be superfluous to point out to your attention, how urgent and indispensable, in the present state of affairs, the embarkation of the English troops in the north of Germany is become, since the retreat of the foreign troops is the condition upon which France has promised not to order her troops to re-enter Hanover; and since also it was upon this supposition alone that the king guaranteed their security. I presume that lord Cathcart has already received, and is upon the point of executing the orders of the court for the return of those troops for which transports have been waiting for some time past. I have however to request, sir, that you would for the purpose of still further dispatch, write to the commander in chief on the subject; and acquainting him with the present circumstances, that you would induce him to hasten, as far as depends on him, a measure which, in these circumstances, and the approaching arrival of our troops, will not admit of any delay. I request you to accept of the reiterated

assurances of my high and perfect consideration.

(Signed)

HARDENBERG.

Berlin, January 26, 1806.

To Mr. Jackson, &c. &c.

His Prussian majesty's proclamation on taking temporary possession of the Electorate of Hanover, dated 27th Jan. 1806.—This proclamation appeared some time since in this paper. It stated that his Prussian majesty took temporary possession of the electorate of Hanover until the conclusion of a general peace.

No. III.

Copy of a note from Mr. Secretary Fox, to Baron Jacobi Kloest, dated March 17, 1806.

The undersigned is commanded by his majesty to state to Baron Jacobi Kloest, for the information of his court, the great anxiety felt by his majesty at the manner in which possession has been taken of the electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to himself the military occupation of the electorate; it does not appear to his majesty that it was by any means necessary that the civil government of that unhappy country should be subverted, or that an army more numerous, and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants, than necessity required, should be maintained there. His majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian majesty's declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his majesty cannot but express a wish, that the declaration on this point were more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honor of the court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other from two princes so nearly connected in blood and alliance, seem to call for a clear explanation on this important subject.

His majesty on his part desires to be equally explicit and to put an end to all hopes (if such indeed have been entertained by the court of Berlin) that any convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his majesty so far to forget what is due to his own legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the electorate.

His majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach, and other parts of his Prussian majesty's dominions to Bavaria, in consequence of a convention with France, but he does not pretend any right to interfere, or to give any opinion with respect to the propriety of the measure, whatever they may be, which his Prussian majesty may deem eligible for the interest of his crown and people; at the same time it is to be observed, that his majesty, whether in his capacity of king of Great Britain, or in that of elector of Hanover, was in no wise a party to the convention alluded to, or responsible for its consequences. The cessions therefore which his Prussian majesty may make to his majesty's enemies can surely never be alleged as a justification for taking to himself his majesty's lawful inheritance.

His majesty therefore hopes that his Prussian majesty will follow the honorable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make, with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expense of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian majesty and his subjects have been uniformly friendly and pacific.

No. IV.—Note Verbale.

Until the explosion of the last continental war, his Prussian majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquillity of his monarchy, and that of the neighboring states.

He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every court. He has been desirous of doing the same thing since the breaking out of the present war. But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it, for the purpose of disposing of it definitively according to the pleasure of the French emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic majesty's preventing it.

The occupation of that country by his Prussian majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German seas, and that of Lübeck against the British flag, (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French) were the indispensable conditions of an arrangement by which the

country is secured against the entry of foreign troops, and the quiet of the north of Germany is preserved.

This has not been obtained without painful sacrifices on his majesty's part; those of the house of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the king's measures, but are the inevitable consequences of a war which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavored to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the northern states from farther evils; and could every power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the king would with justice obtain the gratitude of all.

No. 5. The proclamation of count Schulenburg, dated Hanover, March 28, ordering the ports of the north sea, as well as all the rivers running into it, to be shut against the trade of Great Britain, in conformity to a treaty between Prussia & France. This proclamation has already appeared verbatim in this paper.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and six, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, two hundred and ninety one thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and fifty seven thousand two hundred and fifty four dollars, and thirty four cents.

For medicine, instruments and hospitals stores, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of vessels, store rent, pay of armors, freight and other contingent expenses, four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provision for those on shore, and forage for the staff, sixty six thousand and twenty eight dollars, and ten cents.

For clothing for the seamen, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and thirty five dollars.

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For quarter master's and barrack master's stores, officers travelling expenses, armors and carpenter's bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand one hundred and forty five dollars.

For the expenses of navy yards, docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and laborers, sixty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, fifty thousand dollars. For completing the marine barracks, at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 21, 1806.—APPROVED.

TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, by known wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the service; or who in consequence of disability as aforesaid, resigned his commission or took a discharge; or who after incurring disability as aforesaid, was taken captive by the enemy, & remained either in captivity or on parole, until the close of said revolutionary war; or who in consequence of known wounds received as aforesaid, has at any period since, become and continued disabled in such manner as to render him unable to procure a subsistence by manual labor; whether such officer, musician, soldier, marine, or seaman, served as a volunteer,

in any proper service against the common enemy, or belonged to a detachment of the militia, which served against the common enemy, or to the regular forces of the United States, or of any particular state; he shall upon substantiating his claim, in the manner hereinafter described, be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life, or the continuance of such disability, and be entitled under the regulations hereinafter mentioned, to receive such sum as shall be found just and proper, by the testimony adduced.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in substantiating such claim, the following rules and regulations shall be complied with, that is to say: All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation, before the judge of the district or one of the judges of the territory in which such claimant resides or before some person specially authorized by commission from said judge.

Decisive disability, the effect of a known wound or wounds received while in the actual service, and line of duty against the common enemy, during the revolutionary war, must be proved by the affidavit of the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, company, ship, vessel, or craft, in which such claimant served; or of two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time when, and place where, such known wound or wounds were received; and particularly describing the same.

The nature of such disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his subsistence, must be proved by the affidavit of some reputable physician or surgeon, stating his opinion either from his own knowledge and acquaintance with the claimant, or from an examination of such claimant on oath or affirmation; which when necessary for that purpose, shall be administered to said claimant by said judge or commissioner. And the said physician or surgeon, in his affidavit, shall particularly describe the wound or wounds from whence the disability appears to be derived.

Every claimant must prove, by at least one credible witness, that he continued in service during the whole time for which he was detached, or for which he engaged, unless he was discharged; or left the service in consequence of some derangement of the army, or in consequence of his disability resigned his commission; or was after his disability in captivity or on parole, until the close of the revolutionary war. And in the same manner must prove his mode of life and employment since he left the service, and the place or places where he has since resided, and his place of residence at the time of taking such testimony.

Every claimant shall by his affidavit give satisfactory reasons why he did not make application for a pension before, and that he is not on the pension list of any state; and the judge or commissioner shall certify in writing, his opinion of the credibility of the witnesses, whose affidavits he shall take, in all those cases, where by this act it is said the proof shall be made by a credible witness or witnesses. And also that the examining physician or surgeon is reputable in his profession.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said judge of the district, or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence, affidavits, certificates, and proceedings had thereon in pursuance of this act, noting particularly the day on which the testimony was closed before him, to the secretary for the department of war, that the same may be compared with muster rolls, or other documents in his office; and the said secretary shall make a statement of all such cases, which, together with all the testimony, he shall from time to time transmit to Congress, with such remarks as he may think proper, that Congress may be enabled to place such claimants on the pension list as shall be found entitled to the privilege. And it shall be the duty of the judge, or commissioner, aforesaid, to permit such claimant to take a transcript of the evidence and proceedings had respecting his claim, if he shall desire it, and to certify the same to be correct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every pension, or increase thereof, by virtue of this act, shall commence on the day when the claimant shall have completed his testimony, before the authority proper to take the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That an increase of pension may be allowed to persons, already placed upon the pension list of the United States, for disabilities caused by known wounds received during the revolutionary war, in all cases where justice shall require the same. Provided, That the increase, when added to the pension formerly received, shall in no case exceed a full pension.

Every invalid making application for this purpose, shall be examined by two re-