When the bill was ordered to be en grossed for a third reading.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the secretary of the treasury:

Treasury Department,
April 15, 1806.

Sir,

In answer to the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th inst. I have the honor respectfully to state, that "no application has been made to draw money from the Treasury for the purchase of the Floridas before an appropriation made by law for that purpose."

The circumstances, which may have produced an impression that such an application had been made, being unconnected with any matter partaining to the duties of the office of secretary of the treasury, are not presumed to come within the scope of the information required from this department by the House.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
Albert Gallatin.

The honorable,
the Speaker of the
House of Representatives

A message was received from the President, communicating the treaty between the U.S. and the Piankeshaw tribe of Indians.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had receded from some of their amendments to the civil appropriation bill.

The House, on their part, immediately receded from their disagreement to the other amendments.

The bill has consequently passed the two Houses.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message from the President of the U. S. relative to the state of our affairs with Tunis, and a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of taking off the duty on salt, made a report by way of bill, entitled an act for repealing the act laying duties on salt, and for continuing for a further time the 1st section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers.

This bill repeals, from the 1st day of January next, so much of any existing act as lays a duty on salt, and continues the Mediterranean fund of two and a half per cent. till the end of the next session of Congress.

Referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

COMMUNICATION.

FIRE.

On Friday last, about 4'clock in the afternoon, a fire took place on the wharf occupied by Mr. Griffith Coombe as a lumber yard. The devouring element caught in a pile of upwards of 30,000 shingles and from the strong gale of wind which blew that day from the N. W. it threatened destruction to the whole of the lumber in the yard; but from the timely assistance, unremitted and extraordinary exertions of the citizens in removing the adjacent scantling and other combustible materials it did little damage more than consume the shingles in which the fire was first discovered.

On this calamitous occasion the citizens, in the true spirit of philanthropy, seemed to contend with one another who should do the most good. Some gentlemen, attached to the *fourth fire ward*, particularly distinguished themselves, whose names deserve to be recorded; but from motives of delicacy towards others whose best endeavors are not less meritorious in rescuing from destruction the property of their fellow neighbor.

The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a coal blowing from a pipe of one of the hands of a vessel laying along side of the wharf, as no fire had been allowed on board during that and the preceding day on account of the wind.

New-York, April 11.

On the 10th instant, after a long and tedious illness, departed this life in the 78th year of his age, the hon. HORATIO GATES, lieutenant general in the service of the United States during the late revolutionary war, in which service he signalised himself as a faithful, brave, gallant and distinguished officer. He was a whig in England, and a genuine republican in America. He was attached to the cause of America from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners thro' every stage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with gen. Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, but finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great Britain he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his skill and good conduct the troops under gen. Burgoyne surrendered prisoners of war. He was a scholar well versed in history and the latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinctured with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, and inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. He died in the full conviction of the truth of the Gospel Philosophy, and appeared pleased when it was recommended to his serious attention in the last stages of his illness.

Yesterday the counsel for the defendant in the case of the U. States against Samuel G. Ogden, charged with being concerned in the expedition of the Leander, moved to put off the trial till the next sitting in September, on his affidavit, that in the trial of the cause, James Madison, and four other persons (named) were material witnesses; and that he believed that at that time he should not be able to avail himself of their testimony. His hon. judge Talmadge, this morning told them, he would grant the request so far as to postpone the trial, but not to the time they moved for; but he meant to exercise the authority with which he was invested, and would order special sittings on the 14th of July; to which he would put off the cause, and no longer.

[*Post.*

HARTFORD, APRIL 10.

Liberty of the Press subverted.

The editor and printer of the WITNESS have been the ſecond time, for the ſame offence (being what is termed a libel on Julius Deming, eſq.) bro't before the court and fined 100 dolls. each, to pay coſts of proſecution, and to give bonds with ſecurity of 500 dls. each, to keep the peace and be of good behavior to all the citizens of this ſtate. They were impriſoned on Thurſday afternoon of laſt week.

The public are well acquainted with the unremitted exertions of federaliſts in Litchfield county, to elect excluſively federal jurymen, and to proſtitute courts and juries, the palladiums of our liberties, to party purpoſes. Within the laſt year gen. HART, the Republican candidate for governor, has been brought before ſuch juries on Litchfield Hill. By ſuch juries the editor of the MERCURY has been ſubjected to a penalty of 1000 dolls. for publiſhing what republicans believed to be true, but what a federal jury, thus ſelected, decided to be a libel againſt Dan. Huntington.

Meſſrs. Oſborn and Aſhley, for publiſhing in the Witneſs what they and other candid men believed to be an accurate ſtatement of gen. HART's trial, have been condemned for a libel on the court, and it remains for the court, a party, to paſs the final ſentence, whether the editor and printer are to be fined, impriſoned or baniſhed! A ſuit is now depending againſt Meſſrs. Oſborn & Aſhley, for a libel on Tom Collier, who has printed more abuſe and groſs calumny than any other printer in the ſtate (the printers of the Connecticut Courant excepted.) To complete the liſt of proceedings, tending finally to ſubvert and annihilate the freedom of the Preſs, they are fined and impriſoned for publiſhing that Julius Deming, eſq. went acroſs the meeting houſe, and reminded a Republican that he owed him a note, with a view to influence his vote.

If there remains among the Republicans of Connecticut, that ardent attachment to principles, and that ſacred and inviolable regard for the liberty of the Preſs, they have avowed, the unprecedented conduct of the federaliſts in proſecuting printers, and ſtripping them of their property and liberty, will arouſe them from their lethargy, and prompt them to act like men and freemen. Moderate and candid federaliſts, who are not prepared to follow a party headlong to ruin, will look forward with horror to a final deſtruction of their rights and the liberties of their children, and no longer proſtitute the privileges of freemen to ſupport candidates for office, who are thus aiming a mortal blow at the Liberty of the Preſs, the grand Palladium of our Rights.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT,

For establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed:

Article 1. Every officer now in the army of the United States, shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

Article 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit *one-sixth of a dollar*, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

Article 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article, and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay for each & every offence one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

Article 4. Every chaplain commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him (except in cases of sickness or leave of absence) shall on conviction thereof before a court martial be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court martial shall judge proper.

ART. 5. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall uſe contemptuous or diſreſpectful words againſt the Preſident of the United States, againſt the Vice-Preſident thereof, againſt the Congreſs of the United States, or againſt the chief magiſtrate or legiſlature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commiſſioned officer, ſhall be caſhiered, or otherwiſe puniſhed as a court martial ſhall direct; if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, he ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted on him by the ſentence of a court martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall behave himſelf with contempt or diſreſpect towards his commanding officer, ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

ART. 7. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe or join in any mutiny or ſedition in any troop or company in the ſervice of the United States, or in any party, poſt, detachment or guard, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as by a court martial ſhall be inflicted.

ART. 8. Any officer, non commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who, being preſent at any mutiny or ſedition, does not uſe his utmoſt endeavor to ſuppreſs the ſame, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, ſhall be puniſhed by the ſentence of a court martial with death or otherwiſe, according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 9. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatſoever, or ſhall diſobey any lawful command of his ſuperior officer, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the ſentence of a court martial.

ART 10. Every non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, who ſhall inliſt himſelf in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall, at the time of his ſo inliſting, or within ſix days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the armies of the United States, read to him, and ſhall by the officer who inliſted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was inliſted, be taken before the next juſtice of the peace, or chief magiſtrate of any city, or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourſe cannot be had to the civil magiſtrate, before the judge advocate, and, in his preſence, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B. do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, (as the caſe may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, & that I will ſerve them honeſtly and faithfully againſt all their enemies, or oppoſers, whatſoever, and obſerve and obey the orders of the Preſident of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which juſtice, magiſtrate, or judge advocate is to give the officer a certificate, ſignifying that the man inliſted, did take the said oath, or affirmation.

Article 11. After a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall have been duly inlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court martial, nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the U. S. or by sentence of a general court martial.

Article 12. Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain or other inferior officer commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort or barrack of the U. S. (his field officer being absent,) may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

Article 13. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop, or company, shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, which reasons, and time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite the name of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the department of war as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

Article 14. Every officer who shall be convicted, before a general court martial, of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

Article 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters, who shall willingly sign, direct or allow the signing of muster-rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof by two witnesses, before a general court martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Article 16. Any commissary of musters or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money or other thing, by way of gratification, on the mustering any regiment, troop or company, or on the signing muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Article 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier, who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Article 18. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the department of war, or to any of his superior officers, authorised to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison, under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof before a court martial, be cashiered.

Article 19. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company, or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit through the proper channels, to the department of war, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, and the reasons for, and the time of their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

Article 20. All officers and soldiers, who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by sentence of a court martial shall be inflicted.

Article 21. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence at the discretion of a court martial.

Article 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall inlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall by a court marshal be cashiered.

Article 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier, to desert the service of the U. S. shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

Article 24. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

Article 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge, if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment at the discretion of a court martial.

Article 26. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer, commanding an army, regiment, company, post or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given, or accepted, by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, under his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

Article 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article 28. Any officer or soldier, who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage, which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

Article 29. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

Article 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

(*TO BE CONTINUED.*)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

At Duane's Book-Store, Pennsylvania Avenue, may be had,

OBSERVATIONS on the Impressment of AMERICAN SEAMEN by the officers of G. Britain, &c.—25 cents.

The FIRST SPEECH (N. York edition) of *Mr. John Randolph*, on the non-importation resolution—25 cents.

The SECOND SPEECH of *Mr. Randolph* on the same subject—12 1-2 cents.

JAMES SLOAN's Speeches on the same subject—6 cents.

Also—SAMPSON against the PHILISTINES, being an investigation of juridical establishments and the abuses of Law practice.

No purchaser having offered for either of his establishments W. DUANE will continue to execute Printing, Stationary, and Bookselling orders as heretofore.

April 16—2t

REMOVAL.

The ſubſcriber has removed his
CABINET SHOP
To his dwelling houſe on Jefferſon ſtreet, the firſt door below Valentine Reintzell's buildings, where he is ready to ſerve the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular

WM. KING, Jun.

George Town, April 16——w6t

NOTICE

TO NON-RESIDENT OWNERS OF MILITARY LANDS.

THE Subſcriber has made an arrangement with a gentleman in Ohio by which he will be enabled, upon the amount being remitted to him in this city, to pay the taxes due or becoming due on Virginia and United States military lands.

The following are the rates of taxation.

For the firſt quality 90 cents per 100 acres.
Do. Second do. 65 do.
Do. Third do. 40 do.

MICHAEL NOURSE.

April 16——

FOR SALE,

AT Bath (Berkeley Springs) Virginia, a HOUSE & LOT thereto belonging (late the property of Thomas Palmer, deceaſed.) The premiſes are calculated for a genteel family, or would make an excellent Boarding houſe, having thereon a ſmoke houſe, coach houſe and ſtables, with a garden laid out with much taſte and incloſed with a good board fence.

Alſo near the town, are for ſale, SEVEN acres of LAND, incloſed with a ſtone wall.

The whole will be ſold very low, or exchanged for property in or near any of the large towns or cities Apply to John Davidſon, Waſhington city, or to Wm. Alexander, eſq. Bath, aforeſaid.

NOTE—If not ſold, it will be let for the ſeaſon.

April 16—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON THURSDAY 22d May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will poſitively be ſold or rented to the higheſt bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day, the land I live on, containing with lands contiguous between 5 and 600 acres, very level, and improveable. On it will be found every neceſſary houſe. It abounds with good water convenient to the dwelling and in every field. Great abundance and variety of fruit trees; ſome rich branch meadow ground and plenty wood and rail timber. The purchaſer to pay 2000 dollars on the 1ſt January next when poſſeſſion will be given, and for the balance a credit of 5 or 7 years will be allowed on his giving bond with good perſonal ſecurity on intereſt, and a lien on the land payable in equal annual proportions till the whole be paid. If not ſold, to the tenant it will be rented for a term not leſs than 5 or 7 years under certain reſtrictions A more particular deſcription of the above property may be ſeen at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, and Alexandria Daily advertiſer of laſt year. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer.

GEO. LEE.

Charles county, April 16—wtdſ