rida. It is of no importance to me as a representative, nor to the people. That the purchase will be fairly made of Spain, and the money paid to Spain, I have no doubt. The government dare not employ it in any other way."

IV. *With regard to the charge of an attempt to draw money from the treasury without an appropriation by law*—

Mr. Jackson says—" In relation to the principal charge made against him, (the secretary of state)—his having attempted to draw money from the treasury without an appropriation by law; it is not true—no such attempt was made. I happened to see the secretary of the treasury near the door of this House, and asked him whether it was true that such an attempt was made, and he told me it was not; that it was proposed in the executive cabinet before Congress met, to instruct our minister to open a negotiation for the purchase of the Floridas upon the supposition that Congress would appropriate the money when they met—but that he had remarked it was not certain that Congress would make the appropriation—and he added that this proposition did not come from the secretary of state, but from the President himself."

Extract of a letter from W. Lee, consul at Bordeaux dated February 28, 1806, received at Boston.

" By a late decree of his Imperial and royal majesty, the importation of all manufactured cottons, plain or printed, is prohibited, and a duty of thirty francs is laid on all *cotton wool* imported after the 22d of February."

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that Henry Whitby, commanding a British armed vessel, called the Leander, did on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April last, within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States, and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannon shot fired from the said vessel Leander, commit a murder on the body of John Pierce, a citizen of the United States, then pursuing his lawful vocations within the same waters and jurisdiction of the United States and near to their shores; and that the said Henry Whitby cannot at this time be brought to justice by the ordinary process of law.

AND WHEREAS it does further appear that, both before and after the said day, sundry trespasses, wrongs and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading vessels, coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity, were committed by the said armed vessel the Leander, her officers and people; by one other armed vessel called the Cambrian, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people; and by one other armed vessel called the Driver, commanded by Slingsby Simpson, her officers and people, which vessels, being all of the same nation, were aiding and assisting each other in the trespasses, interruptions, and vexations aforesaid.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said Henry Whitby may be brought to justice, and due punishment inflicted for the said murder, I do hereby especially enjoin and require all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, wheresoever the said Henry Whitby may be found, now or hereafter to apprehend & secure the said Henry Whitby, and him safely and diligently to deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

AND I DO HEREBY further require that the said armed vessel the Leander, with her other officers and people, and the said armed vessels the Cambrian and Driver, their officers and people, immediately & without any delay, depart from the habors and waters of the United States. And I do for ever interdict the entrance of all other vessels which shall be commanded by the said Henry Whitby, John Nairne, and Slingsby Simpson, or either of them:

AND if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or shall re-enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all entercourse with the said armed vessels, the Leander, the Cambrian and the Driver, or with any of them, and the officers and crews thereof, & do prohibit all supplies & aid from being furnished them or any of them. And I do declare & make know, that if any person, from or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to either of the said armed vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; such person or persons shall on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences: And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof into full effect.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of Washington, the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.
By the President.
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
Secretary of State.

Alexandria, May 8.

AGRICULTURAL.

MR. CUSTIS's agricultural meeting and annual sheep shearing took place at Arlington, on Wednesday the 30th ult. and was attended by gentlemen from the adjoining counties. The annual premium for the finest ramb lamb of one year old, was adjudged to a lamb bred by Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Belmont, in the county of Loudoun. The judges were very minute in their inspection, and we hope suceeding years will produce increasing exertion in the improvement of this valuable race of domestic animals.

The prize lamb possesses fine proportions, with a fleece of good quality, close and well packed, though rather short. His gross weight 161 pounds; weight of fleece 7 pound three quarters. Fleeces weigh very light this season, owing to the mildness of our winter. Arlington prime ewes average 5 pounds.

The annual premium will continue for eight years yet to come, together with a valuable privilege annexed, viz. Any person obtaining a premium has a right, within the time just mentioned, to demand a lamb of the improved flock free of charge.

We truly hope that success may crown these early efforts in the cause of domestic economy; as experience shews that it is becoming in a republic like ours to be independent of all nations, especially for those things we most want and can most easily obtain at home. Providence has wisely gifted man with the power of supplying his wants from the means within his reach. We are enriched with a portion of every soil and climate, and having foreign example before us are incited to use the same industry to effect as useful purposes.

Charleston, April 29.

Captain Sayre, from Havanna, informs, that two days previous to his leaving that port, the captain of a vessel, which had arrived there from Jamaica, stated that just before he sailed a British packed had arrived with accounts of the DEATH of GEORGE III. King of Great Britain. A number of letters, from respectable houses at Havanna, received in this city, communicate the same intelligence.

Philadelphia, 8th May.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, of the official information he has received, that it is the intention of his Excellency, Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. his majesty's governor of the Island of Jamaica, to extend the duration of the Proclamation, issued by his honor, lieutenant general Nugent, on the 17th October, 1805, relative to the permitting the Importation of certain articles, enumerated in that Proclamation, from the U. S. of America into that island, for a further period of six months, from and after its expiration, that is to say, from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1806.

P. BOND.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

AMERICA.

We have not yet received any authentic account of the steps taken by the legislature of America, with respect to Spain, France, or Great Britain, but we entertain little doubt of the amicable adjustment of the present differences between our ancient colonies and the parent state. The illustrious statesmen we have now at the helm of affairs, have taken the most effectual steps to accomplish this happy end. An order, as we stated in our last, is said to have been issued to discharge all American subjects from our ships. This measure is in the true spirit of an enlightened and dignified policy; and we cannot doubt, but those ministers who have thus promptly done away the injustice and oppression complained of by the Americans; will maintain, with becoming firmness, the maritime rights of their own countrymen. Mr. Munroe, the American minister, at our court, has already had several conferences with the new administration, relative to the matters in dispute between the two countries, which, connected with the abovementioned order, and the appointment of the Earl of Selkirk, as ambassador to the United States, leaves no room to doubt of the speedy establishment of perfect harmony between the two nations, on the solid basis of mutual interest, sound policy, and renovated friendship.

India Trade.—The trade of neutrals—particularly that of the United States—with India, has been made a subject of debate in the British parliament. It has been there stated, that three quarters of the commerce with India is carried on under neutral flags:—That, while the merchants of Europe were excluded from the traffic, in 1805, twenty nine American vessels cleared at Calcutta alone; and that the Americans supplied the West India colonies with India productions. In this debate, Mr. Secretary Fox said, " Every body knew, that the question of the carrying trade, and the intercourse between the United States of America, and the East and West Indies, was a subject of a very delicate nature, and that representations therein had been made from the United States: *which were now under the most serious consideration of his majesty's government.* Lord Castlereagh, in the same debate, hoped his majesty's ministers would proceed in those important negotiations with the United States, with all that temper and forbearance which was due to a country whose interests had been so long connected with ours; and at the same time with that firmness and decision which were due to the rights and interests of Great Britain. It was mentioned in this debate, that the English East India company's charter had now only seven years to run.

[*Boston Centinel.*]

Boston, May 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet, capt. Trott, from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers, continued to the 23d March. It appears, from them, that dispatches had been received from France, by a flag of truce, on which a cabinet council was immediately held. They were understood to have come from M. Talleyrand, addressed to Mr. Fox. There was also a dispatch brought over in the same flag of truce, to Baron Jacobi, the Prussian minister. Both these dispatches were enclosed in a letter from the commander of Boulogne to lord Keith, requesting his lordship to forward them immediately. These particulars are stated in our papers of the latest dates; at which time nothing farther had transpired on the subject.

The Expose of the state of the French empire, had been received in England. It is an elaborate work, and embraces a wide and extensive field of political speculation. The terms upon which England may obtain peace, are, when fully considered, nothing less than an equality of maritime strength; France, at the same time, to retain every acquisition she has made on the continent of Europe. While this language is held out to England, the Expose enumerates Holland as one of the federative parts of the " Grand Empire," not merely as an allied power with France, but as incorporated with that kingdom. The intention too, of revolutionizing the Turkish provinces is openly avowed. After these pacific declarations, the Expose goes on to state the improvements making in the French ports;—it observes:

" If you cast your eyes on our ports, you will see that exertions are making on both seas, to render them more accessible, more commodious, and more secure. Basins are digging at Antwerp; sluices and canals are forming at Antwerp, Dieppe, Ostend, Dunkirk, and Havre. At Honfleur, Bordeaux, Nice, Hulinguen, Belleisle, Ajacio, and Bastia, quays are constructed, and jetties or moles lengthened or rebuilt. All these different kinds of works are carrying on at Rochelle. The cleansing of the ports of Cotte and Marseilles is continued, and that of Oleron is enlarging. The ports of Dielette and Casteret are prepared in such a manner as to be capable of receiving a great number of vessels and gun boats, which will alarm the inhabitants of the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey, as those at Boulogne menace Dover and London. The soundings taken at Bruc have afforded satisfactory results; the Rhone will have a port. Engineers have examined what improvements it is possible to make in that of Genoa. Six millions eight hundred and fifty thousand francs have been expended on the military ports. This sum has been principally applied in the excavations, the jetties of the mole, the construction of the outer port and basin, and the foundation of the new port, Buonaparte, which, destined to complete this beautiful maritime creation, and worthy of his name, will be, on the channel, the terror of England; at Boulogne, the basin and the sluice, the completion of the works which constitute the whole of the port, and the construction of the establishments by which it is surrounded; at Ambleteuse, the works necessary for deepening the port, the elevation of the jetty, which protects it from the sand driven against it by the west winds, the line walls, and the buildings; at Brest, the formation of an artificial island, the excavation in the rock, the hospitals, the magazines, the arsenal, the barracks, and the completion of the batteries; at Antwerp, the continuation of the rapid works which are to form the arsenal of our marine on the North Sea, the erection of quays and work shops; in the road of Rochefort, the jetties on which fort Bayard is to be erected, and the operations of every kind required by this difficult construction."

[We shall endeavor in our next, to give a more particular account of this extraordinary state paper.]

We feel the utmost pleasure (says a respectable London paper) in being enabled, by the best authority, to assure our readers, that the illustrious statesmen, whom we have now at the helm, have taken the most effectual steps to adjust all differences with America; & that the earl of Selkirk, is going out ambassador to the United States, for the purpose of establishing perfect harmony between the two countries, on the solid basis of mutual interest, sound policy and renovated friendship!

Letters from London assure us, that the most friendly intercourse subsists between the American minister in England, and the government of that country; and that no doubts were entertained of an immediate adjustment of our differences, on such fair and equitable principles, as would bind the two nations in still stronger bonds of amity and friendship.

AN ACT
Making a further appropriation for East Capitol street and twentieth street west.

BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington*, That the further sum of four hundred dollars be appropriated for opening a road thirty feet in width, along the center of East Capital street from 2d, to 18th street east; and that the further sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to finish the repair of 20th street west.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That there shall be appointed by the mayor three inhabitants, residents of the neighbourhood of said streets, whose duty it shall be, to contract for, and superintend the expenditure of the appropriations aforesaid; provided always, and be it further enacted, that no part of the sum hereby appropriated for east Capitol street, shall be paid or advanced until the proprietors of the upper bridge now erecting over Anacosta Creek shall have commenced and opened a road thirty feet in width from the said Bridge to the termination of the street herein directed to be opened in such manner as to connect the said roads for public use.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President first Chamber &c.*
SAML. HAMILTON, *President second Chamber, &c.*
APPROVED.
November 29th 1805.
ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*
Test, THOS. HERTY, Reg.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOLOMAN MYER will sell through the Auctioneer at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Friday the 16th instant, on a liberal credit, for approved paper, the two houses on Ninth, and D streets, the one occupied by the Messrs Ways for a printing office, the other by Mr. Woodward. Also a variety of articles and furniture, such as he may not have use for in the tavern; to wit, the remains of a printing office, to which belongs a new and complete font of figures and rules, sufficient to work the ready reckoner. An elegant stand or time piece, a sideboard and chest of drawers, several writing desks and pine tables, a number of low priced chairs and plain bedsteads, gin cases and black bottles, lumber and tight casks, iron coal grates, a mare and colt and probably other cattle, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. S. If the above mentioned articles are not sold the first day, the sale will continue from day to day unless discontinued by proclamation; goods of all kinds will be taken in at the above house and sold during the days of sale for the owner or owners.

JOHN STEPHEN, Auctioneer.
May 12—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel Hurly, I will offer for sale on Tuesday the 20th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for cash, part of lot number one in square number eight hundred and forty-five in the city of Washington—with a well built two story BRICK HOUSE on the same adjoining the House of Robert Alexander, esq. and now occupied by Mr. Sandford.

The title is indisputable as may be seen on application to

NICHOLAS VOSS.
April 2—tM20

The subscriber is ready to receive proposals, in writing, and will contract with the lowest bidder for the supply of Eighty CORD of WOOD for the use of the House of Representatives at the next session of Congress. The wood to be of best quality white heart, round hickory, and delivered in the public cellar at the Capitol, packed, sawed and measured at the expence of the contractor before delivery. The money for the contract price per cord to be paid at the time of delivery and the whole to be delivered on or before the last day of September next.

JOHN BECKLEY.
Capitol Hill, april 30—3w

FOR SALE.

UPWARDS of 2000 acres of Land lying on each side of Little River in London county being part of the Goose Creek tract of land purchased of the late col. Charles Carter; the river runs nearly through the middle of it and forms on each side upwards of two hundred acres of low grounds, of which about forty acres is timothy. It is in general good farm land, and remarkable for he production of grass and of timothy in particular. About three fourths of the tract in my own occupation, the remainder in the possession of tenants. The land lies well, abounds in good springs, and has a sufficiency of white and red oak timber, and some fine poplars. The purchaser may be supplied with stock of every kind, also with from 20 to about 30 negroes in families, and taking them in that manner upon very reasonable terms; the land lies about the same distance (40 miles from Washington, Alexandria, and Dumfries, eight miles from Leesburg & six from Middleburg; there is on the part in my occupation a small dwelling house containing two rooms and an entry below, and two rooms above stairs, a kitchen, good stable and carriage house and other necessary buildings, all of them erected within the last five years, a good garden. The purchaser may be accommodated in the payments.

JOSEPH JONES.
Near Leesburg, London County,
April 7——ep1m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washing, at the suit of Richard Ringgold to me directed; will be exposed to public sale for ready cash on the 2‑th inst. at the premises, all the right, title, claim and interest of John A. Burford in and to a part of Lot No. 1, in square No. 881 with a large Brick Building thereon. The sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock

DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal.
May 7—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

We have received several late numbers of the London Morning Chronicle. The estimation in which this print is held strengthens our expectation of a satisfactory adjustment of our differences with Britain. This print of the 1st of March says:

" We have received American papers to the 6th—They contain some further accounts of the proceedings of the American government, with regard to the disputes with this country. A report from the secretary of state to the President enumerates the *interpolated points* in the law of nations, of which America complains, and all the belligerent powers, England, France and Spain, are included. There seems no truth in the report that the bill about the pressing of seamen had been rejected. The circumstance is not mentioned.

" Aware of the intemperance incident to a government like that of America, we are far from confounding the effervescence exhibited on this occasion, with the moderation of the Executive authority, and the sobriety of the public opinion at large.

" Complaint is made that remonstrances have been treated in England with neglect. This, if true, is a very grave and serions charge.

" We should be glad to be informed, however, by Mr. Robert Ward or Lord Mulgrave, whether any answer or explanation was ever returned to the remonstrances of Mr. Monroe, the American minister, on the subject of alledged spoliations, detention, or condemnation of vessels, so as to amount either to a justification of any principle laid down on the one hand, and denied on the other, or to the explanation of any specific acts on their particular merits? If it should happen that the remonstrances of Mr. Monroe were not duly attended to, while the subjects of complaint he urged were accumulating, his Majesty's late ministers are most seriously responsible for the present heats in America, which undoubtedly tend to render an amicable arrangement more difficult. We beg the attention of the public to this circumstance.

" It will be observed, that this is a matter totally different from the merits of the case—for the party who refuses to discuss, even supposing him to be right on the merits, is guilty of a denial of justice, by obstructing a trial and decision of the question

" We have no doubt, however, when at last the matter comes fairly to issue, it will be adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations, without compromising the rights or interests of either."

Very considerable interest appears to have been excited on the subject of American affairs, if we may judge of the numerous extracts from American prints—The letter of the Secretary of State to the President of the 25th of January, on the new principles interpolated in the law of nations, is inserted at full length. The resolution, submitted by Mr. Gregg, is given in a paper of the 1st of March, without any comment.

The following article is taken from a paper of the 12th of March.

" Information has been received that the Emperor of the French has arrested a number of persons in Paris, and has exiled others from that metropolis, under pretext of their holding correspondence with certain emigrants in England. And that he has also determined to abolish his Conservative Senate, and to new model the whole of his Imperial Government. Such is the present temper of the people of France, that this measure is not likely to meet with the smallest resistance, or even to create any other than a momentary sensation."

Philadelphia, May 7.

Advices, by the way of the city of St. Domingo, Trinidad, Havanna, & St. Croix, concur in stating that gen. Miranda had effected a landing upon the Spanish Main. Barcelona or Barcelonetta, the place at which Miranda is said to have debarked, is the principal town of a district in the province of Cumana.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN COX,

HAS received a part of his Spring Assortment of Goods, consisting of many fancy and substantial articles. He has also received by the Jefferson captain Hunt from Amsterdam, a quantity of Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Hessians, Hempens, Rolls, Glass and Quills, and by the Washington from Leghorn, Handsome Leghorn Chairs and Flats.

All which goods he will sell at his usual low prices by the piece or retail.

George Town, April 30—epNI&UG6w.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in jail negro JACOB, who is a low well made fellow, bout 25 years of age, complexion rather black, tho' not deep, has a pleasant countenance, is stout made about the shoulders and breast with small legs, has a stoppage in his speech and cannot make a quick reply, when spoken to without shutting his eyes or being in motion, which is very observable, his clothing was blue negro cotton jacket and overalls, oznaburg shirt, and wool hat, though they are subject to change, he was late the property of Richard B. Beall of Fauquier county, Virginia, and eloped about the 6th of November last. The constables and others of the city of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk are requested to look out for the said runaway slave, as the above reward will be immediately paid them on the terms specified by

JOHN KEOGLIR.
City of Washington, Dec 16—2awtf