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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1806

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Pennsylvania, intitled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, intitled "An act to empower the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, to collect a certain duty on tonnage, for the purposes therein mentioned," so far as to enable the state of Pennsylvania to collect a duty of four cents per ton on all vessels which shall clear out from the port of Philadelphia for any foreign port or place whatever, to be expended in building piers in, and otherwise improving the navigation of the river Delaware, agreeably to the intentions of the said act.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
Feb. 28, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 3.

Mr. Varnum observed that a report on a new organization of the militia had been made at an early period of the session, of a negative kind; that a bill had subsequently been acted upon in the House in some measure implicating the points taken in the report; and that afterwards a bill on the subject had been brought before the Senate, which induced him to suspend calling the attention of the House to the report. That bill had been negatived. His object in rising was to state that as the report was of a negative character, he should not think of calling it up, unless it was the wish of gentlemen that it should be discussed.

A bill to amend an act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments, and for other purposes, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill-making appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1806, was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole House, in which it underwent an examination; when it was reported to the House, and read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported that it would be expedient to agree to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill making provision for persons disabled by known wounds received during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Blackledge moved a postponement of the consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved an indefinite postponement.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith, Leib, J. Clay, Varnum, Bedinger and Van Cortlandt.

Mr. D. R. Williams withdrew his motion, when it was agreed that the bill should lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, passed through committee of the whole, without amendment, and was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had receded from their amendment to the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two Houses.—The bill is consequently passed.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the bill altering and establishing certain post roads.

The bill directs the establishing of a route from Athens to Tellico-block-house.

It was moved to strike out Tellico-block-house, and insert Knoxville.

On this motion, as well as the provision of the bill, a debate of some length arose, which issued in the adoption of the amendment as well as the provision.

Various other amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported

the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 4.

On motion of Mr. Leib the House agreed to a resolution, for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the time when it will be expedient to close the present session; and named on their part Messrs. Leib, Clark, and Tenney.

Mr. Dawson from a committee appointed on a resolution of the House made a report, concluding with a resolution that it is not expedient to make any further legislative provision respecting navy yards, in which the House concurred.

Mr. Dawson also reported a bill concerning the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

A bill from the Senate for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel, was read twice.

A bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the U. States on the government of France was read a third time and passed.

A bill further to alter and establish certain post roads was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Randolph reported a bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on copper, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they have agreed to the amendments of the House to the act to repeal so much of the act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes as is contained in the second section thereof.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill for erecting certain light Houses in the state of Massachusetts; and for building a beacon or pier at Bridgeport, in the state of Connecticut.

An addition was made to the bill, on the motion of Mr. Blount, providing for the placing of buoys over several shoals in North Carolina.

When the bill was reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading to day. It was afterwards read a third time and passed, and the title amended in correspondence with the amendment.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the act in addition to an act to make provisions for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit this bill to the committee of the whole House.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Alston, T. Moore, D. R. Williams, Blackledge, and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith, J. Clay, R. Nelson, and Van Cortlandt; and was disagreed to—Ayes 26.

Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the amendments of the Senate, so as to provide for the placing on the pension list of the United States all such wounded or disabled persons as have been placed on the pension lists of the states for wounds or disabilities received during the revolutionary war, on adducing a prescribed proof.

Messrs. Blackledge, Blount, Clark, and Gregg, supported; and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Bedinger, R. Nelson, Varnum, Southard, Bidwell, and Sloan opposed this amendment, which was disagreed to—Ayes 34—Noes 69.

The friends of the amendment contended that it was just that a full and liberal provision should be made for all the militia disabled, as well those already provided for by some states, as those not provided for by other states.

The opponents of the amendment did not deny the justice of such a provision, but contended that it would not probably receive the approbation of the Senate, and that it was impracticable to make it without going into minute details forbidden by the advanced stage of the session, and recommended that it should be made the subject of a distinct bill at a future session.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendments of the Senate, and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 97—Nays 15. The bill is consequently passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith then offered a resolution, directing the secretary of war to procure and cause to be laid before the house at the next session a list of the invalid pensioners, who have been placed on the pension lists of the several states in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war, noting whether such pensioners served in the militia, or the line of the army.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph said he rose, merely to notify the House that he should to-morrow make a motion in relation to the Journal of the secret proceedings of the House. On Saturday, he believed, the House had directed the injunction of secrecy to be taken off and the journal of their proceedings to be printed. A few days after they saw something like it in a newspaper. To-day, for the first time, they found the official journal laid

on their tables. Last session they had heard a flourish about economy in the printing of the House; and this session several days had elapsed before a small pamphlet was printed; and he would observe that notwithstanding the printing had been let out to the lowest bidder he found the same sum appropriated this year. He said he should to-morrow make a motion relative to the secret journal. When the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it was, he understood, to enable the good people of the United States to become acquainted with the proceedings of this House. He was, however, convinced, that very few people would, from its perusal, know any thing about them.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MIRANDA EXPEDITION.

Our readers may recollect a communication, in our paper of the 4th March, in which the writer observes to the editor "I have left a letter with Mr. Hylton, the clerk of the council, addressed to you, & to be delivered when it can do no injury to the cause in question; in which you will find the outlines of the design; the place of rendezvous, &c. You must not blame my caution in keeping the port or place of destination from the public—for the minister of Spain would gladly know it, and by express, might possibly prevent the design." With this introductory explanation, we submit the following letters to the attention of the public.

No. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.  
Richmond, April 1, 1806.

SIR,

One month having elapsed since the period at which the enclosed letter was put into my hands by Stephen Sayre, esq. I now send it to you agreeably to his request & in conformity to the assurance I then gave him. From the manner in which Mr. Sayre, sometime ago communicated to the public (through the medium of your press) the fact that this letter was lodged with me, it might seem that its contents were known or might be known to the executive or myself; but that was altogether impossible. The truth is, that Mr. Sayre confided the letter to me in my private character, as he might have done to any other individual, sealed up as you now receive it and instructions endorsed upon it, as you will perceive, to hold it up till the present time. Neither the executive nor myself had or could have, on terms that were honorable, any kind of controul over the letter, and my most sacred honor is pledged, that I am at this moment as ignorant of its contents as any other citizen of the commonwealth can be.

I am with great respect,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

DANIEL L. HYLTON.

No. 2.

Endorsed on the back,

To the Editor of the Enquirer,  
(To be delivered, when the place of Miranda's destination is made known; or within one month from this first day of March, whether known or not.)

RICHMOND, March 1, 1806.

MR. RITCHE,

SIR, I have heretofore withheld this communication, lest the minister of Spain, might have had time to prevent the plan I wish to see effected.

Miranda has the permission from the British government to make Trinidad the place of rendezvous; he is gone there. The delegates of Caracas, Sta. Fee and Mexico, are now there, or expected to meet him. Some delay may take place; therefore it would be imprudent to name a place of attack, rather the place to be surrendered, to be made the seat of confederation.

If Miranda is not gone to that island, you may laugh at my credulity; if you hear of his being there, you may put more confidence, than heretofore, in any communications I shall make as to this subject.

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN SAYRE.

Let then experience decide upon the correctness of the foregoing communication! We know of no circumstance, which contradicts it; every fact indeed, which it contains, bears the strongest marks of probability, and it derives no little confirmation from the writer's volunteering his character in support of the cause he has espoused. It is probable that he may be himself mistaken in his opinions; but the martyrdom, which he has offered to brave, proves him at least confident in their truth. Once more, let experience decide upon their correctness!

According to Mr. Sayre's letter; the British government have at least permitted him to make Trinidad, the place of rendezvous. But is this the only facility, which they design to give him? Is he to receive no aid of arms, of ships, or troops from the British government in that island? It may be that this was the only protection, which they have promised; perhaps in a case where so little was known of the resources of Miranda, and so much was to depend upon subsequent events, it was not their interest to have promised any positive reinforcements. The case, however, will be materially altered, if Miranda's resources should

exceed their expectations; if the delegates of Caracas, St. Fee, and Mexico should meet him at Trinidad, and prove to the satisfaction of the British governor, that the people of South America are ripe for a revolution and able to accomplish it. In such a case, may he not expect more effectual succours from them, than a "place of rendezvous?" For the protection thus rendered, the British government will scarcely be compensated by the injury which, Spain her enemy during the present war, is likely to sustain from the loss of her colonies. She will expect some more substantial compensation: some extraordinary privileges of trade, at least in the ports of the provinces whose emancipation is to be attempted; perhaps the surrender of some of their ports into her own hands. Let Miranda even beware, that Great Britain should not aspire to the occupation of the whole country, which he may rescue from the Spanish yoke. The lion and other beasts agreed to hunt in partnership; and it would be wise in the colonies of South America to recollect the result of the Fable.

The island of Trinidad, where Miranda and the deputies from South America are said to have rendezvoused, is on the N. E. coast of Terra Firma and at the entrance of that mouth of the river Orinoko, which is most frequently denominated the gulf of Paria. It is separated on the South from Paria on the continent, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W. by the gulf of Paria. The distance from Trinidad to the continent is of course inconsiderable, and a few hours' sail and a few hours' march may conduct Miranda into the very heart of Caracas, his native province.

One consequence of this arrangement is too obvious to be mistaken. The reader will recollect that Trinidad was a Spanish colony, before it passed into the hands of Great Britain; to whom it was ceded by the 3d article of the treaty of Amiens. Can he then suppose, that if the fact of Miranda's rendezvousing at Trinidad should be made known to Spain before the conclusion of the peace in Europe, she will suffer it to remain in the hands of Great Britain? Will she abandon to her, an island, which may in all future wars become an asylum for her discontented subjects, a place of rendezvous for a British expedition against her territories, and the very Key of Caracas?

Caracas which Mr. Sayre represents as one of the insurgent provinces, is a district of Terra Firma, bounded on the North by the gulf of Mexico, lat. 10. 39, N. Its capital, St. Jago de Leon, stands at a considerable distance from the sea; is large, wealthy and populous; extremely difficult of access and contains 20,000 inhabitants.—The province of Santa Fe, which Mr. Sayre alludes to, must not be confounded with the city of Santa Fe, lat. 36, 59, which is the capital of New Mexico in North America, nor with a town in Paraguay, situated at the confluence of the Salade with the Plata, in lat. 30, 45, S. Mr. Sayre's Santa Fe, we presume, is a province in the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, whose capital, according to some geographers is called Santa Fe de Bogota, in N. lat. 40.—Mexico the other insurgent territory, is not the New Mexico of North America, but Mexico or New Spain, which forms the Isthmus between North and South America.

The meditated project of Miranda does not seem, therefore, to embrace the whole of the Spanish provinces in South America. Several provinces in the Vice-royalty of N. Grenada will be unrepresented at Trinidad; besides every province in the Vice-Royalty of Buenos Ayres; and the Vice-Royalty of Peru, which includes Chili. Perhaps these colonies contained, too a great number of native Spaniards or official slaves, to be comprehended in the conspiracy: Perhaps Miranda and his friends have not dared to disseminate their project too widely, from the fear of multiplying too much the chances of detection.

Should success, however, crown their efforts, the revolution of Miranda will take a wider sweep. Spain might then tremble for all her possessions in South America. Peru and Buenos Ayres would in all likelihood "pursue the triumph and partake the gale. A new confederation of states might start into existence: tumultuous and chaotic at first, but through the aid of the press, and the extending information of the people, settling down by degrees, into some fixed and harmonious system. The people would become freer, as they became more enlightened. And the United States of South America like the United States of the North will present to admiring Europe, another republic, independent, confederated and happy.

Success then to the man, who recollects the country that gave him birth and to whom he would give freedom!!!

Dividend.

THE President and Directors of the Union Insurance Company of Maryland, have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty Dollars per share on each share of stock in said Company, two thirds of which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the twenty-first of April; the remaining one third will be carried to the credit of stock, agreeably to the charter.

By order of the board,  
HENRY COURTENAY, Sec'y.  
April 2

Henry Long,

Has for sale at his manufactory, Old-Town,  
875 boxes of Gold Candles  
350 do. Dipt Candles  
40,000 wt. Brown Soap,  
All in good order for shipping, which he will sell on moderate terms.  
April 8

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1806

FOR THE AMERICAN.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Debate in committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

UNSPOKEN REPLY TO MR. J. RANDOLPH'S FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. President. Well has it been reported by the gentleman from Virginia, that *quis Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, of the force and correctness of this celebrated apothegm, he is himself a striking, and an awful instance. This remark does not proceed from a spirit of envy, or exultation; the all-wise and unerring searcher of the human heart knows, it is made with mortification, and poignant regret. Therefore when clouds obscured our political horizon, the rays from his illuminated mind, have burst upon, and dissipated them. Public reliance has rested upon his great mental resources, and rarely been disappointed; his energetic exertions have been the admiration and pride of his country. Now, when foreign violences shake, and meditate to unloose the peace, prostrate the honor, and annihilate the rapidly progressing welfare and prosperity of the union; when talents, prudence, ability, and political wisdom, are so eminently in requisition, in vain, in this alarming juncture, at this important and interesting crisis, is the public eye directed to him for relief; in vain, has the public anxiety expected that his mental energies, at this time of public difficulty and perplexity, would search, investigate, and project; to-day they seem unstrung for any valuable or beneficial purpose; they have offered no honorable course to shape in our perilous circumstances; have pointed out no light whereby to direct, to safe result, the public councils; they have co-operated no co-operating aid to the patriotic firm, and manly exertions and efforts of the members of this body, to obtain redress, and secure against future aggressions, the inviolable dignity of our country; those manly and firm sentiments, those sublime and elegant flights, that solid, connected and irresistible argument, that fund of political and learned information, that urbanity of expression, that liberality and loftiness of thought, which in times past, have been the characteristics of his mind, on this great occasion seem to be stagnant and annihilated: his mind affected by and partaking in the debility of his body, and under the influence of a wild and deplorable irascibility, seems only screwed up, to the desultory effusion and expression of venomous, and unworthy invective, and illiberal, unmanly sarcasm, abuse, and revilings so impotent, as to excite, not resentment, but pity and contempt. I ask with confidence, was his speech worthy of this august body, worthy of America, worthy of the occasion, or worthy of the man who delivered it? was it not an outrage against the majesty of the people within these walls assembled, against our government, against decency, and against common sense. How unlike the John Randolph of 1799, 1800. In his frantic paroxysm, he deals his bolts, promiscuously around him, nor do character, respectability, or the first office and rank in our government furnish shelter or protection: to such a degree does waspish irritability appear to be wound up, that the American patriots whom he delighted heretofore, to honor, Jefferson and Madison, the members of Congress with whom he proudly moved, Nicholson, Crowninshield, Gregg, &c. the majority of representatives, in whose front rank, he was always found, the cabinet, or as he styles it, the no Cabinet, whose wisdom he was in the habit of admiring—all are this day held up to public execration, as betraying or having betrayed the real interests of the country. In the frantic visions of his disordered fancy, the President has willingly and unreasonably withheld from Congress, communications of the highest import. Mr. Madison has been guilty of publishing a book, wherein principles inimical to neutral rights are conceded. Messrs. Nicholson, &c. the Dicks, Toms and Harrys of the House, have arrogantly dared to seize the helm of public affairs, though totally unskilled in the management of it, and farther, to meditate dishonestly to sponge the public debt. The majority of the representatives are decried, as political quacks dealing in handbills, and medical nostrums. The Cabinet or no Cabinet have exercised secret, irresponsible, inscrutable, overruling and unconstitutional influence over members of the house. I demand in the proud name of our common country, is there a real discernable atom existing upon which to bottom such foul, preposterous, and pompant aspersions, and malignant accusations to my country. I loudly proclaim, they are wild and visionary, as the distempered mind that conceived them, they were generated in disappointment, hatched in the funky nest of disgust, and nurtured upon the food of waspishness and irritability.

At a former period, he stood forth the undaunted, eloquent and strenuous advocate of American rights, and a powerful and energetic defender against British