

In Senate of the United States, February 5, 1806.  
General Smith, of Maryland, from the committee, to whom was referred, on the 15th of January last, that part of the President's message which relates to the spoliation of our commerce on the high seas, and informs us of the new principles assumed by the British courts of admiralty, as a pretext for the condemnation of our vessels in their prize courts, respectfully reports for the consideration of the senate, the following resolutions:

I. Resolved, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudication of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

II. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations: and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honour and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

III. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the importation into the United States, of any of the following goods, wares, or merchandise, being the growth, produce or manufactures of the united Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, that is to say, iron, steel, tin, copper, brass, nails, looking glasses, rum, brandy, wine, sugar, coffee, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated and glass wares. The said prohibition to commence from the day of —, unless previously thereto, equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, on the differences subsisting between them; and to continue until such arrangements shall be agreed upon and settled.

And the report was read and ordered to lie for consideration.

Mr. Nicholson, in the house of representatives of the United States, on the 3d instant, presented a memorial from Messrs. Montgomery and Stevens, witnesses on the part of the prosecution on the trial of judge Chase, praying a compensation for their travel and attendance, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Quincy presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, representing the aggressions committed on the trade and neutral rights of the United States, and concluding with suggesting the propriety of a special mission to the court of London.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A message was likewise received from the President of the U. States, laying before the two houses, for the exercise of their constitutional powers, as to providing the means for fulfilling them, six Indian treaties for the extinguishment of Indian rights to lands within the United States.

The President states that the senate had advised the ratification of these treaties, viz.

1. Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress to a member of the house of delegates, dated Washington, 21st January, 1806.

"Nothing has happened here that I am at liberty to communicate worth your attention, except the conduct of the Spanish minister. The marquis, you know, has his residence generally at Philadelphia. His conduct has been so disobliging to the government, that his recall has been requested. This requisition met with due attention at the court of his Catholic majesty; but as he himself signified a desire to return home, his government wished, if it was agreeable to ours, that it might assume the shape of a voluntary act; to this there could be no reasonable objection, and it was consented to. Hearing he was about leaving Philadelphia for this place, it was hinted to him that his presence would not be agreeable. Disregarding this intimation he came, and upon his arrival, an official note was addressed to him desiring his departure. To this he wrote an answer full of insolence and abuse, and continues here; his party declaring that he is vested with full powers to adjust all differences with us, and complaining of the conduct of the executive in not seeing him. This course he has undoubtedly adopted to render the government unpopular; for I cannot believe it is a fact, that his master would trust to his care such important negotiations after the application for a recall—even if true, the dignity and honour of the government forbids his reception after what has passed. I believe it has been seriously deliberated whether it would not be proper, under his present conduct, to seize and ship him."

[Richmond Enquirer.]

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The bill "to prevent slaves being brought into this commonwealth" has passed both houses of the general assembly, and goes into operation on the first of May next. A section of this act provides, "That if any slave hereafter emancipated shall remain in this commonwealth more than twelve months, after his or her right to freedom shall have accrued, he or she shall forfeit all such right, and may be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor of any county or corporation in which he or she shall be found, for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation."

#### ROCHEFORT SQUADRON.

By the arrival of the schooner Eliza Anne, captain Herbert, in 14 days from Guadaloupe, we learn that three of the British Cork fleet, prizes to this Squadron had arrived at Guadaloupe, one had been retaken. It was further stated, that two seventy-four gun ships, part of this fleet, had arrived at Martinique. It is not stated where the rest of the fleet was. These ships could not have been ever since the 20th of November, about which time they were off Teneriffe, in getting to Martinique, it is not improbable that these two ships are part of a fleet seen by captain Southworth on the 17th December, mentioned in our paper of the 22d instant, as steering W. S. W.

[Norfolk Ledger.]

#### THE BRITISH IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

The following copy of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, dated January 4, to his friend in this place, was handed us this morning:

"A Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, was spoken with a few days ago, and reported that the expedition under the command of general Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, had taken Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspense as to the destination of the fleet and army under admiral Sir Home Popham and general Sir David Baird. The Cape of Good Hope was generally supposed to be the object of this armament. Should the British make a permanent establishment in this settlement, the political and commercial situation of the world will undergo a considerable change. The force of this expedition was four ships of the line, frigates, &c. and six thousand troops, a force we understand from an intelligent person who was lately at the river La Plata, more than adequate to the reduction of the province of Paraguay.—Ibid.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, to his correspondent in Norfolk, dated Jan. 4.

"Admiral Cochrane arrived yesterday from off Martinique, in the Northumberland, the French fleet expected at Martinique are not yet arrived. All our ships are off that island on the look-out for them.—Ten or twelve sail of the Cork fleet are still missing."

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, received at Norfolk, dated Jan. 4, 1806.

"Admiral Cochrane spoke a Portuguese ship a few days ago off Martinique, from Rio la Plate bound to Havana, from whom he learnt, that Sir Home Popham's Squadron was at Buenos Ayres.

"The Cork fleet, which had a dreadful time of it, came in here a few days ago under convoy of the Fishguard frigate, on board of which is Sir Eyre Coote, his lady and suite, for Jamaica, of which he is appointed governor.—Ten sail of the fleet are missing, and fancy most of them are taken, as French privateers swarm to windward of this island."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadix, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The French and Spaniards, wounded in the battle off Trafalgar, amounting to 5000, have been exchanged.—Their total loss in killed and wounded, is not short of 15,000.

"There were few ships that had less than 300 killed and wounded.—The Trinidad had 500.

"Out of the ten ships saved, there are not three worth repairing."

An attempt has been made to assassinate Thomas Paine, in his house at New-Rochelle, in the state of New-York. Last Christmas evening, Mr. Paine's two servants went to visit some of their acquaintances, leaving him and a neighbour's boy together in the house. A short time after this a musket was fired through the window, the ball narrowly missed Mr. Paine, and lodged in the opposite wall. Next day the supposed assassin was apprehended, and admitted to bail.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

During the month of January last, in the city of New-York, 31 persons died of consumption, viz. 17 men and 14 women.

#### SECOND JOAN D'ARC.

The French privateer that sailed on the 30th of May, the day of the departure of the last arrived American ship from the Cape of Good Hope, on a cruise off St. Helena, is a low built, fast-sailing ship, disguised to appear like a merchantman, and has "SWIFT OR NEWPORT" painted on her STERN.—Her name is the *Napolzon*; she carries thirty guns 18 pounders, has two hundred men, and is commanded by a WOMAN IN PETTY-COATS, who is both CAPTAIN and OWNER, and who keeps up as TIGHT a degree of discipline as if she were the BREECHES.

Much as we admire the heroism of this gallant Amazon, yet we hope, very soon to hear, as admiral

Rainier was off the Cape on the 3d of July, that she has already felt the ardour of the gallant old admiral's TRIDENT!!!!

[Bombay Gaz.]

#### The Knell.

Departed this life in Baltimore, on Thursday evening the 30th ult. in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BRICE, consort of John Brice, Esq; of this city. She had not been there but a short time, among her connexions, when it pleased Divine Providence to take her from them, and remove her to everlasting rest.

We say truly that the domestic virtues, and relative duties, shone most eminently in this lady.

DONAU, November 19.

The court of Vienna has taken up its residence at Cracow, in Poland.

BREMEN, November 25.

The day before yesterday the royal Prussian regt. of P. Ferdinand arrived here. It is to be stationed here sometime, it is supposed, for the protection of large magazines of provisions expected down the Weser, for the royal Prussian army. This regiment, which belongs to a neutral power, is in no wise to compromise the neutrality, or interrupt the trade and commerce of this city—the interior government of which will suffer no change. The gates still remain guarded as heretofore by the Bremen troops.

Shortly after the entry of this regiment here, the senate received a requisition from lieutenant-general Don, for the passage of an English corps of about 400 men. The citizens were assembled in consequence but declined giving their assent. The corps, nevertheless, marched through, after opening the gates by force. After which it was escorted by the Prussian troops over the Weser bridge on the road to Oldenburg.

M. de Stadion, late minister from the emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the lieutenant-general count de Guilay, have been presented to his majesty the emperor of the French at Bonn, as plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of Germany: They are invested with powers to negotiate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. On his side, the emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (his minister for foreign relations) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negotiations; but this ought not to diminish in the least the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation: it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march, in order to justify that well-known adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. His majesty has given orders to ministers of war and of the interior to relax nothing in their preparations.

LONDON, December 7.

It is very generally understood, that advices have been received of the arrival of Sir James Craig, with the British troops from Malta, at Venice, and of the Russian troops from Corfu, at the same place. We shall be very happy if this is found to be true. The British force from Malta, and the Russian from Corfu, may be considered as amounting to 30,000 men. These, in the present situation of affairs, might operate a diversion at Venice of the most important nature. When the archduke Charles retreats towards the centre of the kingdom, and may join his forces and his talents to strengthen the army destined to contend with Buonaparte in person, the English and Russian force landed at Venice may give employment to Massena, and prevent him from marching to the assistance of Napoleon, in his present hazardous situation.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

It is pretty generally known in this city, that the ship Leander, which cleared out 8 or 10 days since for Jacquemel, was not in reality bound for Hayti. Having taken on board a very large quantity of naval stores, artillery and ammunition, a considerable number of artificers, and several military characters, it was conceived by many that she was destined for some other quarter. From a correct source we learn that she is bound for a port in the gulph of Mexico; probably New-Orleans. The Dons in that quarter, as well as elsewhere, are very insolent.

The following communication, though we have no the satisfaction of knowing the author, seems entitled to notice. A brush with the Dons is perhaps not so distant.

By the return of the pilots a large bundle of letters were received from the persons on board the Leander addressed to their friends, from which we learn they were all in high spirits, perfectly satisfied with the destination, which appears to be decidedly New-Orleans. The great number of horse collected by the marquis De Cassa Calvo, on the frontiers of Louisiana, has occasioned a very lively sensation in the district. It is conjectured that from the number of pikes shipped on board this vessel, and others making at Springfield and at West-Point, that our troops will be new organized, and formed in three ranks, the first and second of musquetry, and the third rank will be pikes of 10 feet, which, when charged, are a perfect protection against cavalry.

One of our last Charleston papers advertises the sale of five cargoes of negroes, amounting to upwards of thirteen hundred human beings!