

Wited by the late ministry to take possession of Hanover in case the other measures for expelling the French were not attended with success. Perhaps then his Prussian majesty, may plead such a title as well as the permission of Buonaparte; and if he is to make cessions in other quarters in pursuance of the peace of Presburg, he may not be disposed to quit possession of the pledge deposited with him.

Letters from Holland, of the 7th inst. were yesterday received. They confirm our former statement of a proclamation having been issued by the Dutch government on the 1st inst. forbidding, under severe penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendly intercourse whatever with the subjects of Great-Britain. A postscript to one of these letters, however, adds, that much of the regulations which affected the commercial interests of that country, more especially as connected with England, has been remitted, and a further relaxation of those restraints is daily expected. The Dutch papers contain no other news of importance.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty, from Sir Home Popham, stating the safe arrival of the Squadron under his orders at St. Salvador, on the 18th of November. The next dispatches will, in all probability, inform us of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Arrived, ship Dorothea, Hayes, from Canton.—Feb. 4, lat. 13, 30, S. long. 13, W. We were brought to and boarded by the Patriot, a French 74, five of the line and a frigate then in company, standing by the wind to the southward, viz.—

L'Esle, 74 guns,  
Le Patriot, 74 guns,  
Le Foudroyant,  
Le Impertueux,  
Le Calpart,

Le Veteran and La Valereux, of 44 guns, out 52 days from Brest, under the command of admiral Quillemaix, and were informed that the Veteran was under the command of Jerome Buonaparte. They had taken several prizes, treated us politely. We did not learn their destination, but supposed they meant to touch at St. Helena. They inquired particularly after the India and China fleets, the latter of which had not arrived at Canton, December 5, but was daily expected.

Captain Franklin arrived at Savanna from Jamaica states, that provisions had risen very high, and were scarce—that petitions had been presented to the governor to open the ports for American produce, but to no effect; and that they had dispatched a remonstrance to Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter dated Nantes, 1st Feb.

“Our emperor is returned to Paris, he was preceded by a quantity of wagons loaded with specie.

“The day after his arrival the bank paid their notes a bureau ouvert, and we hope the return of the emperor and of cash will revive commerce, which has greatly suffered from the late disasters among the bankers of the first repute.”

\* This no doubt means without the necessity of military force to prevent riot.

The hon. Thomas Erskine, son of the present lord chancellor of England, is appointed ambassador to the United States of America.

#### MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, transmitting sundry documents in relation to the incursions by the Spanish troops into the territory of Louisiana. March 20, 1806—Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It was reasonably expected that while the limits between the territories of the United States and of Spain were unsettled, neither party would have innovated on the existing state of their respective positions. Sometime since, however, we learnt that the Spanish authorities were advancing into the disputed country, to occupy new posts, and make new settlements. Unwilling to take any measures which might preclude a peaceable accommodation of differences, the officers of the United States were ordered to confine themselves within the country on this side of the Sabine river, which, by the delivery of its principal post, Natchitoches, was understood to have been itself delivered up by Spain; and at the same time, to permit no adverse post to be taken, nor armed men to remain within it. In consequence of these orders, the commanding officer at Natchitoches, learning that a party of Spanish troops had crossed the Sabine river, and were posting themselves on this side the Adais, sent a detachment of his force to require them to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, which they accordingly did.

I have thought it proper to communicate to congress the letters detailing this incident, that they may fully understand the state of things in that quarter, and be enabled to make such provision for its security, as, in their wisdom, they shall deem sufficient.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 19, 1806.

#### DOCUMENTS.

Natchitoches, Feb. 1, 1806.

SIR,

You are immediately to proceed with the detachment now under your command, to the neighbourhood of Adais, where, should you fall in with a stationary party of armed Spaniards, you will command

them, or any other armed party of foreigners which you may discover, to withdraw beyond the Sabine river. In case of their refusing to comply, you are to treat them agreeably to the orders of the secretary of war, (a certified extract of which accompanies these instructions,) as far as relates to the pursuit, capture and detention of invaders or aggressors; and avoiding the spilling of blood, but when these orders cannot otherwise be executed. You are to patrol, if practicable, the country between this and Sabine; be on your guard against surprise, and communicate to me, by express, from time to time, any occurrence worthy of note.

(Signed)

M. PORTER, Major  
artillerists commanding.

Capt. Edward D. Turner,  
2d regiment infantry.

[COPY.]

Adais, Feb. 6, 1806.

SIR,

After a tedious march we arrived in front of the Spanish post yesterday morning, about half past eleven o'clock. Found the Dons in some confusion, in consequence of their patrol having discovered us an hour before, (owing to our pilot bringing us in sight of the road.) I took a position, which would have carried their camp, if there had been ten times their number, which was twenty. They saddled, mounted and formed. At the bayau Le Glesse, their patrol, or picket, halted our van guard, and demanded the reason we were violating or invading his majesty's territory, and requested him to withdraw, with his guard, inside his camp, where I would presently be and inform his officer of my business. He implicitly obeyed.—Upon my arrival at my position, I sent Mr. Duforest to tell the officer I wished a conference. Mr. Duforest was informed, in consequence of some information the corporal of the advanced guard had given, the officer had gone down the road to meet me. I waited sometime his return, but not seeing him, I suspected he had purposely put himself out of the way to gain time. I therefore, after sending another message to the camp, formed my men, and marched through a thicket within forty yards, where I halted, and told the non-commissioned officer commanding, that I should wait fifteen minutes for his officer, provided he made no movements in the interim. The officer soon after appeared, when I delivered him my commands. He readily agreed to abandon his position, but said he could go no farther than a creek, San Jose. After a good deal of altercation, he consented to move to the other side the Sabine, and I gave him three hours to prepare to march. He begged I would not insist upon his crossing the Sabine within five days, alleging that in the miserable condition of his horses, it would be impossible, without losing them, and requested that he might be allowed to look up some that were missing. I replied, that after reaching the other side Sabine, he might send in 2 or 3 of his men without arms, to hunt them; and that he must get them as soon as possible. He replied he would, but it would necessarily take him four or five days. This morning I commenced my march for La Tran, and fell in with him in three miles. I signifying my surprise at his being no farther, he made the old excuse of the impossibility of his horses to travel faster, and observed that he had been detained in trying to find some of his horses, two of which he had got, and four were missing. Not thinking it proper to rely exactly again on his word, after falling in with him, I made him subscribe to the enclosed terms, (which I hope will meet with your approbation) and shall follow his footsteps till my provisions are out.

Respectfully, yours,

E. D. TURNER.

(Signed)

Major Moses Porter.

At the Adais, February 6, 1806.

I, Joseph Maria Gonzalez, ensign commandant of his most Catholic majesty's troops on this side of the river Sabinas, hereby have agreed with capt. Edward D. Turner, captain in the United States army, to return all said troops of his Catholic majesty to the other side of the river Sabinas, as soon as my horses will permit it, or in five days, or at furthest six, and to take my march this day. And I do also oblige myself not to send any patrols on this side of the river Sabinas.

(Signed)

Ensign Joseph Maria Gonzalez.

Witness,

(Signed)

John V. Duforest.

Extract of a letter from major Porter, to the secretary of war, dated,

Natchitoches, February 8, 1806.

SIR,

Your letter of the 20th of November, was received on the 24th ultimo, and the request therein mentioned, was, without loss of time, forwarded to the commandant of Nacogdoches; from whom I received, on the 4th inst. an answer, in which he refused to give the assurance required.

Deeming this reply decisive, I immediately detached capt. Turner, with sixty men, to remove a party of Spaniards, that had a few days before passed and taken post on this side of the Adais; and to patrol the country between this post and the river Sabine. The former he easily accomplished, and is now performing the latter.

The report of preparations making by our Spanish neighbours for war, are various; but generally agree, that a considerable number of troops are progressing from the interior to the eastward; that near three hundred of them were, a few weeks since, at the great

crossing of the Trinity, where there were near two hundred beeves, five hundred horses, and a considerable magazine of flour.

That they have ten guns now mounting at Nacogdoches, where most of them have been lately received, and that immediately after lieutenant Platt, the bearer of my letter to the commandant of Nacogdoches, left that place on his return, a Spanish officer was dispatched to bayau aux Pierre, to impress on the minds of the inhabitants of that settlement, the allegiance that they owed to his Catholic majesty; ordered them to join his standard whenever required; and informed them that the Red River would be the boundary line between the Spanish country and the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated the 12th instant.

“I was last evening informed by the commanding officer of this post, that he had received official accounts of from 5 to 7000 troops being on their way for this post, and which would arrive in less than three weeks. In consequence of which he had directed the agent of the contractor, to procure army supplies, and keep in store provisions for two or three months, sufficient to issue at least 7000 rations per day. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Adams and Natches, requiring a supply as soon as possible.”

[Louisiana Gaz.]

A letter received in this city from Paris, states, that 24 hours after Buonaparte's return to Paris, 400 persons had been arrested, and it was not known what had become of them, nor why they had thus disappeared. It is also stated, that a private supper had been given on Napoleon's return, at which 33 persons were present—and that only three of them could be found the next morning.”

A postscript to the above letter says, “kings and princes are appointed in our days like sergeants and corporals of a regiment.—N. Y. pap.

#### VACCINATION.

Dr. Anderson, physician-general in India, writes, that the number of persons inoculated there for the cow-pock, amounts to 250,000.—So great has been its success, (in all places where it has been generally adopted,) that the Bramins, in their extravagant veneration of the cow, have desired that the vaccine matter may be styled “The Dew of Heaven.”

#### ATTENTION!

The MEMBERS of the VOLUNTEER COMPANIES of INFANTRY and ARTILLERY will please to take notice, that there will be a Meeting of said Companies on Saturday next, the 5th of April, at half past two o'clock, P. M.

#### City Tavern,

Annapolis, April 1, 1806.

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON of steady habits as a bar-keeper, to whom a liberal salary will be given.

JOHN GWINN, jun.

[The Editors of the Federal Gazette and Telegraph, at Baltimore, are requested to insert the above daily, for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.]

#### NICHOLAS WATKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, and in the most fashionable manner, next door below Mr. Seth Sweetser's, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to his employers.

Annapolis, April 2, 1806.

#### Doctor TISSOT'S

#### CELEBRATED GOUT DROPS.

THESE drops are a certain cure for the gout in its most advanced and violent stages; it is likewise a speedy one for the rheumatism, lumbago, weakness of the joints, and all kinds of sprains; for the gleet, be they ever so long standing, and have proved wonderfully efficacious in cases of the gravel. For the cramp and all pains in the head, face and body, it stands unparalleled.

A few bottles may be had at Mr. Neth's store, with suitable directions for using this invaluable medicine.

N. B. It is peculiarly excellent for most disorders attending warm climates, and keeps any length of time.

March 29, 1806. 10776

#### In CHANCERY, March 27, 1806.

ORDERED. That the sale made by WILLIAM OHEBB, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert Chesley, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the tenth day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of May next.

The report states, that the whole real estate of the deceased was sold for £. 1500.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.