

in laying out said road, who shall receive in full satisfaction for their wages, including all expenses, the surveyor three dollars per day, and each chainman and the marker one dollar per day, while they shall be employed in said business; of which fact, a certificate, signed by said commissioners shall be deemed sufficient evidence.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of laying out and making said road. And the president is hereby authorized to draw from time to time on the treasury, for such parts, or at any one time for the whole of the said sum, as he shall judge the service requires. Which sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid, first out of the fund of two per cent. reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes;" three per cent. of the appropriation contained in said seventh section, being directed by a subsequent law, to the laying out, opening and making roads within the said state of Ohio. And secondly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, chargeable upon and re-imbursible at the treasury by said fund of two per cent. as the same shall accrue.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before congress, as soon as convenience will permit, after the commencement of each session, a statement of the proceedings under this act, that congress may be enabled to adopt such further measures as may, from time to time, be proper, under existing circumstances.

NATHANIEL MACON,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the senate, pro tem.

March 29, 1806.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

Boston, May 29.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The legislature of this state, for the current year, met yesterday at the new state-house, and commenced its re-organization. After the administration, by his excellency governor Strong, of the qualifications required by the constitution, the house immediately proceeded to the election of its officers.

The candidates for the clerkship in the house, were N. Tillinghast, Esq; and Charles P. Sumner, Esq.

The whole number of votes 460.

For N. Tillinghast, (federal) 206

For C. P. Sumner, (democratic) 251

Mr. Sumner was accordingly declared to be elected.

The candidates for speaker were the hon. Timothy Bigelow, esquire, and Perez Morton, esquire.

Whole number of votes, 463.

For Mr. Bigelow, (federal) 204

For Mr. Moreton, (democratic) 257

The latter gentleman was declared to be elected, and took the chair.

In the senate four several attempts were made in the forenoon to elect a president for that branch of the government; but they all proved ineffectual. The votes on each trial, being

For the hon. H. G. Otis, 18

For the hon. John Bacon, 19

And two scattering; of course there was no choice, the constitution requiring a majority of the whole number.

The difficulties which arose in this business, protracted the religious ceremonies of the day, until a very late hour. It was nearly two o'clock, when the procession reached the Old South Meeting-House. The tediousness of this delay was amply compensated by the rich display of piety and patriotism which succeeded in the very excellent address of the rev. Mr. Shepard, of Lenox.

The procession was escorted to and from the meeting house, by the independent company of Cadets, under the command of col. Apshorp.

In the afternoon, the two houses met agreeably to adjournment, at 4 o'clock, and further adjournment till 6 o'clock; when they again met and continued sitting until 9. The house proceeded in appointing their usual committees.

The senate resumed the business of the election of a president; but, as in the forenoon, the attempt was ineffectual. A motion was finally made, declaring that the eldest member should preside as president pro tem. until a choice could be made.

The votes were taken on this motion by yeas and nays, and stood thus:

Federal 19.

Democratic 19.

The chairman (hon. Mr. Bacon) who was the democratic candidate, after a few remarks, declared his vote in favour of himself. On this decision, a variety of debate ensued, on the constitutionality of this mode of procedure, and on the question whether the hon. chairman was the senior member in that body. A committee was at length appointed to ascertain and report who was the eldest member. An adjournment then took place until 10 o'clock this morning.

J. D. Dunbar, esq; was elected clerk of the senate. The votes were for Mr. Davis, the former clerk, 19—for Mr. Dunbar, 20.

From the Mediterranean.

June 2.

Capt. Sawyer, arrived at this port from Leghorn, has furnished the annexed information:—

"The blockade of Naples by the English is said to have been declared at Palermo and Messina on the 28th of March. There were some apprehensions that the blockade of Leghorn would follow. The squadron off Sicily and Naples consists of 4 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 21 brigs. The city of Gaeta opposed the entrance of the French, and is not yet taken; but besieged by them, and is supposed would surrender. The emperor Napoleon is soon expected at Rome to be made king of the Romans. The pope is to retire to Versailles on a pension. It is supposed the emperor will also make some changes in the government of Tuscany. A slight earthquake was experienced at Leghorn on the afternoon of the 16th of April.

We have seen letters from London, of a late date, which say, that the differences which have subsisted between the United States and Great Britain, are rapidly approaching to a happy conclusion; many of the points in dispute have been fully discussed and settled; among others, it was presumed, that the American flag would be suffered to protect its seamen, let them be of what country soever. This important point, as well as some others which relate to our commerce with the colonies of G. Britain, it was expected would form the basis of a commercial treaty between the two countries.

Captain Mantor, arrived on Friday last, from Marseilles, in long. 64, lat. 42, was boarded from the Leander, capt. Whitby, and treated with great politeness. Capt. Whitby shewed him the President's late proclamation, and expressed his regret at the unfortunate occasion of it, and said the accident was wholly unintentional, &c.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

Captain Bartlett, of the schooner Cornelia, arrived yesterday morning, in 19 days from Curacao, in forming us, that previous to his departure from that island, he saw a letter from Porto-Cavallo, stating that 2 schooners, belonging to the expedition under gen. Miranda, were captured by two Spanish frigates and several gun-boats, after an engagement of two hours, and were carried into Porto-Cavallo. The letter stated also, that several of the persons from New-York were on board the schooners when captured, among whom was the son of col. Smith. The Leander had put into Bonaire for water and provisions. We have not been able to learn the date of the letter.

Capt. Zuill, informs us, that before his departure, a Danish schooner had arrived at Curacao, which had spoken Miranda's ship, the Leander, at Bonaire, on the 15th of May.

June 5.

Too important.

The following extract of a letter from capt. Dawson, of the ship Olive, dated Laguire, May 4, confirms the news of the capture of gen. Miranda's two schooners, and gives other particulars not heretofore received; and which, coming from a respectable source, we are inclined to believe is correct. The letter was received yesterday by the schooner William, in 13 days from St. Thomas.

The Extract.

"General Miranda has made a great deal of noise at this place. A few days ago a man of war brig and schooner were sent in pursuit of him. The day after they left this place, they fell in with the Leander and 2 schooners, and, after a short action, they captured the schooners. The Leander made sail and got off. The schooners have arrived at Porto-Cavallo. Young Smith is on board one of the schooners; he and 8 of the principal officers are ordered up to Carracas."

The Olive was to sail for New-York in ten days after the date of capt. Dawson's letter, and may be hourly expected.

The French privateer schooner La Creole, of six guns and 76 men, which, in the month of November last, captured off Charleston bar, the British ship Ether, bound from that port for Liverpool, and whose crew behaved with such unparalleled barbarity to the unfortunate men belonging to that ship, after they had surrendered, was captured on the 21st of April, off Tortugas, by the British brig Reindeer, of 18 guns, and carried into Port-Royal, Jamaica, on the 25th.

We learn from Jamaica papers, which we have received to the 10th of May, that the ship Leander, capt. Lewis, with two schooners, her tenders, from Jacquemel, having on board gen. Miranda, 28 staff officers, and about 270 men, touched at Aruba, on the 10th of April, and sailed again on the 16th for Carracas, accompanied by the schooner Echo, of Kingston. It is stated that gen. Miranda was provided with the insignia of the ancient Peruvians, (a sun and highly marked rainbow) brilliantly displayed on his standards, and expected to find a strong party to join him in the scheme of revolutionizing the South-American colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 1.

"Captain Rea, from the Isle of France, informs, that there were thirteen British ships of the line lying at St. Jago. He also informs, that the latter end of March, the British ship London, and a frigate, engaged the ship Marengo, admiral Linois, and the frigate Bellepool; and, after an engagement of three hours, took them. Sir J. B. Warren, with seven

fail of the line then in sight. The captured vessels were carried to St. Jago, and put in commission.

"It was said the French ships had on board property of immense value.

"We learn, verbally, by the schooner Traveller, from Curacao, that Miranda's two schooners had been captured on the Maine by a Spanish brig—and that Miranda, in the Leander, had afterwards a severe engagement with a Spanish sloop of war, and beat her off; after which he stood to windward.

"It is said letters have been received in town which state, positively, that Miranda has landed on the Spanish Maine at a place called Cono, without meeting with any opposition. The sch'r Bee is on her way with dispatches from Miranda, and is hourly expected here."

BALTIMORE, June 4.

On the non-contagiousness of the Yellow Fever.

We present to our readers the following extract from "The Medical and Physical Journal," of London, for the month of March, 1806:

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal, GENTLEMEN,

My friend Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, has in his new edition of his Medical Enquiries and Observations, retracted his former opinion respecting the contagious nature of the yellow fever; and being desirous of making this recantation as public as possible, he has requested me to obtain the insertion of the following extract from his preface in one of the periodical works of this country. If you will have the goodness to give it a place in your valuable journal, my friend's object will be accomplished, and you will much oblige yours, &c. L. J. JARDINE.

Liverpool, Feb. 10, 1806.

"In the fourth volume, the reader will find a retraction of the author's former opinion of the yellow fever's spreading by contagion. He begs forgiveness of the friends of science and humanity, if the publication of that opinion has had any influence in creating the ill-will and uncharitable hatred upon the subject. He trusts, that he will be able to rectify, in respect to the matter, that he ever entertained or propagated it, that it will long, and perhaps always deprive him of the pleasure he might otherwise have derived from a review of his attempts to fulfil the public duties of his profession."

June 7.

A gentleman informed us this morning, that the same destructive species of the Caterpillar, as that which has committed such ravages to the southward, has made its appearance, in countless numbers, on Elk-Ridge, in a field of wheat belonging to him. He is of opinion that if they attack the stalk or head of the wheat, with the same rapacity they have the blade, that out of 600 bushels with which he was tantalized with the prospect, he will not be able to cut a single bushel. It has also made its appearance in other neighbouring fields, but the extent of the actual or probable mischief, is not yet ascertained.

We saw and discoursed with two gentlemen last evening from the Eastern-Shore, who gave us the most distressing account of the ravages committed upon the young wheat, corn, "and every other green thing," common white clover excepted, by a species of caterpillar, whose numbers are numberless, and whose depredations are incalculable. The industrious farmer beholds the labours of the season rendered, in many instances, abortive by the events of a single night.

These insects are represented as being so numerous, that, in many places, it is impossible to walk without crushing thousands of them to death. The ground is literally covered with them. When and where the calamity will terminate no man knoweth.

NORFOLK, May 31.

In addition to what we published a few days ago of the destructive effects of the Caterpillar, in Princess Anne county, we have the following: by two gentlemen who left Richmond on Monday last, we are informed that the Caterpillar is making great ravages about Richmond, that its appearance is not general through the country, but wherever it comes, the whole vegetable kingdom is destroyed, and the face of the earth at a distance has the appearance of being destroyed by fire—the insect is perhaps the same which in some parts is called the canker worm: and a gentleman near Petersburg, assured our informant, that within a short time he had lost a field of wheat, which was estimated to produce 4000 bushels, had not the Caterpillar totally destroyed it.

EASTON, (Maryland) June 3.

Caterpillar or striped Worm.

During the last week, an insect resembling that of the Caterpillar, tho' smooth, have made their appearance in number to exceed any thing in the remembrance of our oldest inhabitants—they were first discovered on lots of wheat in the neighbourhood of this town, some of which they have stripped almost entirely of its blades, and have attacked the heads, which is yet soft; and some alarming specimens of their partial, and entire destruction of the clover, have been witnessed—the grass, so far as they have advanced, has been entirely destroyed—corn does not escape them, the most vulnerable part (the bud) is their immediate resort, which has induced some farmers to lay off their ground and re-plants. In different parts of the country we are informed whole crops are laid under contribution by them. They retire from the head of the wheat during the heat of the day, but return when the sun is obscured. Their size vary from one quarter to an inch and an half in length.