

novelty of the duty might, perhaps have embarrassed stronger minds than mine. The uprightness of my intentions I hope will not be questioned.

The interviews between col. Burr and myself, from which the foregoing statement has resulted, were chiefly in this city, in the months of February and March, last year. WILLIAM EATON.
Washington city, Jan. 26, 1807.

Sworn to in court this 26th day of January, 1807.
Wm. BRENT, Clk.

On Friday the following bill was passed in the Senate, with closed doors, and, as we understand, without division.

AN ACT

To suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for a limited time in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any person or persons charged on oath with treason, misprision of treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States, have been, or shall be arrested and imprisoned by virtue of any warrant or authority from the President of the United States, or from the chief executive magistrate of any state, or territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be, and the same hereby is suspended for and during the term of three months from and after the passage of this act, and no longer.

January 23, 1807. Read three times and passed the Senate.

Attest, SAM. A. OTIS, Sec'y.

On Monday it was communicated in confidence to the house of representatives.

When read, it was immediately determined by a great majority to open the doors.

The bill having been read a first time—

Mr. Burwell moved to reject it.

On this motion a debate ensued, which occupied the day.

Messrs. Burwell, Elliot, Crisp, N. Newton, John J. Randolph, Simlic and Dana supported; and Messrs. Varnum and Bidwell opposed the motion. The former gentlemen all on the ground of hostility to the bill;—of the two latter, Mr. Varnum declared himself in favour of the bill, and Mr. Bidwell in favour of permitting it to go through the usual forms of discussion, instead of deciding upon it on the first reading.

When a vote was taken by yeas and nays on the question—shall the bill be rejected? Which was carried in the affirmative—Yeas 113—Nays 19.

We understand that the Senate have postponed the further consideration of the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge across the river Patowmack until the next session of congress—Ayes 17—Noes 16.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, December 4, 1806.

WHEREAS it is considered of importance, that citizens living under the same government should be correctly informed of the views and intentions of every portion of the community; and as the sentiments of the people of Kentucky may be misunderstood by those who, from their remote situation, have not an opportunity of judging of the disposition which the citizens of this state entertain towards the general government; and as an expression of the public will through their representatives, is deemed the most effectual mode to prevent any misapprehension of sentiments which might be occasioned by the conduct of individuals, or might grow out of misapprehension—

Resolved, therefore, by the general assembly, That the people of Kentucky bear the strongest attachment to the federal government, and consider a dismemberment of the union as the greatest evil which could befall them, and would view with abhorrence any individual or set of individuals who should attempt to separate us from those whose interests are so intimately connected with our own, and for whom the people of Kentucky entertain an unchangeable attachment, arising from a lively recollection of their united efforts for liberty.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have entire confidence in the present administration of the general government, and have no doubt that such measures will be pursued as are best calculated to secure us peace and tranquillity, and at the same time preserve our national honour from insult.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the United States, to the executives of the different states, and to our present senators and representatives in congress.

WILLIAM LOGAN, S. H. R.
GREEN GLAY, S. S. Pr.

Approved, December 9, 1806.

CHRISTO. GREENUP, governor
of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

By the Governor,

JOHN ROWAN, Secy.

Copy,

Attest, JOHN ROWAN, Sec'y.

We hear it rumoured in our city, that some of the banks and insurance companies, viewing the bill lately read in the house of assembly to tax those institutions, as vexatious and injurious to the commerce of the state, particularly so when it is considered that the city already more than pays the whole states civil list, have it in contemplation to purchase sites on the Jer-

sey shore, opposite Philadelphia, and to apply to the legislature of that state for charters, and thus remove the business of Pennsylvania to New-Jersey.

[Phil. Gaz.]

In a short commentary on the conjectures relative to col. Burr, the publisher of the *Nashville Impartial Review* observes:—"as to col. Burr's motives we know nothing, but we can with truth say, that the citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee would not hesitate to spurn at such an attempt, and we with confidence assert that those states would be the last in wishing to withdraw their connexion with the other states of the union."

A letter from Nashville, Jan. 1, says—a party in that town burnt Burr's effigy.

CURIOUS FACT.

At the time the schooner Messenger, left Vera Cruz, a British frigate in three millions of dollars, in consequence of an order from the king of England, endorsed by the king of Spain.

[Telegraphic.]

The commissioners appointed under a law of the United States, entitled "An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio," not being prepared at this time to make such report as the law requires, and fearing that a delay might be attended with injurious consequences, have thought best to submit the enclosed statement to the president of the United States, for his information on that subject, and are respectfully,

JOSEPH KERR,
THOMAS MOORE.

City of Washington Dec. 26 1806.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, P. U. S.

The following is a statement of the distances between the several points which are to be embraced in the road from Cumberland, on the Patowmack, to the river Ohio, near the point of Wheeling Island. Beginning at a stone marked on the point above the junction of White creek with the north branch of the Patowmack, and in the town of Cumberland; thence through the gap of Gwynn's mountain, and passing Evan Gwynn's to the mouth of Winter's run, a branch of Braddock's run, by the meanders of the road, and surface measure.

	Miles.	Perches
From thence to Jesse Tomlinson's on a direct line: same measure,	6	202
From thence to the Pennsylvania line, near the summit of the negro mountain, and about a mile north of the present road; same measure,	12	76
From thence to the Youghago river near the mouth of Rodger's run,	5	185
From thence to Brownsville,	14	270
From thence to Bridgeport, crossing the Monongahela river below John Crawford's ferry, and thence to the Ohio river, near the lower point of Wheeling Island,	32	162
Making in all one hundred and seventeen miles, one hundred and eighty eight perches; of which about twenty-four miles and one hundred and eighty eight perches, is thro' the state of Maryland; eighty-one miles through the state of Pennsylvania; and twelve miles through the state of Virginia.	45	215

JOSEPH KERR,
THOMAS MOORE,

City of Washington, 24th Dec. 1806.

The Aurora says that bills of Burr's exchequer, to the amount of 80,000 dollars, have been protested in Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, January 29.

Extract of a letter from an influential character, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 26.

Business is at a stand for 20 days past, nothing is talked of but Burr's expedition down the river. The planters are afraid to send down their produce. Shopkeepers are afraid to buy merchandise. I wait with great anxiety to hear what measures the general government will pursue to prevent this daring outrage, and punish the projectors of it.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated December 5.

"The Resistance frigate, capt. Adam, arrived here lately after having landed don Mendoza, a Spanish nobleman, at Carthage. There are now on board her a Portuguese and an English merchant. They are to proceed in her to La Vera Cruz, and ballast her with dollars. Capt. Adam, is to receive 10,000/ sterling, in lieu of freight, &c. There are many conjectures respecting this expedition. The admiral does not know whether the money is for individuals, or for the English or Spanish governments."

January 30.

Letters by the Cato are received in town. In one of which, to a respectable house, it is stated, from high authority, that the rumour of the negotiations between great Britain and the United States, have been broken off, is not to be relied on.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, January 28, POSTSCRIPT.

Last evening the ship Cato, capt. Coit, arrived at port, in 50 days from Liverpool. This arrival satisfies us with news nearly a month later than before received. To capt. Coit we are indebted for London papers to December 6, inclusive. We have only time to give the leading articles, with the marine intelligence from Lloyd's List, which makes this day's Gazette highly interesting.

The London papers contain the French bulletin down to the 31st number, the last being dated Berlin, November 22. From these it appears that Magdeburg, Stettin, Custrin and Spandau, have fallen into the hands of the French, and the Prussian army dispersed, after a series of hard fought battles. Magdeburg, with a garrison of 20,000 men, capitulated on the 8th of November.

The duke of Brunswick died of his wound.

On the 12th of November, the head quarters of marshal Bernadotte were at Lubec. On the 13th day general Berthier gave notice, that all Russian and Swedish ships lying there, might take their departure unmolested. One English ship only was at Lubec, when it was taken by assault; the captain and three seamen of which were killed.

On the 10th the French took possession of Hanover, under the command of marshal Mortier.

The fortress of Hameln, in the electorate of Hanover, capitulated on the 11th instant. It surrendered to the king of Holland, who commanded the siege.

On the 12th the duchy of Oldenburg was taken in possession of for the king of Holland, by Batavia troops.

News had reached England that nearly all the British troops had withdrawn from Calabria Ultra in consequence of the increased strength of Murat's army. Sir John Stewart was on his way home.

The ships of war at Cadiz had hauled further up the harbour, and on the 14th of November, it consists of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and three companies of artillery—about 5,500 men—under the command of the Spencer, Ganges, Theseus and Capricorn, each of 74 guns, and 2 frigates.

The official account of the capture of Hamburg by the French, was communicated to the lord mayor of London by viscount Howick, on the 29th of November. By this, they entered with a general under gen. Mortier on the 19th of November. All English property was confiscated; and the Englishmen held till disposed of by Buonaparte. Great uneasiness in England; stocks fell.

A letter from Hamburg states, that Buonaparte demanded that the archduke Charles shall resign his command, and that the Austrian army should withdraw from the frontiers.

LONDON, December 2.

The following is said to be the outline of the political arrangements, which Buonaparte has determined to enforce on the continent. The electorate of Brandenburg, with some contiguous territory, to be erected into a kingdom, under the dominion of Jerome Buonaparte. Prussia Proper to be retained by his Prussian majesty, with the title of king. His capital to be Konigsburg. The Polish territory to be wrested from Austria, Russia and Prussia, and reconstituted into one state, of the same extent as before the partition. Murat to be proclaimed king of the Poles. Holland to receive a considerable accession of territory, particularly Westphalia. The duchies of Cleves and Berg, presently possessed by Murat, to be given to one of the French marshals.

December 3.

By the Alpha, capt. Hutton arrived at Harwich we learn that the French took possession of Cuxhaven on the 25th. The intelligence is not to be doubted. Napoleon will endeavour to shut up every port in power in the North Sea—Denmark must look to herself—but she is not without assistance. Sir Samuel Hood is to sail immediately with a squadron into the Baltic; so that Buonaparte's threat of shutting up the Sound will melt in air.

We understand that the privy council have come to a resolution to issue an order for preventing the transfer of foreign property in the funds. His majesty came to town this morning to give it effect by the royal signatures.

December 6.

Mr. Thornton, our late minister at Hamburg, arrived this morning. He has brought the intelligence of all the British merchants in Hamburg having been declared by Buonaparte prisoners of war.

Extract of a letter from Tarmouth, dated Dec. 5. "We have just time to inform you of our arrival here from Hamburg, which we were obliged to leave at a few moments notice, after a decree, making the English there prisoners of war.

"Buonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect:—That British property of every description is to be confiscated—England is declared to be in a state of blockade—and all British subjects, who may be found in the countries occupied by the French, are declared to be prisoners of war.

"We left Altona at half past 3 o'clock on the 26th ult. Four or five thousand French left Hamburg the day before; they went through the Steegate (the road to Lubec) their destination was unknown.