

PARIS.

NOTE.

The undersigned Minister of his Prussian Majesty, by the same Courier who brought the letter to his Imperial Majesty, which he has had the honor to transmit to-day to his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, has received orders to make the following communications. Their object is to have the relations of the two Courts no longer in suspense. Each of them is so eminently interested in remaining no longer in doubt upon the sentiments of the other, that the King flatters himself that his Majesty the Emperor will applaud his frankness. His Prussian Majesty has expressed in the letter mentioned above, his entire thoughts and the whole view of the complaint, which from a faithful and honest ally, have made him become a neighbor alarmed for his existence, and necessarily aroused for the defence of his dearest interests. The perusal of it will recall to his Majesty the Emperor and King, what Prussia was for a long time to France. Will not the remembrance of the past be for her the pledge of the future? And what judge would be blind enough to believe that the King could have been for nine years towards France so consistent, and perhaps so partial, in order to place himself voluntarily with her in a different relation—he who more than once might perhaps have ruined her, and who knows now only too well the progress of her power?

But if France has in her recollections, and in the nature of things, the pledge of the sentiments of Prussia, it is not so with this last power; her recollections are made to alarm her; she has been careless, neutral, friendly, and even in alliance. The destruction that surrounds her, the gigantic increase of a power essentially military and conquering, which has injured her successively in her greatest interests, and menaces her in them all, leaves her now without a guarantee. This state of things cannot last. The King sees almost nothing around him but French troops, or vassals of France, ready to march with her. All the declarations of his Imperial Majesty announce, that this attitude will not change. Far from that, new troops issue from the interior of France. Already the Journals of his capital indulge themselves in a language against Prussia, of which a sovereign, such as the King, can despise the infancy, but which does not the intentions and the error of the Government that suffers it. The danger grows every day. It is necessary to be heard at once, or be heard no more.

Two powers who esteem each other, and who fear each other no more than they are able, without ceasing to esteem themselves, have no need to go about to explain themselves. France will not be less strong for being just, and Prussia has no other ambition than her independence and the security of her Allies. In the actual position of affairs, both one and the other would risk every thing in protecting this uncertainty. The undersigned has renewed orders in consequence, to declare that the King expects with justice from his Imperial Majesty.

1. That the whole of the French troops, which are called by no fair pretence into Germany, should immediately repress the Rhine without exception, beginning their march on the very day that the King expects the answer of the Emperor, and continue it without halting; for this immediate and complete retreat is the only pledge of security that the King can receive at the point to which affairs have been brought.

2. That no obstacle shall be raised on the part of France to the formation of the league of the North, which shall include, without exception, all the States not named in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation shall be immediately opened, to decide in a permanent manner on all the points in dispute, and that for Prussia its preliminary basis shall be the separation of Westphalia from the French Empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbeys by the Prussian troops.

The instant that his Majesty is assured that this basis is accepted, he will resume that attitude which he has quitted with regret, and will become to France that frank and peaceable neighbor who for so many years has seen, without jealousy, the glory of a brave people, for whose prosperity he has been anxious. But the intelligence of the march of the French troops compels his Majesty to do certain things, which he is to do. The undersigned is charged to insist on an immediate answer, which at all events must reach his Majesty's Headquarters by the 8th of Oct. his Majesty still hoping that it will arrive there in time enough, that the unexpected and rapid progress of events, and the presence of the troops, should not put either party under the necessity of providing for his safety.

The undersigned is particularly instructed to declare, in the most solemn manner, that peace is the sincere wish of his Majesty; and that he only requires that which can contribute to make it permanent. The causes of his apprehension, the claims which he had for another connection, from France, are unfolded in the letter of his Majesty to the Emperor, and are calculated to obtain from that monarch the last permanent pledge of a new order of things.

The undersigned embraces this opportunity to renew to the Prince of Benevento the assurances of his high consideration. Paris, Oct. 1, 1806. (Signed) KNOBLESORFF.

The Senate referred the communication to a special Commission.

From the Palladium Extra of Dec. 8, 1806.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 2.

Mr. Pope, from the select committee, appointed to enquire into the charge against Benjamin Sebastian, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, reported the following resolution:

The committee to whom was referred the information communicated to the House, charging judge Sebastian with having received a pension from the Spanish government, have had the same under their consideration, and report that they have with circumspection and attention examined the various evidences brought before them, which is as follows:

The evidence given on the enquiry into the charges against Benjamin Sebastian, Esq. one of the judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, before a special committee appointed by the House of Representatives for that purpose, on the 27th day of November, 1806.

Mr. Thomas Bullitt, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposed, that in the year 1800 or 1801, he was spoke to by judge Sebastian to receive money for him at New-Orleans, which he said was coming to him annually, and upon his, the said Bullitt's agreeing to do so, judge Sebastian gave him a draft on Don Andre Armisto, not as an officer, but in the form which drafts are commonly drawn for money without a consideration stated; which draft he forwarded by Mr. Smith, and was paid off. And that judge Sebastian informed him that he drew 2000 dollars annually for life, in consequence of his said Sebastian's having been active in some commercial arrangements with the Spanish government and the people of the Western country; and that in the year 1802, he also got a second draft from judge Sebastian for 2000 dollars, which was presented and paid. He also said that he had seen a letter from governor Carondelet to judge Sebastian, wishing him the said Sebastian to appoint an agent or agents to meet Gayosa at Madrid, which letter was dated previous to the drafts, and in consequence of which letter, judge Sebastian said he was induced to take his first trip to New-Orleans. Mr. Bullitt, upon being interrogated whether this letter did not go to implicate judge Sebastian as an officer under Spain? He answered in the negative. Mr. Bullitt also stated that judge Sebastian told him that while he was making those commercial arrangements (for which he became entitled to the annuity) a courier arrived at New-Orleans, giving information of the negotiation of peace between America and Spain, which put a stop to the arrangements. Mr. Bullitt was also interrogated, whether or not the annuity spoken of was in consequence of any money or property consideration? He answered that he understood that it was in consequence of judge Sebastian's own personal services in bringing about the before mentioned commercial arrangements.

Examined and signed by THOMAS BULLITT.

Mr. Charles Wilkins being duly sworn, deposed, that in the fall of 1804 he went to Natchez, and on examining the papers of John A. Seitz, deceased, deposited in the house of John and C. Wilkins, at Natchez, found among them a draft on the Spanish governor at New-Orleans or any other person authorized, drawn by Benjamin Sebastian, for the amount of his said Benjamin Sebastian's pension, but did not recollect the date of the draft. Mr. Wilkins being interrogated, whether or not the word "pension" was made use of in the draft? He answered that he was confident it was. Mr. Wilkins was also asked, if Don Andre Armisto was not the secretary of the colony of Louisiana? He answered that he was. It was also enquired of Mr. Wilkins, if the hand writing of the draft and letter produced by him, did not appear to him to be the same? He also answered that it did appear to him to be the same.

Examined and signed by CHARLES WILKINS.

The letter referred to in the foregoing deposition is in the following words and figures, viz.

Louisville, Feb. 18, 1804.

DEAR SIR, The intelligence of your having safely arrived at Natchez about a month ago, gave me very considerable pleasure,

not only because you were thus far secure from the dangers of a hazardous voyage, but also that you would soon have it in your power to determine whether the application to be made on my account, would be productive or not. As the subject is all important to me, and of course I feel a considerable solicitude about it; the sooner you can inform me of the true situation of the business the better; for, if you succeed, I shall be eased of a great weight of anxiety, and if you do not, I must immediately make the necessary preparations to descend the river myself, for the purpose of collecting proof of my situation, and lay a statement of the business before the minister.

If the person who was authorized to have transacted this affair in N. O. should be gone hence before you arrive there, it is probable the application must be made at the Havana; and if this idea had suggested itself to you, I have flattered myself that that circumstance would hasten your departure from Natchez, or that you would devise some mode whereby application at N. O. might be made through the agency of some confidential person.

Accept the warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness of your sincere friend and servant,

BEN. SEBASTIAN.

Messrs. Joseph H. Daviess, Thomas Bullitt, John Allen, and John Pope, proved that the body and signature of the said letter was in the hand writing of Judge Sebastian.

Mr. JAMES T. MARTIN, being also duly sworn, deposed as follows: "In the year 1805, I received from the agent of Messrs. John and Charles Wilkins, at Natchez, a trunk delivered me as the property of the late John A. Seitz, who died at Orleans, in July 1804. The trunk contained a number of papers relative to the concern of said Seitz; among which I discovered a draft, was signed Sebastian as the drawer, but I did not know the hand writing of Judge Sebastian; nor am I confident that it was signed "Benjamin Sebastian," but I recollect perfectly the substance of the address of the draft is contained and I believe expressed in the following words: "to the proper officer in the Spanish government for paying off such claims." The trunk that contained the above paper I forwarded to John Clay in New-Orleans, in October 1805, accompanied with a letter, in which I requested him (as well as I recollect) to give it the first conveyance to Mr. Francis West, of Philadelphia."

Signed, JAMES T. MARTIN.

Before the committee on the enquiry into the charges against Judge Sebastian, November 28th, 1806. A. C.

Mr. THOMAS BULLITT was again called upon, and stated on oath as follows. That the letter spoken of yesterday by him from the Baron of Carondelet to Judge Sebastian, was on the subject of commercial arrangements, and that the names of Mr. Innes and Mr. Nicholas, and some other person not recollect, were in it, and who were requested jointly with judge Sebastian, to appoint an agent or agents to meet Gayosa at Madrid—and that commercial arrangements appeared to be the only object of that letter—and that Judge Sebastian informed him that he the said Sebastian insisted on the articles of their commercial arrangements being signed, stating that the treaty might not be ratified, and if it was not they would have their operation, and if it was, they would do no harm. The governor answered he would not do any thing further in the business.

Examined and signed by THOMAS BULLITT.

His Excellency C. GREENUP, esq. was duly sworn, and deposed as follows: That he knew nothing of Judge Sebastian's receiving money from the Spanish government until yesterday, on the receipt of Judge Sebastian's resignation, in which he stated the commercial arrangements, and the money which he had received in consequence of them—but that he saw a memorial in 1799 or 1800, concerning a negotiation with Spain for a grant of land, in which memorial some expressions were contained like the following: "That the memorialists were dissatisfied with their government, and were more pleased with the mild and pacific government of his Catholic Majesty," and that Judge Sebastian told him that the baron Carondelet assured him, the said Sebastian, that upon a proper company being formed, a grant of land would be made to them.

Examined and signed, CHRISTOPHER GREENUP.

Mr. RICHARD STEELE was also duly sworn, and deposed, that the memorial alluded to by governor Greenup, was drawn up by Judge Sebastian, as he conceived from the hand writing and conversation which he had with Judge Sebastian on the subject, and that he as one of the company did refuse to have any thing further to do with it, in consequence of its stating that the memorialists were dissatisfied with the government of their country, and were more pleased with the government of Spain, which expressions were afterwards at a meeting of the company expunged; and then Judge Sebastian refused to be their agent, or to have any thing more to do with it, in consequence of those expressions in the memorial being

ing stricken out. Mr. Steele also stated that Messrs. Grayson, of Bards town, A. Steele, of Sichelville, doctor F. Ridgely, now of Woodford county, and the late John A. Seitz, then of Lexington, are directors, and that upon Judge Sebastian's withdrawing from the company, doctor John Watkins was appointed agent to carry the scheme into effect.

Examined and signed by R. STEELE.

Mr. WINGFIELD BULLOCK, being also sworn, deposed, that he was one of the memorialists spoken of by Mr. Steele, and at a meeting of the company held at Frankfort, previous to the one alluded to by Mr. Steele, it was proposed to strike out of the memorial expressions of their being dissatisfied with their government, and were more pleased with that of Spain, which proposition was warmly opposed by Judge Sebastian, upon which he withdrew his name and had nothing more to do with the company.

Mr. DANIEL WEISIGER being also duly sworn, deposed, that he was administrator with the honorable Henry Innes, of the late Samuel M. Brown, deceased, and that judge Sebastian had a claim against the estate of the said Brown amounting to about 1500 dollars, which he, the said Sebastian informed him was sent by some person from New Orleans, for the support and education of his son then at judge Sebastian's, over whom judge Sebastian had the control, and that a Mr. Griffith, who came up from New Orleans with the said Brown's boat, accounted to judge Sebastian for 500 dollars, part of the said 1500 dollars, and that the balance remained unaccounted for, as the estate of the said Brown was insolvent.

[To be Continued]

From a Frankfort (K.) Paper.

THE DEATH

OF THE HON. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.

Attorney General for the United States of America, was announced to the Legislature of this state on Tuesday last, by general Russell, a member of the House of Representatives, from Fayette county, residing in his place, in the following impressive and interesting manner: MR. SPEAKER,

I rise to announce to the house an event, which must be considered a misfortune to the Western Country; and, indeed, to the whole United States of America. The death of a patriot who has supported with honor to himself and advantage to his country a character unsullied, whilst acting a conspicuous and eminently useful part on the great theatre of active life, must be an event calculated to produce unutterable sorrow to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Is there a bosom within these walls, which throbs with the honest feelings of patriotism, that will not be susceptible of the most unfeigned sensibility, when the house is informed that the Hon. John Breckenridge is now no more? Alas! it was but the day before yesterday he paid, in the prime of life and in the zenith of his usefulness, the unavoidable debt of nature.

But whilst we have ample cause to lament the loss of this great and distinguished ornament of human nature, let not his country be accused of a want of inclination, in deprecating him those marks of approbation, which will act as an incentive to virtue and promote the public welfare, by inducing those who are to follow him to imitate his praiseworthy actions.

That bright constellation of patriots, whose genius shone forth with resplendent lustre in 1801, are gradually dropping off from the busy scenes of life. Mason, the Cato and pride of Virginia, is gone forever; and Breckenridge, whose talents claim and have received the applause of his countrymen, is now an inanimate, a lifeless corpse! The integrity of Jackson has secured to him a distinguished standing in the archives of the national gratitude; and whilst talents and honesty are considered as the proper attributes of state men, his noble stand against corruption will always, with affectionate respect, be recollected by his fellow-citizens.

In the unadorned language of sincerity, I call the attention of the Citizens of Kentucky, to a recollection (if it is possible they can have been forgotten) of the services of the late Attorney General of the United States.

It will be well remembered, that whilst a senator in congress from this state, he acted a leading and distinguished part in obtaining the repeal of many obnoxious laws.

But it is to his usefulness on this floor, that I can with equal propriety call the attention of his fellow-citizens. To repeat what he did perform, would be, perhaps, here unnecessary, as his conduct must be impressed on the minds of the citizens of Kentucky. It may be asked, what he did not perform that was not advantageous to his country.

I hope, therefore, that the resolution which I am about to offer, will receive the unanimous assent of this honourable body; and that the senate of this state will join us in condolence at an event, which all must consider, at this juncture, of our affairs, a great political misfortune.

Where upon General Russell offered the following resolution, which was ungrudgingly entered into by the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the militia laws of the district of Columbia. This resolution was agreed to and referred to Messrs. R. Nelson, Van Cortlandt, Trigg, Lea, of Penn. and Illinois.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 5.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States enclosing the accounts of the treasury for the year antecedent to the first of October, 1806.

The Speaker likewise stated that he had received an anonymous communication from the same person, from whom a similar communication had been received, which was open to the perusal of the members.

Mr. Coles presented a message from the President of the United States enclosing a report of the secretary of the Navy on the state of the frigates, supplementary to his report of the last session on the same subject.

The secretary of the navy states that the present number of the frigates is the same as represented in his report of the 28th of January, 1806, and that no material change has been made in any of them, excepting the frigate United States, a detailed statement of the alterations of which frigate, is annexed.

Mr. Coles likewise presented a message from the President, communicating the laws of Michigan.

Mr. R. Nelson offered that considerable complaints had been made with regard to the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia. To obtain an enquiry into this subject, Mr. N. proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the militia laws of the district of Columbia.

This resolution was agreed to and referred to Messrs. R. Nelson, Van Cortlandt, Trigg, Lea, of Penn. and Illinois.

Mr. Mumford presented sundry petitions from citizens of New-York on the Petition of that city, which was referred to the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as related to the fugitive of fortifications.

Mr. Tenney, from the committee of revival and unqualified business, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, for a further term, the act entitled an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of St. Domingo; and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise; which was referred.

Mr. M. Williams, from the committee appointed on that subject, presented a bill to extend the power of granting writs of injunction to the judges of the district courts of the United States; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole House, on the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

Mr. Sloan moved to strike out the 4th section—with the view of introducing a provision in the following words—that all slaves imported into a state allowing slavery, shall be declared free, for whom food and raiment shall be provided, until they shall be restored to freedom in their native land, or removed to states in which the laws are so general to their freedom, when they shall be bound out for a term of years.

Only three members rising in favor of Mr. Sloan's motion, it was disagreed to.

After further progress in the consideration of the report, the committee rose, and it was postponed till Wednesday.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Captain Dayton, of the brig Julia, from Saint Andre in Spain informs us that after Bonaparte had entered Berlin he appointed twelve commissioners to whom were intrusted the care of the city police and the temporary government of the public of Prussia.

The king was represented to be in a situation which involved his personal safety—being surrounded by the troops of France, and hardly a possibility of effecting his escape.

The Emperor Napoleon was said to be on his return to Paris.

The Russians, after some communications with the French army, were retiring towards their own territory, after unwillingly as idle spectators the disasters of their ally, a dread about to make an irruption into the dominions of the Grand Seigneur, whose integrity Bonaparte was preparing to defend.

The news of the capture of Buenos Ayres by the British had not arrived at St. Andre before it was overtaken by the news of the recapture. These two accounts travelled in company, and reached the place of their destination together.

The city inspector reports the death of 57 persons (of whom 13 were men, 20 women, 9 boys, and 15 girls) during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. Of apoplexy, children, dropsy, decay in the head, typhus fever, inflammation of the bowels, murrain, quinsy, still-born, sudden death, typhus and whooping cough, 1 each of scalds, 2, consumption, 3, convulsions, 3, decay, 3, liver, 2, inflammation of the lungs, 2, locked jaw, 2, fornication, 2, of old age, 7, were of or under the age of 1 year, 3 between 1 and 2, 2 between 2 and 5, 2 between 5 and 10, 2 between 10 and 20, 6 between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, 2 between 40 and 50, 1 between 50 and 60, 2 between 60 and 70, 1 between 70 and 80, 1 between 80 and 90, and 2 between 90 and 100.

The cause of fatality were those of an infant accidentally overtaken by its mother, and a child, aged 7 years, burnt by its clothes catching fire.

The cause of consumption were two men aged 30 and 34, and three women aged 16, 18, and 22.

The case of murder was that of Christopher Newtanger, who our readers will recollect was killed at the riot in August—first on the evening of the 28th of December.

SPANISH WOOL.—Altho' all the commerce in wool is carried on by the merchants of Madrid, who get the proprietors of flocks into their power by advancing them money. For the flocks owners support themselves more on credit than by their own capital. It is thus that the principal branch of Spanish commerce is infinitely more profitable to the merchants than to the government, by the augmentation of the branch itself. For, by means of their brokers, the merchants are upon the watch for needy owners, and instead of giving them capital for the increase of the flocks, the profit by their droves is then fold abroad at a price