you recommend. I have yielded to this suggestion, and shall be happy if the manner or matter of the enclosed reflections should meet your approbation, as they are for and at your disposal only.

You will also find under cover an extract from the reflections of the marquis of Santa Cruz, an author of respectability, who wrote early in the last century, from which you perceive gallies, in other words gun-boats, have been long held in high estimation.

I have only to add, sir, that the observations were committed to paper on the day aforesaid, and that I have not been able to have them copied sooner, so inadequate are my means to my duties.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NOTE.—This letter was only the cover of general Wilkinson's opinion, and therefore shews only in general terms, what that was. The opinion itself was on a former occasion communicated to a committee of the house of representatives, and was read to the house for its information. This paper cannot now be found; which is the more regretted, as it went much at large into the reasoning on the subject.

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A letter from Commodore S. Barron, to Thomas Jefferson, president of the U. States, dated,

Washington February 8, 1807.

SIR—In consequence of a conversation which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday, on the subject of gun boats, I venture to state my reasons for supposing them the proper kind of vessels to afford the most effectual means of defence and annoyance within the bays and rivers of the United States.

The small draft of water enables them to take such positions, as to attack, in a measure with impunity, vessels of any size, and are enabled to approach or retire as may best suit to discomfit their enemy and protect themselves.

My residence having been always near the Chesapeake enables me to remark more particularly on the effect of gun boats opposed to ships within the capes of Virginia.

The middle ground, the Horse shoe, and Willoughby's point, are proper positions for gun boats to take to repel attempts to enter the bay and James river. York spit affords the same advantage in preventing an entry into that river, and near each river is a flat which affords a safe position to annoy, without fearing the near approach of large ships.—Ten or twelve of these boats would probably be sufficient to compel to remove from her position, a frigate, and so on, in proportion to the size and number of the enemy's ships. With those vessels a great number and a long time would be necessary to capture a ship of war; but few commanders would feel secure while open to the attack of an enemy, which however inferior he could not destroy. An attempt to board might be better opposed by small arms, cutlasses, &c. and in case of the necessity of retreat, the small rivers adjacent, &c. would be found of easy access to the boats, and inaccessible to the enemy. I do suppose that twenty-gun boats stationed in Hampton Roads and its vicinity, would be sufficient to repel any predatory attack in that quarter, and be very formidable to a larger force. It is impossible for me to enlarge on the subject, being incapable of estimating the force which might be brought in opposition to this mode of defence. I can recollect perfectly the manner and by what means two small boats belonging to the state of Virginia, during the revolutionary war, often intercepted, and almost under the guns of large ships, the supplies which were frequently attempted to be afforded them. This was done by means of a light draft of water and good sailing. They were, however, deficient of heavy cannon. The gun boats building under my direction are so constructed as to sail fast and to mount one heavy cannon, and can, if necessary, mount some smaller guns in the waist, so that they can be used in an attack on privateers, or ships of war, and are competent to an employment (during summer) on the sea coast, where the inlets will generally admit them, in case of tempestuous weather, or the necessity of retreat from a superior force.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL BARRON.

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The efficacy of gun boats in the defence of coasts, ports and harbors, must be obvious to every person capable of reflection; when it is considered with what celerity, they can generally change their position and mode of attack extending it widely to many different directions as their number consists of, or concentrating nearly to one line of direction. It hardly need be observed that the very small object which a gun boat presents to the attacking enemy, causes it always problematical whether it may be hit by the most experienced marksman, while on the other hand the enemy attacking is generally with large ships, mostly of the line of battle, and which from their magnitude may be struck by almost every shot. The advantages of gun boats for the defence contemplated are numerous;—they can not easily be surrounded, be the force of the enemy what it may; consequently very few, if any, are likely to fall into the enemy's hands. Their capability of retiring into shoal water, thereby keeping the adversary at long gun shot distance, where nought but a charge of single round shot will reach, in which they will almost always have the advantage, or taking their stations behind shoals, where they cannot be pursued by the smallest class of frigates, or even of sloops of war.—And in many cases they may have opportunity of annoying an enemy when sheltered themselves by low points of land, where nought but their masts can be seen; of course in a situation comparatively safe, when that of the enemy is considered.

Such indeed is believed to be the great utility of gun boats for defence, that notwithstanding the gigantic power of the British navy, in its present state, a judicious writer in the British naval chronicle, after advising a plan for raising a fleet of 150 or 200 gun boats to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of that country, says "a gun boat has this advantage over a battery on shore, that it can be removed at pleasure from place to place, as occasion may require, and a few such vessels carrying heavy guns, would make prodigious havoc among the enemy's flat bottomed boats crowded with soldiers." Respecting those particular ports and harbors in the United States which may be defended, or essentially assisted in being defended by gun boats, it is believed they would essentially assist in the defence of all the principal ports in our country. For the only place where gun boats could be of no avail, must be such a one where the enemy under sail, could advance uninterrupted by shoals, rocks or narrow channels, to the immediate point of attack within pistol shot of the shore.

The above cursory observations are respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOMAS TINGEY.

Navy yard, Washington, Feb. 9, 1807.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 15.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States was read the third time and passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill authorising the President of the U. States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men.

The blanks were so filled as to bind the volunteers to continue for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, and to appropriate 500,000 dollars.

The committee rose, and the House concurred in these amendments.

After the insertion of a small verbal amendment, suggested by Mr. Talmadge, he moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of introducing a provision for the appointment of field officers.

This motion was disagreed to—Ayes 43—Noes 47.

The question to engross the bill having been put, Mr. Elmer observed, that, in his opinion, it contained every provision on this subject that was necessary.

When the bill was ordered, without a division to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the House Resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill supplementary to the act intitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

Mr. J. Randolph called for the reading of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, communicated the last session to the committee of Ways and Means; which he believed contained the most satisfactory and perspicuous reasons in favor of the bill which could be assigned.

This communication having been read, the bill was considered by sections. The various blanks were filled, and some amendments introbuced touching the details of the bill.

The only part of the bill on which a division, was called, was on filling the blank in the third section, so as to entitle the holders of the new six per cent. stock to a sum equal to "sixty five," per cent. of the amount of the sum subscribed for by them in three per cent. stock.

On this motion the House divided—Ayes 59—Noes 27.

The committee rose and reported the bill: the amendments proposed were immediately agreed to by the House, and the bill, without a division, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole house—Mr. Basset in the chair—on the bill prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives.

After a short debate, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. John Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions.

Presented a bill for the defence of the mouth of the Mississippi, and for the protection of New-Orleans, and its dependencies, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution offered by him to make provision for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States, and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which motion was disagreed to—Ayes 34—Noes 46.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for continuing the act for suspending commercial intercourse with certain ports of St. Domingo.

After a short discussion, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

QUESTIONS
For Candid Federalists.

Who was that voted 36 times in Congress for *Aaron Burr* to be president of these United States, in preference to *Thomas Jefferson?*

Who was it that supported Aaron Burr for Governor of New-York in opposition to Morgan Lewis?

Who was it that flocked to his banners when he undertook to revolutionize the Western States, and finally to subvert our free Government?

Who was it that all his draughts for money were made upon in New-York and Philadelphia?

Whose papers have all along attempted to pursuade the public that there was no reality in the conspiracy of Burr, and his satellites?

Who lament the defeat of the Conspiracy by the vigilance of the Executive, and the fidelity of the People?

Must not the answer to each and every of these questions be——LEADING FEDERALISTS?

And will *honest Federalists* any longer follow such weak or wicked leaders?

[*Trenton True Amer.*]

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To extend the power of granting writs of injunctions to the judges of the district courts of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the judges of the district courts of the United States, shall have as full power to grant writs of injunctions to operate within their respective districts in all cases which may come before the circuit courts within their respective districts as is now exercised by any of the judges of the supreme court of the U. States, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by the several acts of Congress establishing the judiciary of the United States, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, that the same shall not, unless so ordered by the circuit court, continue longer than to the circuit court next ensuing, nor shall an injunction be issued by a district judge in any case where a party has had a reasonable time to apply to the circuit court for the writ.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 13, 1807.

APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT
To annex certain shores and waters to the district of Mississippi, and to authorize the building a custom house at New-Orleans.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all the shores and waters of the Ohio, and of the several rivers and creeks emptying into the same, and also all the shores and waters of the rivers which empty into the river Mississippi or any of its branches, be and the same are hereby annexed to and shall make part of the district of Mississippi.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a surveyor shall be appointed for each of the following towns or places, that is to say; Pittsburg, Charleston, Marietta, Cincinnati, Limestone, Louisville, Massac, and Natchez, who shall be authorized to grant temporary registers to vessels of the United States, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as may be done by the collectors of the several districts of the United States; and each of the said surveyors, besides the fees paid in relation to the admeasurement and registering of vessels, shall receive an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of the district of Mississippi shall, on the surrender of any temporary register granted to a vessel of the United States as aforesaid, issue a permanent register for such vessel—Provided, That the master of such vessel shall take the usual oath, and perform all the other conditions required by the registering act, except that he shall not be obliged to give any new bond to the said collector.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as erects any of the shores or waters, annexed by this act to the Mississippi district, into separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to cause to be built upon some convenient site belonging to the United States, in the city of New-Orleans, a good and sufficient house, to serve as an office and place of deposit for the collection of the customs at that place. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expence of erecting the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

February 13, 1807.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, February 28.

Captain Davis, of the Manchester Packet, arrived in town last evening with the January mail, having left the packet at Gravesend Bay. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and left Bermuda 12 days since.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 11th day of January, six days later than those by the ship Oliver Elsworth. The complexion of these papers are much *more lively* than our last—the gloomy state of *the French army*, and the *brilliant prospects* of their opponents *gave new life* to the enemies of the powerful Napoleon.

It will be seen by the subsequent extracts, that the French head quarters were at Warsaw, and that nothing had prevented offensive and decisive operations in that quarter, but the extremely distressed situation of the French army.

It also appears that the Russian army were profiting by the distresses of their enemy—their strength and hopes were daily encreasing.

These papers contain two very important state papers. One is the proclamation of the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of his refusing to ratify the armistice. The other is a note of Talleyrand [prince of Beneveato] presented to the Prussian plenipotentiaries on signing the armistice.

On the 9th January, the American ship Diana, Nable, arrived at Falmouth in 7 days from Rochefort. It was currently reported when he sailed, that the Russians had been defeated by the French in a battle that had taken place on the banks of the Vistula; but the time was not mentioned, nor any circumstances to enable us to decide whether the report is entitled to any credit.

An order of council was to appear in the London Gazette of the 10th January, and is in substance, (says the Morning Chronicle) "*that no neutral ships be permitted to trade from any port under the controul or in the possession of the enemy.* The *neutral trade* DIRECT *from neutral nations to the enemy's ports still permitted;* but *the neutral trade from port to port is prohibited.*"

On the above order, the Morning Herald observes—"This measure will speedily decide the question, whether France, who has no commercial marine of her own, can dispense with the carrying trade, as pursued by neutrals, but which this measure goes completely to extinguish. She will now, in return for her menaced blockade, be hermetically sealed up, without an opportunity of exporting her produce to any part of the globe. The direct trade from America is permitted, but under this salutary regulation, the *Americans will not be allowed to carry on the trade between France, Spain, Italy, Holland, &c.*

A copy of the traaty with Great Britain has come out in the packet; and a London paper states, that a duplicate was going by the Enterprize direct for New-York.

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LONDON, January 6.

Sir Harford Jones has brought the latest accounts to government from the Russian head quartert. He had a full opportunity of *seeing them with his eyes,* and we have his authority, to say, that *he never saw an army in a higher state of discipline,* or more eager to meet the enemy *a l'arme blanche.* The two columns of the Russians, under generals Benningagen and Buxhowden, amount to 150,000 men, which must have joined by the 9th.

The mails from Denmark bring news to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this, that the *French army* are in *a most direful state by dysentery* and other *infectious disorders* produced by the severity of the weather and *want of proper food—nearly the whole of the army being disabled.*

The Danes, apprehensive of French attempts to violate their neutrality, and force them into measures inconsistent with their interests, are making preparations to vindicate their rights, and have equipped several ships of the line, for the protection of their coast and trade.

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Sleswick, December 30.

We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warsaw on the 19th inst. where prince Murat was confined to his bed. Skirmishes daily take place between the Russian and French outposts.

Five hospitals have been erected at Warsaw. Kosciusko, who left Paris the 13th, was expected at Warsaw, to put himself at the head of the Polish confederation.

Gen. Bendingsen with 73,000 men, retreating before the French to Narew, destroyed all the provisions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to serve in the army.

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Tonningen, December 30.

All accounts agree that the French army are much reduced by sickness and scarcity. The empress Josephine and the queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

Gen. Benningsed, with 80,000 men, is near Warsaw, harrassing the French whose misery and distress gives them no stomach for fighting. In truth, we are assured that the affairs of Napoleon are desperate.

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Presburg, December 30.

We learn that the Russians, 50,000 strong, are posted at Moldavia and Wallachia, as friends and allies of the sublime Porte; that they have advanced as far as Widden, and united with 40,000 Servians commanded by Czerni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 16th states that the hospitals there and at Magdeburg, are full of sick and wounded French, who arrive nightly by waggons full. Contagious fevers and flux prevail to an alarming degree. The physicians are put in requisition.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland amount to 350,000 men, and will be enlarged by January.

BALTIMORE, March 2.

By the arrival of the William Penn, from Bordeaux, Paris papers have been received to the date of January 3d inclusive. A gentleman of this city has politely favoured us with the loan of a file of the Paris Argus from Dec. 4th to the above date. This file does not contain the annunciation of any important event; but there are several articles which we are sure will be interesting to our readers. These we shall lay before them with all possible speed.

The Poles are organizing themselves into military squadrons under the orders of Gen. Dombrowski.

The presence of the French at Warsaw has given that place an air of great vivacity. They have Italian, French, and Polish theatres open there.

The negociations between the Porte and the Servian insurgents have been broken off; and Czerni Georges have recommenced his operations. A slight skirmish between them and the Turks took place in the beginning of November, near Belgrade.

French troops are at Anclam, waiting the determination of the king of Sweden on a proposition relative to the neutrality of Swedish Pomerania.

A national gendarmarie is organizing throughout the conquered Prussian states, to protect the high roads, insure the arrival of subsistance, and cause persons and property to be *respected.*

It is announced that the French have commenced the bombardment of Dantzick. This town is one of the richest and most considerable of the north of Europe.

For sale,

A VALUABLE YOUNG STUD, a colt of Leonidas, five years old this spring, a beautiful sorrel, about sixteen hands high, stout, well made, and remarkably active. Any person wishing to purchase, may view him at my farm, in Caroline, and may know the terms by applying to captain *William Haskins,* at Hunting Creek, or to the subscriber at Easton.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

March 3, 1807. 3

St Michael's School.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he will open a SCHOOL on *Monday* the 16th inst. at the above place, where youth will be instructed in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geometry, and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Navigation and Surveying. He trusts from his assiduous attention to his Pupils, to merit their approbation.

JAMES HORNER.

Talbot county, Feb. 3, 1807. 4

N. B. He can procure board for a few Scholars, where a strict attention will be paid to their morals. J. H.