have been rendered and that it was probably in a great measure owing to this circumstance, that Burr was acquitted by the Grand Jury of Kentucky.

Frankfort, 1 *Dec.* 1806.

SIR,

I have no design, nor have I taken any measure, to promote a dissolution of the union or a separation of any one or more states from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the government or to disturb the tranquility of the United States or of its territories or any part of them. I have neither issued nor signed nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose. I do not own a musket nor a bayonet nor any single article of military stores nor does any person for me by my authority or with my knowledge.

My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of government, and I believe, are well understood by the administration and seen by it with complacency—they are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve.

Considering the high station you now fill in our national councils, I have thought these explanations proper as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the interests of his country.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
A BURR.

The Hon. Henry Clay.

Let us concisely notice the contents of this extraordinary letter, and compare them with the statements substantiated before the public.

"I have no design, nor have I taken any measure, to promote a dissolution of the union or a separation of any one or more states from the residue."—

Contrast with this bold declaration the whole of Eaton's deposition—and especially the following statement:

"He, Burr, now laid open his project of revolutionising the western country, separating it from the union, establishing a monarch there, of which he was to be the sovereign, New-Orleans to be his capital; organising a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico."

"I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge."

Is it to be believed that the long pieces ascribed to Blannerhasset, and published in the Ohio papers, were written without the approbation of Burr, when the precipitate flight of the former at dead of night is remembered, and his recent junction with Burr at Natchez.

"I have no design to intermeddle with the government or to disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories or any part of them."

The affidavits of Wilkinson prove that his object was to revolutionize the territory of Orleans, to seize the bank and plunder the town, and that he expected to gain over the army and navy.

"I have neither issued nor signed nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose."

What does Eaton say on this head?

"He now proposed to give me the second command in his army. I asked him who should have the chief command: He said, *General Wilkinson*."

What does Truxton say? And

What does General Jackson of Tennessee say?

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of government, and, I believe, are well understood by the administration and seen by it with complacency—they are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve."

Here was the grand lure! This was the cover, under which it was presumptuously believed the expedition would proceed without a check. Spain had wronged us. The feelings of the western people, ever alive on this head, were ready, under the banners, of their rulers, at the voice of the nation, to take a dreadful vengeance. This was the pulse, which an adroit physician knew how to manage, and on whose excitement depended the fruition of his hopes. Here, therefore, it was necessary to speak decisively; and the artful juggler well knew that however detection might ensue, it would come too late. Acquitted with eclat in Kentucky, with this stamp to his innocence, he no doubt expected, as he progressed, to increase his friends and adherents. But he was disappointed—miserably disappointed—the general government, contrary to his calculations, got the start of him, their vigilance even surpassed his cunning, and the affection and confidence of the western people turned out to be unshaken.

Who the principal officers of the government to whom he fully explained himself are, do not appear, nor, is it probable that they ever will;—that his views *were well understood* by the administration, may be true, but in a very different way from that intended by him;—that they were seen with complacency by them is totally destitute of foundation.

But, independently of all these presumptions and facts, we are reinforced by the damning deposition of Eaton. Believe that deposition, and never was there a more ferocious plot engendered since the creation of the world. The President was to be assassinated—the legislature to be turned neck and heels out of doors. How? by the bayonet. It could have been done by no other means. Would they not have resisted? Who that knows the individulals of which the two Houses of Congress consist that is not convinced that resistance would have been certain. Their blood too then would have flowed. Would the sanguinary scene have terminated here? No. The heads of departments, and the leading republicans in the different states would have shared a common fate. Gracious God! is it possible that an American can have formed such a plot; an American too cradled in liberty and one of the favorite children of the revolution? If this is astonishing, is it not still more so that any one, not embarked in suth a plot, can be its apologist; Party, thou art indeed a serpent, that converts every thing into poison that passes through thy venomous tooth. (*To be continued.*)

(BY AUTHORITY)
AN ACT
For the relief of Edmund Briggs.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collector for the district of Newport be, and hereby is directed to pay to Edmund Briggs, owner of the schooner Phebe, or his agent, the amount of bounty, or allowance arising on a fishing voyage, which was made in the said vessel, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, upon satisfactory proof being exhibited to the said collector, that the said schooner was employed during the four months of the fishing season.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled, "An act for the relief of Robert Patton, and others," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, as is contained in the second section thereof, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 10, 1807.
APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT
For the relief of William Hearn.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to inquire, by himself, or by some trusty agent whom he may appoint for the purpose, into the pecuniary circumstances of William Hearn, now imprisoned, by virtue of a writ execution, in favor of the United States, in the prison of Washington county, district of Columbia; and if said Hearn shall assign and convey to the Secretary aforesaid, all the estate of every kind and description, which he may own or be entitled to, in possession, remainder, or reversion, to the proper use and benefit of the United States; or if he, the said Hearn, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary, or agent aforesaid, that he has no estate, and has not transferred all or any part of his property, with intent to avoid the payment of the sum for which he is imprisoned, or to defraud the United States: then the Secretary of the Treasury shall give to said Hearn, a certificate, stating what he has done in the premises: and upon said Hearn producing such certificate to the marshal of the district of Columbia, he shall discharge said Hearn from his imprisonment: *Provided*, in case the certificate shall specify that the said Hearn has satisfied the Secretary, or agent aforesaid, that he had no estate, and of course has made no assignment, then the said Hearn shall either pay, or execute to the marshal, his obligation, payable to the United States, for all fees and expenses, which have arisen in consequence of his, said Hearn's imprisonment, before he be discharged as aforesaid: *And Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed, to discharge any other person from any liableness to the payment of, or from any liableness to be imprisoned by virtue of the execution aforesaid, nor to release any estate, which the said Hearn may hereafter acquire, from a liableness to satisfy said execution.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
February 10, 1807.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

SALEM, March 7.

Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, the schr. Perseverance, captain Messervy, in 39 days from Bordeaux. He has brought papers down to January 21, from which we made a few extracts, which our readers will see under their proper heads.—The French have at length measured swords with the Russians and gained a victory.

Captain Messervy confirms the account of a dreadful malady having appeared in the French armies, and of its having been very destructive. He reports also, that the emperor had returned to Paris before he sailed.

Forty-fifth Bulletin of the French grand army.

Pultusk December 30.

The batte of Czarnow, that of Nasielsk that of Kursomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopanzyn have been followed by the battles of Golymin and Pultusk—and the entire and precipitate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal *Lannes*, could not arrive opposite Pultusk before the morning of the 26th. All the corps of Benigsen were concentrated in the night. The Russian division which had been beat at Nasielsk, and pursued by the 3d division, commanded by marshal *Davoust*, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after midnight. At ten o'clock, marshal *Lannes* attacked, having *Suchet's* division in the first, that of *Gazan* in the second, and that of *Gudin* on the third division of the army commanded by general *Darltanna*, upon his left.

The combat was spirited. After a few struggles, the enemy was overpowered.—The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Generals *Vedel* and *Claparede*, were wounded—General *Treillard*, commanding the light cavalry of the army, general *Boussard* commanding a brigade of the division of the dragoons of Beker, colonel *Barthelemy* of the 15th regiment of dragoons, were wounded by grape shot. *Voision*, aid to marshal *Lannes*, and *Curial*, aid to general *Suchet* both fell with glory.

Marshal *Lannes*, was slightly touched with a ball. The 5th corps of the army here exhibited what brave men are able to perform, and the immense superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal *Lannes*, although he had been for ten days sick, would follow his corps. The 85th regiment sustained many charges of the enemy's cavalry, with coolness and success.—The enemy the same night sounded a retreat and retreated to Ostroderka.

BATTLE OF GOLYMIN.

While the corps of Benigsen was at Pultusk and beaten there, that of *Buxhowden* joined Golymin at night. The division *Punin* of this corps which had been attacked the evening before by the grand *duke* of *Berg*, another division which had been beaten at Nasielsk, arrived by different routes at the camp of Golymin.

Marshal *Davoust*, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk, came up with, charged them and chased them from a wood near the camp of Golymin.

At the same time marshal *Augereau*, arriving at Gelaczim, took the enemy in flank. The gen. of brigade, *Lapine* with the 16th light infantry, carried at the point of the bayonet a village which served as a point of support to the enemy. The division of *Heudalat* displayed and marched for it. Three hours afternoon, the fire was the hottest. The grand *duke of Berg* executed with the greatest success many charges, in which *Klein's* division of dragoons distinguished themselves. Notwithstanding evening came on too soon, the combat continued till eleven o'clock at night. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their artillery, bag and baggage, and many dead. All the enemy's columns retreated to Ostrokerks.

General *Fenerolle*, commanding a brigade of dragoons, was killed. The intrepid general *Rapp*, the emperor's aid de-camp, was wounded at the head of a division of dragoons. Col. *Smilie*, of the brave 24th of the line, was wounded. Marshal *Augereau* had a horse killed under him.

Nevertheless, marshal *Soult*, with his corps, had already arrived at Molati, two leagues from Makow; but the badness of the roads, from the rains and thaws, retarded his march and saved the Russian army, of which, without this accident, not a man would have escaped. The good fortune of the army of *Benigsen* and that of *Buxhowden* should have terminated on the other side of the Orcye; but all the intended movements were defeated by the thaws, which caused the artillery to be two days in making three leagues.

Altogether the Russians have lost 80 pieces of cannon, all their waggons, and 12,000 men killed, wounded or made prisoners.—The movements of the French and Russian columns, will be an object of curosity for military men, as they are traced upon the map. They will then see upon how slender a thread hung the capture or annihilation of this army, and all the effect of a single fault ommitted by the Russian general.

We have lost 800 men killed and have had 2,000 wounded. At length, finding himself master of the enemy's artillery, and all their positions, and having driven them more than 40 leagues, the emperor has ordered his army into winter quarters.

Before this expedition, the Russian officers declared, that they had 150,000 men. Now they do not pretend to reckon half the number. Shall we believe their report before the battle or after it?

BASLE, Dec. 17.

The town of Nyon has been for some time past, attacked with an epidemical disorder which has some of the symptoms of a billious fever. However, the alarm of the public on this occasion has in some measure subsided as most of the inhabitants have recovered, or are in a convalescent state.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

M. Montisquiou, an aid de camp belonging to the emperor Napoleon, has arrived here. The object of his mission is not known, but it is naturally supposed to be of importance. We are also assured, that on the part of the emperor of Austria, general Vincent has been dispatched upon some weighty affair to the emperor Napoleon's headquarters. The prince of Wirtemberg, the governor of the capital, is very shortly to leave the Austrian service; this is in conformity to the conditions of the Rhenish confederation. The prince of Litchtenstein is to be his successor.

BRANDENBURG, Dec. 20.

The prince of Orange has not gone to France, but has been conducted by two French officers co the other side of the Oder, on his way, as is reported, to Dresden, under a condition of not coming, at any time, within twenty miles of Berlin. The princess of Orange have arrived in the latter city, and taken up her residence in her palace.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI MESSENGER.

BY ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Governor of the Mississippi Territory.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas AARON BURR, esq. late vice president of the United States, was bound in recognizance to appear at the supreme court of this territory, himself in the sum of five thousand dollars, and two securities in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each, "to answer any bills of indictment that "might be found against him, and to "continue to appear from day to day, "until dismissed by the said court," which he has failed to comply with, and as it appears has made his escape:

I do, therefore, issue this my proclamation for apprehending the said Aaron Burr, esq. and by the powers and authorities which I possess, will pay, or cause to be paid, to any person or persons, who will take the person of said Aaron Burr, and cause him to be delivered to me at this place, or to the president of the United States, the sum of *two thousand dollars.*

Given under my hand, at the town of Washington, this 6th day of February, 1807.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Natchez. February 10.

COL. BURR.—On Monday the second inst. an adjourned session of the supreme court of the Mississippi Territory, was held in the town of Washington, to which Aaron Burr was recognized to appear, and answer such bill of indictmement as might then and there be exhibited against him. Col. Burr appeared on the day mentioned in his recognizance attended by his counsel William B. Shields and Lyman Harding, Esqrs. Agreeable to a *venire facias*, issued by the hon. Thomas Rodney and Peter B. Bruin, a jury of seventy two free holders appeared in court, and on the day following twenty three of their number were selected by the court as a grand inquest. The hon. Thomas Rodney then delivered to them a comprehensive and impressive charge, and the court was adjourned till ten o'clock the succeeding day—at which time Mr. Poindexter, the attorney general, moved the court to discharge the grand jury. He stated that after examining the depositions submitted to him by the court, he did not discover any testimony which brought the offences charged against col. Burr, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the Mississippi Territory; that the supreme court of the Mississippi Territory was not a court of original jurisdiction, either criminal or civil, & could take no cognizance only of points reserved at the trial in the respective circuit courts, where all criminal prosecutions must originate, according to the statues of the territory. He further observed that in order to secure the public safety, the Territorial judges ought immediately to convey the accused to a tribunal competent to try and punish him, (if guilty of the charges alledged against him) which they might legally do, and thereby effectually prevent the contemplated military expedition against Mexico, and maintain inviolate the laws and constitution of the United States.—He therefore hoped that insomuch as the attorney prosecuting for the United States had no bills for the consideration of the grand jury, that they would be discharged.

Colonel Burr made several observations against the motion, and remarked, that if the attorney general had no business for the grand jury, *he had*, and that therefore they ought not to be dismissed. On this motion the court was divided.—Judge Bruin declared himself opposed to discharging the grand jury, unless colonel Burr was also instantly discharged from his recognizance.

The attorney-general then withdrew, and the grand jury were directed to retire to their room, who in the course of the day returned with sundry presentments, which are given at large in this day's Messenger. We deem it unnecessary to remark that these presentments were not founded on any bill exhibited to the grand jury, and that being negative, they met no further attention than a mere perusal.

On Wednesday evening, the grand jury were discharged, and colonel Burr demanded a release from his recognizance—this the court refused. He did not appear in court on Tuesday morning, it was reduced to a certainty, that he had made his escape.

We understand that his excellency governor Williams, intended to seize on the person of colonel Burr, the moment he was discharged by the judicial authority.

At a supreme court held for the Mississippi territory, at the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 3d Feb. 1807.

The grand jury of the Mississippi territory, on a due investigation of the evidence brought before them, are of opinion that Aaron Burr has not been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the United States, or of this territory, or given any just occasion for alarm or inquietude to the good people of this territory.

The grand jury present as a grievance, the late military expedition, unnecessarily as they conceive, fitted out against the person and property of said Aaron Burr, where no resistance had been made to the ordinary civil authority.

The grand jury also present as highly derogatory to the dignity of this government, the armistice (so called) concluded between the secretary, acting as governor, and the said Aaron Burr.

The grand jury also present as a grievance, destructive of personal liberty, the late military arrests, made without warrant, and as they conceive, without other lawful authority; and they do seriously regret that so much cause should be given to the enemies of our glorious constitution, to rejoice at such measures being adopted in a neighboring territory, as if sanctioned by the executive of our country, must sap the vitals of our political existence, and crumble this glorious fabric in the dust.

P. Smith, Foreman,	*Lewis Evans*
Ebenezer Rees	*James Spain*
James Andrews	*John Brooks*
Love Baker	*J. Guion*
George Overakes	*H. Turner*
John Rabb	*Nathl. Hoggatt*
E. Newman	*James Dunbar.*
John Wood	

[Capt. Allen, who arrived at Boston on Friday Sen'night, from Malaga, furnished the following letter, which he receivee from the American Consul at that place, on the eve of his departure.]

(CIRCULAR)
United States' ship Constitution.
Gibraltar Bay, 20*th Dec.* 1806.

SIR—The Tunisian Ambassador left this on the 3d inst. for Tunis, carrying with him impressions not the most favorable towards our Government, which may induce the Bey to act in a hostile manner to our flag; in consequence of which, I think it prudent to advise you of the circumstance, and recommend to the commanders of American vessels not to sail without first being convinced that hostilities have not commenced.

The present force under my command, are, the Constitution, brig Hornet, and schooner Enterprize, with which I shall render every service in my power to the commerce of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.
William Kirkpatrick. Esq.
A true copy. Malaga, 30th Dec. 1806.
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

To be Let

THE house and lots where John Cook Stewart lives, near the Court-house, on the Main street in Cambridge, a stable and carriage-house, and a kitchen adjoining the dwelling house, well calculated for a Tavern. Any person that will rent the house may be supplied with a number of articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs and beds, and a Billiard Table in the house. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SCOTT, or
JOHN COOK STEWART,
in Cambridge.
Nov. 25, 1806.