lands aforesaid, any, and every person or persons, as aforesaid, who were settled on such lands prior to the passing of this act. And every such person who shall at any time after the expiration of three months after such notice shall have been given be found on any part of the lands aforesaid, shall moreover incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the same, and be moreover liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months; and the certificate of the proper register, or recorder, shall be a sufficient evidence that the tract of land which was occupied by the offender had not been previously sold, leased, or ceded by the United States, that the claim to such tract had not been recognized and confirmed by the United States, and that the person occupying the same, and removed, or to be removed, by the marshal, had not obtained permission to remain thereon in conformity with the provisions of this act: *Provided always, and it is further enacted*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to any person claiming lands in the territories of Orleans or Louisianna, whose claim shall have been filed with the proper commissioners before the first day of January next.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore,
March 3, 1807.

APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Sixty-Third Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

Osterode, Feb. 24.

Capt. Auzui, of the imperial horse-guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was lying on the field of battle. His comrades came to take him up and carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them: "Let "me alone, my friends; I die contented, "since we have gained the day and I can "die upon the bed of honor, surrounded "by cannons taken from the enemy and "the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the "emperor that I have but one regret; "which is, that in a few moments I shall "be no longer able to do any thing for "his service and the glory of our fine "France—to her my last breath." The effort he made to utter these words, exhausted the little strength he had remaining.

All the reports we receive, agree in stating that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau, twenty generals and 900 men killed and upwards of 8,000 men wounded and disabled.

At the engagement of Ostrolenka, of the 16th, two Russian generals were killed and three wounded.

His majesty has sent to Paris the 16 stand of colours taken in the battle of Eylau. All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn.—His majesty has ordered that these cannon shall be melted down and made into a brazen statue of general Hautpoult, commander of the 2d division of cuirassiers, in his uniform of cuirassier.

The army is concentrated in its cantonments, behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder, the island of Nogat, and Elbing, countries which afford resources.

Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Braunsberg at the head of our cantonments, the emperor ordered it to be attacked. The prince of Ponte Corvo assigned the expedition to general Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, general Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg, attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town and made it recross the Passarge, took from it 16 pieces of cannon 2 stand of colours & made 2000 prisoners. We had very few men killed.

On the side of Gustadt, gen. Lager Belair, repaired to the village of Peterswade at day break on the 25th, upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived, during the night, at that village, overthrew it, took the general baron de Korff who commanded it, his staff several lieutenant colonels and officers, and 400 men. The brigade was composed of 10 battalions, which had suffered so much, that they formed only 1600 men under arms.

The emperor, in testimony of his satisfaction to general Savary for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted him the grand insignia of the legion of honor, and called him about his person.—His majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to marshal Massena, marshal Lannes continuing to be sick.

At the battle of Eylau, Marshal Angereau, overrun with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakens the brave; he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The emperor has just authorised him to return to France for the purpose of taking care of his health.

The garrison of Zelberg and Dantzic, availing themselves of the little attention paid to them, and encouraged themselves by different exertions. An advanced post of the Italian division was attacked, on the 16th, at Stargard, by a party of 800 men of the garrison of Colberg. General Bonstati had with him only a few companies of the first Italian regiment of the line, which took to their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy, and routed them.

General Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiment of musketeers of the guards and the first company of gendarmes on duty repaired to invest Colberg, on arriving at Naugarten, he found the enemy intrenched occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Colonel Boyer, of the musketeers of the guards, gave an assault. Captain Montmorency, of the company of gendarmes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners and six pieces of cannon carried off. The enemy left a hundred men on the field of battle.

Gen. Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzic; he fell in with it at Dirsham, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took 7 pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues at its heels. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefebvre arrived in the mean time at the command of the 16th corps; he had been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzic.

The weather is still changeable. It froze yesterday: it thaws to day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than 5 degrees.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

British Treaty.—It is a fact that the paper so denominated, will not be sent back, out of respect to the British government. Our ministers have been directed to proceed as if no such treaty had been draughted.—What will be the effect of the relations in which we now stand to Great Britain?

It sufficiently appears from the President's proclamation, what he himself thinks of the state of our relations. He recommended to the last Congress to suspend the non-importation act, because it would promote the adjustment of our differences.—At this time, the same reasons may have induced him to adopt the same policy. He still believes that the British cabinet is disposed to do justice; and he therefore conceives that a temporary suspension of the non-importation act is calculated to promote the same object.

The President was placed in a very different situation from what was anticipated at the time of passing the suspension act. There was then every reason to presume that our negociations with Great Britain would be definitively settled one way or the other in a short time; time enough for Mr. Jefferson himself to have positively determined whether it would be most our interest to suspend or execute the non-importation act. But things have happened contrary to these expectations. We have as yet no definitive treaty with Great Britain. We have not hitherto obtained from her all that we demand; and yet she has displayed such a spirit of peace, as to promise the most favorable results from a negociation.

The President was placed in a delicate situation. This was the season of the year when our merchants were to give orders to their British correspondents for their fall importations. The President was therefore to expose them to all the embarrassment of giving these orders without any knowledge of his intentions: or at once to suspend the non-importation act.

The President adopted the last alternative—He determined to extend the suspension of the non-importation act until the 14th of December.

The federalists have vehemently abused him for rejecting the treaty.

What an inconsistency between the professions and cries of the federalists—and the practice of Mr. Jefferson!

Mr. J. who has been charged with an hostility to our commerce and our seamen, rejects a treaty, which does not sufficiently secure the rights of our seamen.

And the federalists, who have hitherto pretended to be the exclusive friends of commerce, have arraigned him for rejecting this very treaty. They first proscribe him for having abandoned the rights of our commerce; and then they proscribe him for attempting to deliver thousands of our seamen from British chains.

It is impossible to anticipate what may be the effect of this measure. Perhaps not even Mr. J. with all the dispatches from our commissioners before him, can undertake to predict the consequences.

Two objections were made to this project of a treaty; the one, the want of some adequate remedy for the impressment of our seamen; the other was the note annexed to it by the British cabinet.

As to the last point, we have one source of consolation and hope.

If Decres's letter to general Armstrong, expresses the spirit in which the French government intended to interpret their own decree; and this sense derives no little probability from the guarded manner in which it has been hitherto carried into execution; no difficulty can exist on this ground.

The question of impressment is still more serious, because on this point our own principles and those of G. Britain are so completely discordant.

We recommend it to our readers to persue the Secretary of State's letter to Mr. Munroe, of the 4th of January, 1804, on this subject. This letter completely demonstrates that "whether we consult the law of nations, the tenor of treaties, or the dictates of reason and justice, no warrant, no pretext can be found for the British practice of making impressements from American vessels on the high seas."

The law of nations circumscribes the right of search and impressment within very narrow limits. That law imposes but two restrictions upon neutral commerce. A neutral vessel does not protect certain objects denominated contraband of war, including enemies serving in the war, nor articles going into a blockaded port. But "no where will England find an exception to this freedom of the seas, and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, not an enemy in military service bound on board a neutral vessel".

According to these comprehensive principles, Great Britain has no right to impress from American vessels, the captain or any part of his crew.

She has no right to impress passengers, unless they be enemies, in military service.

She has no right to impress any one protected by the American flag, whether he be an American by birth: or a British subject naturalised by our laws—or even a British subject, who has not even set his foot on our shores; unless they are respectively enlisted in the military service, and destined for the service of her enemies.

In a word, Great Britain has no right to institute a search of an impressment from our vessels, unless the person so sought and impressed be in military service bound to the enemy's ports, and destined for the enemy's aid. In such a case only, can he incur the name and incidents of contraband of war.

Is this the doctrine for which our administration are now contending? If so, it is completely at war with the British practice. It is not enough for them to think that "once a subject, always a subject;" they even carry the maxim into the most vexatious execution; even to the act of searching for and seizing their subjects, wherever they may be found.

But even on this ground it may be possible to come to some compromise—Such was once likely to have taken place, as appears from the following extract of Mr. Madison's letter of the 5th of January.

"The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so obsolete and so defensible that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not frustrated an arrangement settled by Mr. King with the British ministry, on the subject of impressments from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of the "narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by Lord St. Vincent; and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negociation was abandoned."

From the National Intelligencer.

"United we stand, divided we fall."

That a *schism* has taken place among the Republicans, in certain parts of the union, is a fact too well known to admit of the least doubt. The writer of this will not enter into an examination of the causes which have produced this unfortunate event. He will leave to those, who are versed in *state politics*, the patriotic task of exposing hypocricy and of denouncing ambition.—

It has ever been the fate of republics to be cursed with a number of intriguing and unprincipled characters, who not content with enjoying a share of public patronage, have arrongantly claimed the exclusive right of governing the commonwealth, or in the language of Mr. Adams, wished to be "*put into a hole by themselves*"—To effect which, they have invariably excited *divisions* among the friends of liberty; and during the agitated state of the public mind, some one, more daring than the rest, has seized the reins of government, and the people were made to believe that "*the calm despotism*" was preferable to "*the tempestuous sea of liberty.*"

Although but little more than thirty years have elapsed since we assumed the ranks of an independent nation, attempts have already been made to subvert our liberties—as a proof of which, witness the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures which were pursued by the late administration. It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of them—They are still recent in the public mind, and will not soon be forgotten.—The attempt however was found to be rather premature. The American people were not prepared to wear the fetters which were forging for them.—They exercised their constitutional right of dismissing from their service men who no longer enjoyed their confidence, and placed in their stead a band of patriots who have not ceased to deserve well of their country.

Although "*the well born*" were compelled by the indignant voice of a much injured and insulted people to abandon the helm of state, they were nevertheless sanguine in their expectations of soon regaining their lost authority and influence. It was however considered necessary to resort to *calumny and misrepresentation*, for the purpose of destroying the characters of those whom the people delighted to honor, and in particular that of the President. But the arrows of calumny (though dipped in worm wood and gall, and stained with malice and slander) have been hurled at them in vain. The *name* of *Jefferson* is still dear to the American people, and his memory will be adored as long as virtue, patriotism and talents shall have votaries. The opposition party have been equally unsuccessful in their attempts to render the measures of government unpopular. The citizens of this country (at least nine tenths of them) have unequivocally approved of the measures which have been adopted since the change of administration, persuaded (as they are) that they have promoted the happiness and prosperity of our country. Republicans—although the dangerous machinations of your political opponents have been hitherto counteracted, it is chimerical to suppose that they have abandoned their liberticide projects.—They have, however, in some measure, changed their mode of warfare. Instead of confining themselves to calumny and misrepresentation, they have for some time past been industriously employed in *fomenting divisions among the friends of the administration.* In this *knaable* pursuit, in this *Macedonian policy*, they have met with some success. Persons who still assume the garb of republicanism; who still call themselves the friends of the President, openly *advocate an union with the sworn enemies of democracy*, and the *calumniators* of the virtuous and patriotic *Jefferson*—Republicans, be vigilant—regard with a jealous eye those who are the advocates for so hateful an union—for should this ever take place, we may put on the mantle of mourning, and bid adieu to the constitution and liberties of our country.

CATO.

USEFUL NOTICES.

The gout—A new cure has been proposed for that disease in France; by an author of some celebrity, M. Cadet de Vaux. The remedy is to drink 48 glasses of warm water in 12 hours, a glass at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. This remedy is in pretty general use in France, and has had great success. It is supposed that the profuse prespiration which this process in general occasions is the cause of the cure.

Method of washing white silk patent lace—Fold up the piece to the length of about a quarter of a yard, and stitch it up lightly together with a needle and thread; anoint the surface of the piece with a little sweet oil upon the end of a feather, and boil it one hour in strong soap and water. When taken out and dried, it will have a snowy whiteness superior to snow.

Green succulent plants are better preserved after a momentory immersion in boiling water, than otherwise. This practice has been successfully used in the preservation of cabbage, and other plants, dried for keeping; it destroys the vegetable life at once, and in a great degree prevents that decay which otherwise attends them.

Hawthorn.—The necessity of enclosing land is generally known: hawthorn fences have been found most effectual but are too tedious in their growth: to obviate this inconvenience, Sam. Taylor, Esq. of Moston, near Manchester, (Eng.) has proved, by a variety of accurate experiments, that a greater increase of Hawthorn plants may be had from the cuttings of the roots than by any other mode, and that such plants are stouter and quicker in growth.

FOR THE STAR.

A MEMORIAL.

When one part of creation, disregarding the bounds which the Supreme Disposer of animated Beings, has placed as the distinguished characteristics of his diversified creatures, wantonly invades the rights of another, it becomes an indispensable duty, on the part of the aggrieved, for the preservation of order, and prevention of confusion in the ordination of nature, as far as in them lays, to resist every species of innovation. Nor is this a partial or individual concern, every advocate for the inviolate distinctions of society, should zealously assist in repelling the aggressor, lest in a short lapse of time occular demonstration should become insufficient to disclose, and even the skill of the physiognomist or philosopher be exerted in vain, to trace with accuracy the distinctions of species, in the long lost marks of a dubious metemsycosis.

Instigated by such impressions for the public welfare, we the chosen representatives, by unanimous delegation of a numerous and useful order of God's creatures, beg leave to represent to the world in the name of our community, the alarming and unprovoked attacks which are every day making to subvert at once, one of the most distinguished privileges of our race. We have observed with sorrow the progress of the evil, and your memorialists earnestly solicit the concurrence of all ranks in society to assist in repressing the pernicious aggression. The first appearance of this wanton insult on our privileges, excited alarm; we had hoped that a violation of our rights, so destitute of any just or reasonable pretence, would have met with few, or no advocates, but we are compelled with concern to represent that even among mankind, the boasted possessors of intellectual endowments, this innovation has had an origin, and now meets with support. After such a representation, your memorialists think it almost unnecessary to state that the innovation they complain of is with respect to their "whiskers," a distinguishing mark of the puning race. Natural historians in their delineations of our tribe, have attributed to us the almost exclusive possession of those long and graceful hairs, the boast and pride of cats. This however is no longer a diagnostic sign—Future naturalists must give up this distinction, since we have observed with horror, on the face of some individuals of the human family, a sufficiency of those hairs, to replenish abundantly if divided, the jaws of every cat that inhabits our most numerous wards. What can possibly be the motive of this part of mankind in inflicting upon us an injury so serious, your memorialists are at a loss to divine. Had they instead of insulting us, whom all acknowledge a benefit to society, adopted the "external" characteristics of the monkey tribe an useless order, your memorialists humbly conceive, that this would have been considered by all rational beings, as no innovation or cause of complaint; the classification of Genera and species would then be reformed and improved, appearance correspond with character, the exuberances of one class be pruned away, the deficiencies of another supplied, and every individual bearing in its front the ensigns of its order, society refined and harmonized. The human family boast many advantages, which we neither claim nor covet, to us, our whiskers are undoubtedly both an ornament and a benefit; to others it is certain they must be an incumbrance. Borrowed feathers ill become, (says the proverb) and may it not be doubted, whether the ornament of a cat would equally decorate the face of a man? A handsome man we are sure needs no such resources, and some might be simple enough to exclaim O! RISUM TENEATIS, that men naturally deformed should endeavour to make themselves more conspicuously ugly. Without any particular allusions, and in hopes of redress of grievances, the above is respectfully submitted by your memorialists.

Done at head quarters, in the garret of hotel, this 6th day of May, 1807.

(Signed) *Longo Baird, or Long Whisker,* } *President.*
Unguilong, or Long Nail, } *Secretary.*

DENTACUS, or Sharp Tooth.
SONGO POST, or Long Tail.
MUPHAGEIN, or Mouse Eater.
RODERCAS, or Cheese Nibbler.
Chosen Committee.

RUM!

Squeamish people of these times say laborers cannot live without *rum*. But how did they live in old times, when they did as much work, and had scarce a drop of rum?

"Distilleries were not known in the world till modern times. Sacred history informs, that the reapers of Boaz, a wealthy farmer of Palestine, made use of vinegar and water.—This drink was also used by the ancient Romans and Carthagenians. "They supported (says a writer) the fatigues of laborious marches in the warmest climates and seasons, and under a load of arms, which in some instances weighed sixty pounds, without any other liquor to allay their thirst, than vinegar and water." A drink composed of vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, is cooling, nourishing and invigorating. It defends the human system, as well against putridity, as against the scorching beams of the sun; and is also very palatable to those who have been accustomed to it.

"Happy would it be, if farmers and others who pursue laborious callings, would be induced to substitute this cooling, nourishing, and wholesome drink, for the '*liquid fire*,' that is now in common use.

Balance.