commit its peace, until they shall announce their expatriation; and this right extended to the punishment of certain offences committed out of their jurisdiction as well as within it. Observe the provisions of the treaty of 1795. It declares that whoever shall commit forgery or murder shall be delivered to the government demanding him. Whence do the government derive the power of demanding and punishing such an offender, if they do not possess the power of punishing offences committed by their citizens in foreign countries?

Mr. B. said this seemed to him to be one of the plainest cases imaginable, about which there could be no difficulty. It was perfectly correct that, if any citizen were suspected of a design to disturb the peace of the U. S. either within or without our limits, there should exist a power to restrain such projects. The preparation and means of attack might be made or collected out of the U. S. and it was indispensibly necessary, in order to preserve the peace of the country and to discharge the duties the duties devolved on us as a neutral nation, to have the power of restraining offences committed out of the U. S.

Mr. DANA said he subscribed to the correctness of the general principle laid down by the gentleman from Virginia. It was perfectly clear that within our territorial limits we had a jurisdiction over all our citizens; that on the high seas we had likewise a jurisdiction over all our citizens; and in our public vessels over all persons on board; also that our jurisdiction extended to our merchant vessels on the high seas, and extended in a certain degree to foreign countries. This was all too plain to be controverted. No part of his argument had rested on this ground. All that he had said was that there was no law in existence that prohibited the acts alluded to in the amendment. If it is necessary to repress such acts, make a law to punish them, and then bind your citizens in a recognisance to prevent their commission.

Mr. BURWELL said he would only reply to the gentleman from Connecticut by stating, that if he and the gentlemen opposed to the amendment, would suffer it to pass, these acts would thereby become offences.

The question was then put, and the amendment carried—Ayes 52—Noes 48.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, transmitting a report made to him by the Secretary of the navy, relative to the state of the frigates belonging to the U. States; in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 26th ult.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, communicated in their resolution of the 26th of December, I now lay before them a report of the Secretary of the navy, on the state of the frigates, supplementary to his former report, of January 28, of the last year, communicated to the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 5, 1807.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 3, 1807.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, founded on the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th ult. I have the honor to state to you, that the number of frigates of the U. States, is the same as was represented in my report of the 28th January, 1806, to the hon. the House of Representatives, and that there has not been since any material change in the state of any of them, except the United States; and with respect to her, the accompanying report of the captain commandant of the navy yard, at Washington, will shew her condition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SMITH.

The President of the U. S.

(COPY.)

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON,
December 31, 1806.

Sir,

In pursuance of your instructions of yesterday, I directed Mr. Fox, to furnish a complete statement of the progress of the work under his direction, on the frigate United States: copy of his report is herewith inclosed.

I had previously directed Mr. Fox, to furnish me an indent of the quantity of sheet copper, sheathing nails, &c. sufficient for that ship: on which he has not yet reported. The main mast and mizen mast of the United States, are not in a state of preparation, in consequence of Mr. Simons, of South Carolina, being disappointed in getting the masts brought here, which he had prepared for the purpose. But as Mr. Teakle is under contract to furnish the component parts for lower masts, I wrote him a few weeks ago to prepare and send forward the necessaries for this ship, and have no doubt we shall soon receive them, and that they will be ready timely for the carpenters to careeen her. Her rigging being all long since prepared to go over head, if Mr. Fox is ready by the time he states, and the copper arrives, that ship may proceed in very high order, by, or before the 1st of May.

I have, &c. &c.
[Signed]
THOMAS TINGEY.

Hon. R. Smith.

(COPY.)

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON,
December 31, 1806.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this day's date, I beg leave to state, that the progress of repairs on the frigate United States, is such as to afford the prospect that the hull will be in a state to receive her masts and bowsprit, on board, to heave down, by the middle of March, ensuing. There are 3 strakes on each side under the wales, to put in, and several strakes of ceiling abaft in the run. The gun deck beams, knees, waterways, and framing of that deck are all in place and secured, and a large part of the thick strakes and plank are edged, and the remainder are preparing. The channels are yet to get out; the cat heads, together with the quarter galleries and carved work are partially prepared; the bowsprit and foremast are nearly ready; the other two lower masts are not yet arrived.

I am, &c.
(Signed)
JOSIAH FOX.

Thomas Tingey, Esq.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Dessau, Oct. 22.

Marshal Davoust arrived on the 20th at Wirtemberg, and surprised the bridge over the Elbe at the moment the enemy had set it on fire.

Marshal Lannes is at Dessau; the bridge was burned, and the marshal has set men at work to rebuild it.

The marquis of Lucchesini presented himself at the advanced posts of our army with a letter from the king of Prussia. The emperor sent the grand marshal of the palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

Magdeburg is blockaded. The general of division, Legrand, on his march to Magdeburg, took a number of prisoners. Marshal Soult's division is posted round the town. The grand duke of Berg has sent thither the chief of his etat major general, Belliard. This general saw there the prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian officers is much changed—they are clamorous for peace. "What does your emperor wish, they say to us? Is he ever to pursue us thus notly? We have not had one moment of respite since the battle. These gentlemen were no doubt accustomed to the manoeuvres of the seven years' war; they were desirous of a truce of three days for burying the dead. 'Do you think of the living; was the answer of the emperor, and leave to us the charge of burying the dead; there is no occasion for a truce for that."

The confusion in Berlin is extreme: all the good citizens who inwardly groan for the false turn given to the politics of their country, attribute, with reason, to the incendiaries excited by England, all the sad effects that have followed their machinations; the cry against the queen is loud and universal.

It seems that the enemy are about rallying beyond the Oder.

The elector of Saxony has thanked the emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him; and the effect of which is to withdraw him from the influence of Prussia. However a considerable number of his soldiers have perished in all this uproar.

The imperial head quarters were at Dessau the 21st.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *Sept.* 21.

In the directing Senate the imperial manifesto, issued on the 30th Aug. was read. It is as follows;

By the grace of God, We, Alexander I. emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c. make known to all our faithful subjects—

As, amidst our cares for the internal prosperity of our empire, we likewise direct our incessant attention to its external relations, it has ever been our wish to establish them on the immoveable foundations of the interests of the state, and to secure them by such treaties as are best adapted to the situation of our country.

With this view, we thought it adviseable, from the first commencement of our reign, to remove the misunderstandings which then subsisted, and to unite ourselves, by treaties of amity, with those powers whose wise and moderate principles were consistent with the independence of our government, and the general tranquility. The Most High blessed our wishes, and then granted to Europe a general peace.

But it was not pleasing to his inscrutable will to prolong this order of blessings. The war again broke out.

Though we, from our situation, took no immediate part in it, yet, conformably to our treaties, and our desire to promote the general welfare and tranquillity, we never ceased to wish for peace, and to labor for its renewal.

In the midst of these operations, the increasing spirit of aggrandisement and immoderate ambition of the French government, which threatened the security of our allies, compelled us to take an active part in the war.

We took up arms, but still ceased not to wish for peace. We even then announced, (in the Ukase of the 1st of September, 1805) that the object of our arming was to maintain sacred our treaties, and to restore the general tranquility.

The misfortunes which befel the allied arms interrupted the operations of these our intentions, but did not alter the principles on which they were founded. The French government, at the beginning of the present year, manifested a disposition to negociate for peace; and we issued orders to treat without delay.

To procure a peace, consistent with the dignity and security of our empire, with the interests of our allies, and general tranquility of Europe, was established as the basis of these negociations.

But to our sorrow, the terms of peace, entered into with France, coincided neither with the dignity of our empire, nor with the interests of our allies; we refused to ratify those terms.

At the same time to shew that our views, which, in the midst of the various occurrences, have always been directed to one object, still remained unchanged, we proposed expedients and bases, conformably to which we are disposed again to open negociations with the French government.

These bases proposed by us are, on the one hand, so moderate, that they cannot be rejected, without menacing the general security; and, on the other hand, so perfectly adapted to the interests of all the powers concerned, that, if they are accepted, peace may be again restored, and in a durable manner, in Europe.

Thus peace, or the renewal of the war, will be the result of this measure. We wish for peace; but if a durable peace, a peace founded on reciprocity of interests, cannot be obtained, we shall then owe it to the security of our country, the sacred obligations of treaties, the general salvation of Europe, to make such exertions, as, from all these considerations, shall appear to us indispensibly necessary.

We are convinced that the Providence of the most high, who defends the truth, will protect our just cause with his mighty arm.

We are convinced that our faithful subjects, ever animated by love for their native country, ever actuated by honor and valor, and surrounded with great examples of patriotic zeal, will unite their energies with ours, as soon as the security of Russia, the voice of glory, and our commands, shall call upon them to act for the general welfare.

In this confident reliance on the aid of the Almighty, and the zeal of our faithful subjects, we have thought it necessary to make them acquainted hereby with our purposes, and thus to give them a new proof that in none of our undertakings, do we seek either the extension of our empire, or the empty glory of transient victories; but that we wish and act for the establishment of the general security, the maintenance of our treaties, and the preservation of the dignity of the empire.

Given at St. Petersburg, August 30, 1806, and in the sixth year of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

Countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ANDREW BUDBERG.

After the reading of this Manifesto, the directing senate, at the general meeting held on the 4th of September, thought it their duty to transmit to his imperial majesty, their humble thanks, by two deputies chosen from their midst, count Nicolaih Iwanowitsch Saltykow, and the privy counsellor, count Alexander Sergejewitsch Strogonow. This they did on the 5th, in the following terms:

Most gracious Sire,

The directing senate consider it their sacred duty humbly to express before your majesty's throne the unbounded devotion and gratitude which the communication of the manifesto of the 30th of August has excited towards your imperial majesty.

The senate are convinced, that all faithful subjects in the extended Russian empire, that all the nations of the earth, will unanimously hail your exertions for the restoration of a general and durable peace. They are likewise persuaded, that all hearts will be enflamed with great indignation, when the audacity and duplicity of the enemy of the general tranquility shall exceed the measure of your mildness and forbearance. Then will our enemies find that your moderation has limits prescribed by the dignity of your empire, and the security of your allies; and that your patience, urged beyond these limits, will proceed to serious and formidable exertions.

The history of your empire, most glorious sovereign, evinces, that the Russian people, celebrated for fidelity and valor, has always made every sacrifice to the magnanimous designs of your glorious forefathers, whether they tended to the extension of the frontiers of the empire, or the aggrandisement of the Russian name; and that the obstacles that opposed them in the career of glory, so far from cooling their zeal, redoubled their prowess and their exertions; what should we not now be justified in expecting of this people, when you, most gracious sovereign, declare to them, that nothing but the security of their country, the sacred obligations of treaties, and the salvation of Europe summon you to arms.

Yes, the senate filled with veneration for your wise principles, and your unwearied cares, know that a specious and insecure peace, with a government, swayed only by ambition, is generally more dangerous than the most sanguinary war; and, excited by zeal for the glory of your name and empire, they venture to give you the most solemn assurance, that all the nations inhabiting your extended empire, only wait for your nod to sacrifice their lives and properties for their beloved country.

And what prince on earth can expect of his subjects such exertions as you, who, since the happy day when you ascended the throne, have not ceased to pour forth benefits on all nations that are subject to your sceptre; who, by your wise regulations open every source of general prosperity, and reserve even for remote posterity the enjoyment of the fruits of your great actions, while they bless the beloved name of Alexander.

Charleston, Dec. 23.

When Capt. Hussar left Cuxhaven, it was currently reported and believed that Bonaparte had been killed. The same report was also current at Hamburg. There were various accounts of the manner in which it happened, though all agreed that it had taken place Some stated that he had been shot by some of the students in passing through Leipsick; others that he had been killed by the Prussian Hussars.—Desirable as would be such an event, for the peace and tranquility of the world, yet we cannot yield our belief that it has actually taken place. He almost appears invulnerable leaving not even his heel exposed.

The British had landed 25,000 men on the continent, and had taken possession of Hanover. The Prussian arms had been taken down from the public buildings and those of the elector of Hanover reinstated. The Prussian troops had marched from Hanover to join their army in Westphalia.

When the French entered Leipsic, they levied contributions upon the inhabitants, and all the merchandize supposed to be British was confiscated. The general opinion in Germany was, that the battle was by no means decisive; that the fate of Prussia did not hang on so slender a thread; that a great and powerful people, affectionately attached to their sovereign and to their laws, cannot be conquered until the whole of them are extinct. That the people appear to be united in their hatred and detestation of Bonaparte's conduct, and equally as determined, to perish beneath the ruins of their country, rather than yield to the tyrant, and become supplicants at the foot of the usurper's throne.

In addition to the files of Hamburg papers which we received on Sunday, to the 30th of Oct. we last evening received, by the brig Ann and Elizabeth, a file of Altona papers to the same date. By these papers we find that the prince of Hatzfeld had published, in Berlin, on the 21st October, that the garrison, under the command of his excellency the count of Schulemburg, would withdraw from that city, as it was probable that the French would soon enter it. He called upon the citizens to form a national guard and to submit patiently to the fate of war.

An Hessian army of 30,000 men has marched to join the Prussians.

New-York, Jan. 7.

Mr. Gilbert Deblois, of Boſton, paſſenger in the ſchr. Adela from Cayenne, informs us that he left the Port of Monte Video, in the river Plate, on the 25th Oct. laſt, at 12 o'clock at night in a ſmall French privateer ſchr. called the L'Oiſeau, capt. Bidois (the only veſſel that had or would have liberty to depart this port for ſome months) and has handed us the following intelligence, relative to South America.

On the 27th June laſt, the capital of La Plata, the city of Buenos Ayres, was taken by an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Sir Home Popham and Major Gen. B. Beresford, conſiſting of about 1600 choice troops, and without any loſs, and a generous capitulation. They kept poſſeſſion of the city until the 12th, Aug. following, when it was attacked and taken by an expedition of 2000 men, from Monte Video, by a French gentleman of the name of Linier, (formerly a naval officer) who was accompanied by a number of the firſt merchants in Monte Video, about 80 French gentlemen, as volunteers. The battle was fought with great obſtinacy, by the Britiſh; but headed by an intrepid officer, the Spaniſh bore down all. The loſs of the Britiſh in killed and wounded and maſſacred after they had ſurrendered, was by the beſt accounts ſtated to be 402 men, and the Spaniſh about 250, in killed and wounded; but almoſt 7-8th of their wounded expired of their wounds owing (as they ſay to the Britiſh uſing poiſoned balls;) but a well informed French officer, who ſhared their dangers, told Mr. Deblois it was not the venemous balls of their enemies, but the ignorance and unſkillfulneſs of their own ſurgeons, that killed the Spaniards.

The Spaniards retook their capital by ſtorm, and make priſoners nearly 1200 Engliſh; but a ſerious diſpute had taken place between Gen. Beresford and Gen Lenier, the Engliſh Gen. inſiſting that a capitulation was made and ſigned while the white flag was flying upon the fortreſs, and which the Spaniſh commander abſolutely denies; however, the priſoners were ſent away a diſtance of about 3 or 400 miles into the country, and it was reported that Gen. Beresford and his officers were coming to Montevideo to be ſent to Europe, but it was afterwards thought more proper to order them to Cordovir, only about 350 leagues, or 1050 miles from Buenos Ayres. The common ſoldiers, compoſing the expedition from Montevideo, robbed and plundered every Engliſh abode at Buenos Ayres and alſo every Spaniſh houſe where an Engliſhman was ſeen to enter or reſide. They alſo put into priſon, among many others, Mr. W. P. White (formerly of Boſton) Mr. Maloe, a Mr. Jackſon, a Mr. Mark Riley, and Mr. Haſelback. The former (Mr. White) was induced to receive an office ſuch as a prize agent under the Engliſh government for which he was recompenſed by being put into cloſe confinement for two months, and part of that time incommunicable, and with the Britiſh officers, was obliged to take a journey into the interior. No ſtranger whatever was permitted to go up to Buenos Ayres, as they mean without exception to exclude all from thence, eſpecially Americans.

The Britiſh upon their becoming maſters of Buenos Ayres found only 1 200,000 dols. of public property (although there were ſix times that amount in the place) which they ſent to England in the frigate Narciſſus—They had collected a conſiderable quantity of copper and quickſilver, but as it was not taken on board the tranſports, they had got off only the money. Sir. H. Popham was in Buenos Ayres when it was retaken, and with great difficulty effected his eſcape in a boat to his ſhips, after which, with the exception of one gun brig, left cruizing between the Colonia and Buenos Ayres, he brought his ſquadron (conſiſting of his own ſhip Diadem 64 guns, capt. King; Raiſonable 64 capt. Rowley; Diomede 50, capt. Philips; 1 frigate, 2 ſloops of war, and ſeveral armed tranſports) down the river, and anchored in full view of the harbor of Montevideo. Some days he would have every ſhip under weigh; at other times only 1 or 2, of eaſy draught of water, who would ſtand in ſo cloſe that the very inhabitants could diſcern the buttons on the officers uniforms. Sir Home had ſent into Montevideo upwards of 30 flags of truce, demanding Beresford and his troops, a ſupply of proviſions, and ſome medicine for his ſick and wounded. The governor, tired of ſuch buſineſs, generouſly ſent Sir H. P a ſupply of freſh proviſions, and alſo 23 Engliſh ſeamen, which were brought into Montevideo a few months previous in an Engliſh Guineaman; and, ſaying that he ſhould not reſpect any more flags of truce from that time. Sir H. Popham anſwered the governor's civility by accepting the freſh ſupply of proviſions, and receiving the ſeamen; but contrary to the etiquette obſerved in time of war about exchange of priſoners, he refuſed to deliver up the like number of Spaniards, which he might very eaſily have done, as he had more than 90 in his poſſeſſion, which were taken from a ſmall town on the ſouth entrance of the river. Several ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the Engliſh veſſels and Spaniſh gun boats and forts, and almoſt every day they ſaluted Montevideo with 12 and 18lb. ſhot.

Upon the 12th July laſt, an embargo was laid on all veſſels in the port of Montevideo, and continued with more than uſual rigor when Mr. Deblois failed. The reaſons aſſigned were, 1ſt that they were going to fit out an expedition to retake Buenos Ayres; 2d, that they were going to expedite 4 veſſels with diſpatches for Spain; and 3d, that the Britiſh ſquadron were ſtarving for want of proviſions, though every body knew to the contrary, as the Raiſonable, a man of war, had been diſpatched to and arrived from Rio Janeiro with ſo much of a ſupply as to be obliged to chalk in her lower tier of gun ports.

It was reported for truth, before Mr. Deblois failed; that Sir Home Popham, had received a reinforcement of 3500 men from Cape of Good Hope, and which he is much inclined to ſuppoſe is true; as he himſelf counted 55 ſail at anchor 5 miles from Montevideo, between point Carrettas, and the iſland of Flores, the ſame evening he failed; and it was known that there were 18 ſail more arrived off Maldonado, a city at the N. entrance of Rio Plata, as the government of Montevideo, had the 23d October, received a letter from the commandant, at Maldonado, who wrote to that effect. If this force has arrived, whether Sir H. P. will be able to take poſſeſſion, even with 50 0 men, is very uncertain, as the Spaniards have nearly 10,000 ready at a moment's warning, and all thoſe men in high ſpirits and confident of victory. Among the 55 ſail at anchor off Flores iſland, ſome were Spaniards, ſome Portugueſe and ſome Americans detained or captured. Sir Home Popham, about the 29th September, ſent in a flag of truce to the governor of Montevideo, declaring the fort in a ſtate of blockade; but alſo mentioned that all neutrals might have leave to paſs his ſquadron provided they did it within 7 days, and in ballaſt only, as he ſhould after that, keep up a rigorous blockade, and ſhould take every veſſel that came out even in ballaſt, and ſhould certainly make prizes of all thoſe that came out with a cargo being the produce of the Spaniſh colonies in South America. This extraordinary determination was notified to all neutrals by the governor. After 2 days out of the 7 had elapſed, ſome few ſhips Portugueſe and Daniſh endeavored to avail themſelves of the opportunity and go out in ballaſt; but when all ready were ſtopped by the Spaniſh government, the Americans, as ſome could not & as others would not get ready to go in 5 days, came to a reſolution to ſend in a petition or remonſtrance to the governor.

Mr. Deblois could not obtain in time the governor's answer verbatim, but he informs that its meaning or tenor, was