(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act intitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

WHEREAS it is desirable to adapt the nature of the provision for the redemption of the public debt to the present circumstances of the United States, which can only be done by a voluntary subcription on the part of the creditors.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled* That a subcription to the full amount of the old six per cent; deferred and three per cent: stocks be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and by the several commissioners of loans, on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March next following, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for such parts of the above-mentioned descriptions of stock, as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the treasury, and of the several commissioners of loans, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers of the credit or credits, standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock subcribed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the whole or any part of any sum which shall thus be subcribed, in old six per cent: or deferred stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subcribers, and the subcriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of principal of the stock thus subscribed which shall remain unredeemed on the day of such subscription, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the first day of the quarter, during which such subscription shall have been made, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfers of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States: Provided, That no single certificate shall be issued for an amount greater than ten thousand dollars: And provided further, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That for the whole or any part of any sum which shall thus be subscribed in three per cent: stock, credits shall likewise be entered to the respective subcribers; and the subcriber, or subscribers, shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to sixty-five per centum of the amount of principal of the stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of six per centum, per annum, payable quarter yearly, from the first day of the quarter, during which such subscription shall have been made, and transferable and subject to redemption in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as the stock created by the preceding section of this act: Provided, That no part of the stock thus created shall be reimbursable without the assent of the holder or holders of such stock until after the whole of the eight per cent. and four and a half per cent. stocks, as well as all the six per cent. stock which may be created by virtue of the preceding section, shall have been redeemed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint an agent in London, and another in Amsterdam, whose duty it shall be to receive subscriptions and transfers, and to issue new certificates in the manner, and at the times abovementioned, and as the officers of the treasury department, or the commissioners of loans might do; that is to say, the agent in London in favor of such stock holders residing in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and the agent in Amsterdam in favor of such stock-holders residing in any other part of Europe, as may respectively become subcribers: Provided, That the certificates issued by the said agent, shall bear interest only from the first day of the quarter next succeeding that in which the subscription shall have taken place, and that in relation to subscriptions made in old six per cent: or deferred stocks, the sums expressed in such new certificates shall be equal to the amount of the principal of the old six per cent: or deferred stocks thus subcribed, which shall remain unredeemed after payment of the dividend payable on such stock, on that day from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. The foreign stock-holders thus subscribing with either of the said agents, shall be entitled to receive the dividend on the old six per cent: deferred, or three per cent: stock subscribed by them respectively which shall be payable on that day, from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. And it shall be the duty of the said agents, respectively, to transmit, before the end of each quarter, to the register of the treasury, and to the several commissioners of loans, respectively, triplicate abstracts of the certificates of stock subscribed, and of the new certificates issued by them, during such quarter, in order that the proper credits may be entered on the books of the treasury, and of the commissioners of loans, as the case may be, to the holders of such new certificates. And the said agents before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall, respectively, take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with on or more sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the secretary of the treasury, in the penal sum of twenty-thousand dollars, with condition for their good behaviovour in their said offices.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the holders of old six per cent: deferred, or three per cent: stock, who may become subscribers, as aforesaid, either in the United States, or in Europe, and who, on the first day of July next, and also on the day of the subscription, shall be resident in Europe, may, at their option, which must be made at the time of subscribing, receive the interest accruing on the stock created by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, either in the United States, as other creditors, or at London, or Amsterdam: that is to say, the stock-holders residing, at the times above mentioned, in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, at London, and at the rate of four shillings and six pence, sterling, for each dollar; and the stock-holders residing, at the times above mentioned, in any other part of Europe, at Amsterdam, and at the rate of two guilders and a half guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar: in which last mentioned option the condition shall be expressed in the new certificates to be issued, and the credit, or credits, to be given to the proprietors thereof, shall be entered, and shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury: *Provided however,* That the interest thus payable in London and Amsterdam, shall not be payable until the expiration of six calender months from the day on which the same would be payable in the United States, and shall be subject to a deduction of one half of one per cent: on the amount payable, for commission to the bankers paying the same: *And provided also,* That every proprietor of such stock may, on surrendering his certificate, receive another to the same amount, the interest whereof shall be payable quarter-yearly in the United States, in the same manner as that accruing on the stock held by persons residing in the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the same funds which heretofore have been, and now are, pledged, by law, for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied, and paid out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum, and sums, as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums, out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock. And the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, shall be, and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created by the preceding sections of the act, shall have been redeemed, or reimbursed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted.* That there shall be allowed to each of the agents to be appointed by virtue of this act, in addition to the necessary expences incurred by them for printing, stationery, & postage, a sum of three thousand dollars, as a full compensation for their services. The said agents, and the commissioners of loans, shall also be allowed such additional sum as may be actually and necessarily expended for the clerk-hire requisite for carrying this act into effect. And for defraying the said compensations and allowances, and such other contingent charges as may be incurred for carrying this act into effect, a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That whensoever notice of reimbursement shall be given, as prescribed by the second and third sections of this act, the certificates intended to be reimbursed, shall be designated therein. In every reimbursement the preference shall be given to such holders of certificates as previously to the said notice, shall have notified in writing to the treasury department their wish to be reimbursed. If there should not be applications to the treasury sufficient to require the payment of the whole sum to be applied to that purpose, the secretary of the treasury, after paying off all sums for the payment of which application shall have been made, shall determine by lot what other certificates shall be reimbursed so as to make up the whole amount to be discharged—and in case the applications shall exceed the amount to be discharged the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to determine by lot what applications shall be entitled to priority of payment.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the agents appointed by virtue of this act, and the several commissioners of loans, shall observe and perform such directions and regulations, as shall be prescribed to them by the secretary of the treasury, touching the execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act, contained, shall be construed, in anywise, to alter, abridge, or impair, the rights of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan created by virtue of this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, & President of the Senate.
February 11, 1807.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Valuable Seats for Iron Works.

THE subscriber offers for sale between Five and Six Thousand acres of Land bounded on one side by James River, including big and little Owen's Creek, and situate in Amherst county in the state of Virginia. This land is in the midst of a well and thick settled country, about 100 miles above the city of Richmond. There are not more than 30 acres of it cleared. The remainder is heavily timbered—consisting of large pines, white oaks, poplar, black walnut and chesnut. On Big Owens creek, and within 600 yards of James river, which is navigable for boats at all seasons of the year—there is an excellent site for any kind of water works. The stream is rapid and constant, and about three miles from the seat are, as it is believed inexhaustible banks of Iron ore, which the subscriber has secured and which will be sold with the land, This ore has been tried and proved to be of a very superior kind. The land adjoining the seat is of excellent quality. Two hundred acres of timothy meadow might be made on the creek. The upland although hilly in places is well adapted to small grain, and a great proportion of it suitable to the raising of tobacco. Immediately around the site for water works are inexhaustible LIMESTONE Quarries, together with great quantities of the best building stone. In short there are many advantages combined to render this a most eligible spot for the erection of iron works, or any other kind of water works. It is deemed unnecessary to say more concerning this property than to request those who incline to purchase to view it. It will be shewn by captain Henry Halloway in the neighborhood. The price will be moderate, terms of sale, which will be made very easy, will be made known on application to the proprietor residing in Georgetown district of Columbia.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

Georgetown, February 16—wtf

RANAWAY from the subscriber near Clarksburg, Montgomery county, on the 23d of December last, a negro man named JOHN, who calls himself John Thompson; he is a small fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a wheedling turn, and a noted whistler; about 32 or 33 years of age, and both his temples very grey for one of his years. His dress was an old hat, a roundabout jacket and pantaloons, both of white kersey, with one elbow and one knee fire scorched; the tail of the jacket bound with blue muslin; an old waistcoat of rusty colored plush with red flannel backs, country tow shirt, & coarse shoes pegged in the soals—He had no change of dress with him, unless furnished by accomplices. Whoever will take up and secure him in jail, and give me word, that I get him again, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, by

WM. GLAZE.

February 16—w3t

N. B. I expect he is lurking about the city of Washington, or near Port Tobacco in Charles county. ALL persons are hereby forewarned against harboring, secreting or conveying him off, at their peril. W. G.

MARY A. PIC,

HAS just received from her correspondents in Philadelphia, a new assortment of

Millinery & Jewelry,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Spring bonnets and shawls
Dressed caps
Artificial flowers and feathers
Embroidered shoes
Gold and silver ornaments
Cords and tassels and girdles
Velvet pelises
Crapes of all colors
Silk stockings superior quality
Elegant fans
New fashioned ear rings, and combs ornamented with topaz, emerald, pearls and other precious stones
Breast pins
Indispensibles
Plain tortoise shell combs, extra size
Hair necklaces and watch chains
Enamelled bracelets, &c &c. &c.

Georgetown, Feb 16—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The letter from Gen. ARMSTRONG to the SECRETARY OF STATE, referred to in the annexed copy of a letter from the General to MR. LEE, the Commercial Agent of the United States, has not yet been received by the Secretary of State.

Paris, 24th Dec. 1806.

SIR,

You will find a passage for the enclosed letter as early as possible.

I have this moment received the written assurances of the Minister of Marine, that the Decree of the 21st. of Nov. last will in no respect disturb the existing regulations of commerce between France and the United States of America, as settled by the Convention of the 30th of September.

With much regard, &c.
Signed
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Wm. Lee, Esq.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The court on Friday delivered their opinion on the motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Erick Bollmar and Samuel Swartwout.

Chief Justice Marshall delivered a long and elaborate opinion, to establish the right of the supreme court, in virtue of its appellate powers, to grant writs of Habeas Corpus, and concluded his remarks by declaring that the court granted the writ in the present instance.

Mr. Justice Johnson dissented from the opinion of the court, and delivered his reasons of dissent; which were principally founded on the idea that the right to issue writs of Habeas Corpus was among the *original* and not appellate powers of courts, and that consequently in this case the supreme court did not possess authority to allow it.

Mr. Johnson observed that one of his brethren then absent concurred with him in opinion.

We understand that he referred to Judge Chase.

The Justices present, when this case was argued, were Messrs. Marshall, Washington, Chase, Johnson and Livingston. Mr. Cushing was, from indisposition, absent.

Messrs. Marshall, Washington and Livingston, therefore, concurred in the opinion; and Messrs. Chase and Johnson dissented from it.

Monday [this day] was then fixed for the return of the writ.

Extract of a letter from Jesse Moore, Esq. president of the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas in the 6th Judiciary district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Erie, dated Meadville, Crawford county, January 15th, 1807.

"During our last December circuit I took some pains to ascertain the public and general opinion concerning Burr's expedition, and I have no hesitation in saying that it appeared to me to be generally disapproved of, under the idea of its tendency to commit or endanger the peace and the best interests of the United States—for at that time it was generally supposed to be an expedition designed without the aid or authority of the government of the United States, to make an attack on Mexico, in order to conquer it, and to erect it when conquered into an independent kingdom."

TRANSLATED *for the National Intelligencer.*

From the French Moniteur of December 5th, 1806.

PARIS, DEC. 4.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. at noon, in execution of the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the Senate.

His highness was in full dress. He was received with the accustomed ceremonies, and having taken his seat, thus addressed them.

Gentlemen,

At the moment when the reins of government were entrusted by the gratitude of the nation, to the hands of his imperial majesty, he established between himself and you relations of habitual confidence and a communication of ideas, which have given you a participation in the great designs conceived and executed for the good of the empire.

Thus you have known at an early hour that the first wishes of the emperor were for peace; and that this generous sentiment has never abated.

Before appearing in the field of battle he offered peace to his enemies.

After victory his triumphant hand still proffered it to them.

He hoped that special and successive treaties would conciliate every interest, would appease by degrees all resentments, and would lead at last to that general pacification so desired by the nations of Europe, and so necessary to their felicity.

The hopes of his majesty have been deceived.

Europe, invited to repose by the victories of France, has been recalled to warfare by the influence of G. Britain and the ambitious pretensions of Russia.

Coalitions overthrown have given birth to new coalitions.

The moderation of the conqueror has encouraged the conquered.

The greatest efforts of military genius, as well as the exploits of an army which counts as nothing distance, seasons, climate, and the number of its enemies, have been confined till now only to glorious truces, of which peace has not been the fruit.

Meanwhile England has possessed herself of the commerce of the world, and the whole products of the industry of two hemispheres is swallowed up by this island.

Meanwhile Russia, so long unknown in the contests of Europe, foments disorders in the west, and threatens the east with her vast domination.

The Ottoman empire is disturbed, its troubles are encreased, and the rights of its sovereignty endangered.

In such conjunctures, in the midst of such machinations and plots, his majesty is determined to abandon a system in which that peace could not be obtained for which alone the conqueror has sought.

Henceforth it becomes necessary in order to render that peace desirable to those who provoke war, to make war fatal to those who engage in it.

It is necessary to render cabinets incapable of being again deceived.

It is, in short, necessary that princes so often conquered, should learn that clemency has its limits, and that the sceptre which they have abused may be broken in their hands.

From henceforward, gentlemen, a new plan of conduct, and analogous measures must be adopted to insure success.

The first and most important of all consists in sustaining the power of the nation by a continuation of the same means, and by the developement of its powers. It is further necessary that a people, who infract the laws of civilization, should be deprived of all relations with civilized nations.

It is necessary that his majesty should preserve his conquests; and that he should remove from them the promoters of all discord; until England shall acknowledge those principles, which among civilised nations, mitigate the disasters inseparable from their dissentions; until the epoch when just restitutions shall have acquitted our obligations towards our faithful allies; in short, until a general peace shall have established the repose of Europe, and shall permit all nations fully to develope their industry.

You will appreciate, gentlemen, the great and glorious motives of such a design. Its immediate advantages, and those which it hereafter offers, will not escape your penetration; and you will find in it an ample compensation for the perseverance and momentary sacrifices, of which it is to be the reward.

The love of his people, the well tried fidelity of the Senate, the courage of his armies, but especially that genius, whose success has never falsified its inspirations, that ardor which yields to no obstacles when the glory of France or the honor of humanity are concerned, these are the guarantees which will secure to his majesty the accomplishment of his plan.

His serene highness having finished his discourse, one of the secretaries of the Senate ascended the tribune and read the following communications:

Extract from the minutes of the Secretary of State,

At the palace of Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.

NAPOLEON, emperor of the French and king of Italy,—We have decreed and do decree as follows:

The Senate shall meet on the 2nd of December, in the ordinary place of its sittings, under the presidency of our cousin, the arch chancellor of the empire.

(Signed)
NAPOLEON.
The minister Secretary of State.
(Signed)
H. B. MARET.

Message of His Majesty the Emperor and King to the Senate.

Senators,

We desire, in the circumstances in which we find the general affairs of Europe, to make known to you and the nation the principles which we have adopted as the rule of our government. Our great moderation after each of the three first wars, has been the cause of this which has succeeded them. It is thus that we have had to struggle against a fourth coalition, nine months after the third had been dissolved; nine months after those brilliant victories which were accorded to us by Providence and which ought to have insured a lasting repose to the continent.

But many of the cabinets of Europe sooner or later are influenced by England, and without a solid peace with this power, our people cannot enjoy the benefits, which are the first end of our labors, the only object of our life. Thus, notwithstanding our triumphant situation, we have not been arrested in our late negociations with England either by the arrogance of her language or by the sacrifices which she required. The island of Malta, to which is attached (if I may so say) the credit of this war and which being retained by England in contempt of treaties, was its first cause, we gave up; we consented to this; that with the possession of Ceylon and the empire of Mysore,