WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

We have perused a letter dated Natchez, January 26, which states that Mr. Burr had been liberated on bail, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that he had returned to his boats.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenville, Miss. Ter. under date of the 26th January last.

"Our territory has been in commotion for some time past in consequence of A. Burr's arrival. After raising and marching the militia, a committee was appointed to go and examine col. Burr's boats—they found 30 or 40 rifles and muskets, 3 or 4 pounds of powder, 200 barrels of pork, several trunks of books, and some other small matters. Burr has given security to stand his trial at our next circuit court, and peace and tranquility is restored to the territory. I believe the people here are warmly attached to the general government."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Washington, Miss. Territory, 28th Jan. 1807.

"As I suppose that you will be solicitous to hear the state of public affairs here, I take up my pen to inform you that Col. Burr has been here about a fortnight. His approach gave much alarm, and that alarm has generally been kept up by successive rumours. It does not appear certain, however, that more that 40 or 50 persons accompanied him, and no arms of any moment have been found. There are persons, however, of good observation, who think he has 500 strangers here of his party. The general assertion, which is made by them, is that their object was to settle the Wasitta lands bought of Bastrop, and certainly many of them are persons from whom one should much more readily expect a project of this kind than any military enterprise. Several depositions have been taken, but nothing of moment has come out, except indeed that a Mr. Butler of Kentucky, did last week apply to an acquaintance in Natchez to buy up a quantity of guns for Mr. Burr. Comfort Tyler speaks of emigration only. Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Davis Floyd have not yet been examined.

"There is at Natchez a son of general Nevill, and a young gentleman of the name of Wilkins, and two others of the name of Elliott and Robinson; all said to be friends of Mr. Burr.

"Governor Williams reached Natchez yesterday, but brings no accounts of any thing particularly worthy of notice on the river.

"Col. Burr is recognized to appear at the supreme court next Monday and take his trial.

"The attorney general, however, is of opinion that the court can take no cognizance of the offence. It was not one of the superior courts existing here when the act of Congress giving federal jurisdiction to the territorial courts was passed; and is indeed only a court of errors and appeals, except in civil cases where a special jury is required. On this ground he has declined acting, or at least not acted on an application from the collector at Fort Stoddert relative to offences under the revenue laws."

A letter, dated New Orleans, January 23, states that a grand jury had found a bill against judge Wortman and Mr. Kerr, without, however specifying the charge.

Our readers will perceive by the following articles, that the TREATY BETWEEN the UNITED STATES and GREAT-BRITAIN is actually signed; and that it was executed on the 31st day of December. It has not yet reached this country, but may be expected in a very short time.

New-York, Feb. 20.

The fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, whose arrival at the Hook we noticed on Tuesday, came up last evening, after a passage of 31 days from Liverpool, Capt. Bennet has politely favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool papers to the 5th of January inclusive. He sailed on the 7th.

Our advices from the Continent are not so late by several days as we had previously received by the Emmeline from Bordeaux.

But these papers have enabled us to announce officially the important intelligence that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Great Britain was signed on the last day of December. Captain Bennett, at the request of the American consul, detained the Oliver Ellsworth 24 hours, that he might receive on board the messenger charged with dispatches for our government; but he did not arrive in season.

Insurance on American vessels had fallen to three guineas per cent.

LONDON, JAN 3.

We are to congratulate our commercial readers on the adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and America—A letter, of which the following is a copy, was, with due attention to the mercantile interest of the country, transmitted to Philip Sansom Esq. chairman of the committee of American merchants and by him sent to Lloyd's and the American Coffee-houses.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 1, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between his majesty and the United States of America, was yesterday signed by the commissioners respectively appointed for the purpose by the two governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall have been exchanged, it cannot be made public.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HOWICK.

PHILIP SANSOM Esq. Chairman of the Committee.

The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from report, but we understand, that the circuitous trade with the belligerent powers, through America, is to be allowed under certain condition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—Mr. TENNEY in the Chair—on the bill in addition to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

A motion was made to strike out the first section.

The first section is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any part of the present three per cent. stock of the United States, shall remain unsubscribed to the loan constituted by the act to which this is an addition, the said unsubscribed stock shall be paid and reimbursed by payments on account both of principal and interest, at the rate of four per centum a year, upon the original capital of the said stock, until the whole of the said stock shall have been reimbursed and paid; and the commissioners of the sinking fund are hereby authorized and required to make the said payments by dividends, at the rate of one per centum on the original capital, payable on the last days of March, June, September and December of each year, after the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, until the reimbursement shall have been effected.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Tallmadge and Quincy; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph and Bidwell;—and disagreed to—Ayes 6.

When the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House took up the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill for the better fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. S.

The House concurred with the Committee of the Whole, in striking out "20,000 dollars" appropriated by the first section for the better fortifying the ports & harbors of the U.S.—Ayes 63.

On agreeing with the committee to insert 150,000 dollars a debate arose.

Messrs. Mumford, Thomas, Quincy, Smilie, Masters, Stanton, and Cook supported; and Messrs. Olin, R. Nelson, J. Randolph and Elmer opposed a concurrence.

Mr. Dana declared himself in favor of a larger appropriation, and said he should therefore vote against a concurrence.

The question on concurrence was taken by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 72—Nays 44.

On the question to agree with the Committee of the Whole in adding a new section, appropriating 150,000 dollars to enable the President to cause to be built any number of gun boats not exceeding thirty.

Mr. Dana moved so to amend the section as to appropriate the sum of dollars to enable the President to cause to be purchased materials, for future use, for the erection of gun boats.

Mr. Alston opposed this motion, which was disagreed to—The Yeas and Nays were taken, and were, Yeas 30—Nays 78.

Mr. Goldsborough then spoke against agreeing to the new section, on which the yeas and nays were taken—Yeas 68—Nays 36.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, stating their agreement to the bill for continuing in force, for a further time, the bill prohibiting commercial intercourse with the island of St. Domingo, with an amendment, to which the House agreed. The amendment does not in the least affect the principle of the bill.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill relative to Virginia military land warrants were referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that the bill received from the Senate, the object of which, was to prevent intrusions on public lands, had been before the committee on public lands for a considerable time. As it was his wish that this bill should be decided on while the House was full, as the committee on public lands would find much occupation in the bill last referred to them, he moved that they should be discharged from the further consideration of the former bill, with a view of having it referred to a committee of the whole House.

A motion to adjourn having been made and carried, no question was taken on Mr. Randolph's motion.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The bill providing for fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. S. and for building gun boats, and the bill in addition to the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act 'making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. S.' were read a third time and passed.

The greater part of the day was taken up in considering the bill for altering and establishing post roads.

[A more detailed statement hereafter.]

FROM THE GEORGE TOWN (S. C.) GAZETTE OF FEB. 11.

Copy of a letter from the honorable Joseph Alston to his excellency Charles Pinckney.

Oaks, Feb. 6, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I have received and read the President's message with deep mortification and concern. But the letter annexed to it, stated to be a communication in cyphers from col. Burr to gen. Wilkinson, excites my unfeigned astonishment. I solemnly avow that, when that letter was written, I had never heard, directly or indirectly from col. Burr or any other person of the meditated attack on New Orleans; nor had I any more reason to suspect an attack on that place, or any other part of the United States, than I have, at this moment, to suspect that our militia will be forthwith ordered on an expedition against Gibraltar. On the other hand I had long had strong grounds for believing that col. Burr was engaged by other objects of a very different nature from those attributed to him, and which I confess the best sentiments of my heart approved. I need not add, that those objects involved not the interest of my country. Without adverting to that integrity of principle which, even my enemies I trust have allowed me, can it be supposed, that a man situated as I am, descended from a family which has never known dishonor, happy in the affection and esteem of a large number of relations & friends, possessed of ample fortune, and standing high in the confidence of his follow-citizens, could harbor for an instant, a thought inimious to the country which was the scene of those blessings? The supposition would be monstrous. No sir: It was but a short period before the impression became general, that apprehended the possibility of Mr Burr's intentions being hostile to the union and the moment which gave birth to that apprehension, gave birth to the resolution which became a citizen I confess, however, there are times even now, when, in spite of the strong facts which have been exhibited, I am almost inclined to believe my suspicions injurious. Whatever may be thought of the heart of Mr. Burr, his talents are great beyond question; and to reconcile with such talents, the chimerical project of dismembering the union, or wresting from it any part of its territory is difficult indeed. I travelled through a part of the western country, during the last summer, and have no hesitation in saying, that either of these projects would have been as much reprobated there as in the Atlantic states. With respect, however to the communication annexed to the President's message, which occasions you the trouble of this letter; after my solemn assurances to you, that I had never given col. Burr or any other person the smallest reason to imagine that I could be induced to engage in any project against my country; it would be infinitely satisfactory to me, could I, explain to you, with the same certainty, the motive which led him to introduce my name as he did. But here, unfortunately all is conjecture. Two motives only suggest themselves. He imagined perhaps which, by the way, he had no right to do—that his influence would be sufficiently great to induce my assent and thought therefore he might as well consider it already obtained—Or, which is more probable, he might have imagined, that by the apparent concert of a number of persons from different states, a stronger impression would be made upon his correspondent. Considerable effect, too, was, no doubt, anticipated by Mr. Burr's discernment from the perfect self confidence which would have been manifested by taking with him his daughter, receiving my co-operation, and thus embarking in the scheme the fortunes of his infant grandson—the only relative, except his daughter, that he has. But whatever the motive, which drew from col. Burr, the assertions contained in his letter to gen. Wilkinson; facts, incontrovertable facts, prove that he had no authority for making them. His daughter did not go with him; the navy of the United States is still faithful to its duty; commodore Truxton, I am told, at the very moment he was said to have gone to the West-Indies, was in Philadelphia, which I know not whether he has ever left; and I, instead of following with a corps of worthies, am now at my usual residence, where I have, been ever since the adjournment of the Legislature, peaceably directing the ploughing of my ricefields and preparing my lands for the ensuing crop. This is conclusive. A conspirator against the happiness or liberties of his country, would have been, at this moment, very differently employed. Conspirator! the blood that burns my cheek, as I write the word—but I meant to confine myself simply to the disavowal, I have made you of a single action or thought hostile to my country. To feel even that disavowal necessary is sufficiently painful—I have yielded, however, to circumstances, and made it. My unequivocal manner of making it, I trust will not leave a doubt upon one candid and honest mind. Still I am aware that the common interchange of good offices with a man with whom I have been long nearly connected, may have given rise to circumstances which, however innocent in themselves, malignity will delight in distorting, and the illiberal among my political adversaries exult in disseminating. I am aware that there will be men base enough—for you & I have, not long since, seen proofs of it—to whisper even the circumstance of my connection by marriage, with col. Burr, as a circumstance warranting suspicion. About the opinions of such men I am indifferent. To the more ingenuous and better part of my fellow-citizens, of whatever sect or party, I can only solemnly repeat it as I have done to you, sooner would I have perished than harbored a thought subversive of the liberties, the happiness or the integrity of my country. Let me always be judged by my own acts, and I shall be satisfied. If Mr. Jefferson or gen. Wilkinson ever find any thing to urge against me, let it be adduced. My residence is well known, and I shall never shrink from investigation. Nay more, presumption, where I cannot repel it by positive proof, shall be received as good evidence, and the slightest suspicion, which I cannot satisfactorily explain, shall be admitted as guilt.

I remain, my dear sir, with much respect & regard, your's always.

JOSEPH ALSTON.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, NOV. 22.

On the first of October an alliance offensive and defensive, was concluded between the Porte and Russia of the following tenor:

1st. The affairs of the princes Moldavia and Wallachia, both as far as respects their restoration and their deposition, shall be decided by the two powers.

2d. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall remain under the dominion of Russia.

3d. The customs shall continue upon the old footing.

4th. The Russians shall during nine successive years, have permission to lead their armies through the Ottoman territory, as well against their own enemies as against those of Turkey.

5th. The Russians shall have permission to bring their ships of war to anchor in the Straits of Constantinople, and shall moreover obtain from the Porte the necessary supplies.

6th. Russian subjects, old or new, wherever they may be, shall have the privilege of trading through the whole extent of the Turkish empire and even to possess property there.

7th. The Greek vessels that carried the Russian flag and where forced to lay it aside by order of the Port, shall have the liberty of resuming it.

8th. The Grecian subjects of Turkey shall be allowed to enter the Russian service when they please; the Port gives them permission to do so.

9th. The right of Legation relative to interpreters, shall remain on the old footing.

10th. The ambassador of France shall quit Constantinople.

11th. No Firmans shall be any longer granted to the vessels of Turkish subjects to proceed to the countries of the enemies of Russia.

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February 25——3t

War Department, February 23, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of the first Wednesday in June next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1807, until the 30th day of September 1808, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio, and territory of Michigan, and at any place or places within the Indiana territory north of the 41st deg. of north latitude.

Second. At the new military post opposite the mouth of the Hiwassee, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road between said river and Nashville, and at any place or place, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Third, at the garrison near Vincennes on the river Wabash, at Fort Massac, New Madrid, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Natchez, & Fort Adams, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited in the Mississippi territory, except the county of Washington, and at any place or places in the Indiana territory south of the 41st degree of north latitude, and fifty miles east of the Mississippi river.

Fourth, at St. Louis, St. Charles, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the territory of Louisiana north of New Madrid, and at any place or places in the Indiana territory within fifty miles east of the Mississippi river, and south of the 41st degree of north latitude, Fort Massac excepted.

Fifth, at New Orleans, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Oacheta, Natchitoches, Appelousas, Attakapas, Fort Stoddert, Fort St. Stephens, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territory of Orleans, or in the county of Washington in the Mississippi territory, and at any place or places on the west side of the Mississippi river below Arkansas.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January 1808 to the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states hereinafter mentioned, viz.

Sixth, at the Oakmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, and on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Seventh, at Charleston, Rocky Mount, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the states of North and South Carolina.

Eighth, at Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

Ninth, at Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Maryland and the district of Columbia.

Tenth, at Fort Mifflin, Carlisle and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, and within the states of New Jersey and Delaware.

Eleventh, At Pittsburg, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania west of the mountains.

Twelfth, At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schenectady, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

Thirteenth, at Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Fourteenth, at Fort Independence (Boston harbor) and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield, and the district of Maine excepted.

Fifteenth, at Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Hampshire and the district of Maine.

Sixteenth, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts, and for the armourers and other persons employed in the United States' armory at that place, from the 1st day of January 1808 to the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chikago for six months in advance; and at each of the other posts on the western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the seaboard, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,

Secretary of War.

February 25—2awбw

PRACTICING BALL.

MR. GENERES has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington City, who are amateurs of DANCING, that his first PRACTISING BALL will commence on Thursday next the 26th inst. at Mr. Myer's Hotel, and will continue them every week. Mr. G. flatters himself that the Ladies will favor him with their company.

Gentlemen will pay their entrance at the bar.

Feb. 25.—3t.