(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Concerning invalid pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons, whose claims have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to a law passed the tenth of April one thousand eight hundred and six, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, according to the rates, and to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Richard Fairbrother at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the 26th day of May one thousand eight hundred and six:

John De Voe, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Peter Demarest, at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents, per month, to commence on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and six:

Stephen Ogden, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents, per month, to commence on the twenty fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and six:

John Berry, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six:

John King at the rate of four dollars per month to commence on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Robert Ames, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Charles Gowin, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Francis L. Slaughter, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

William Re Beck, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

Spafford Ames at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and six:

Josiah Jones at the rate of four dollars per month to commence on the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and six:

Samuel Dawndney at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Eliphalet Easton, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of December eighteen hundred and six.

Joseph Ligon, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

John Hubbart, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seven

Daniel Guard at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month to commence on the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Elisha Forbes, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Alexander Simonton, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Noah Robinson, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Charles Mynn Thruston, at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Jonas Farnsworth, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Benoni Hathaway, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Thomas Marshal Baker, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six:

James Dysart, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Henry Ten Eyck, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

John Little at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Thomas Harris, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the third day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Daniel Ball, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seven:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions of the following persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names, the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Seth Wyman, four dollars per month, to commence, on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and six:

George Bradford, five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and six:

Abel Furney, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and six:

Charles Scott, five dollars per month to commence on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Ephraim Baily, five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Asa Ware, five dollars per month, to commence on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Daniel Hickey, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Daniel Nutting, two dollars per month, to commence on the seventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Abel Woods, five dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Joseph Meigs, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

William Neley, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Elisha Frizzle, three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the third day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

William Burritt, five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

Benjamin Smith, five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

George Pittman, five dollars per month, to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Gustavus Alrick, three dollars and thirty-three cents and one third of a cent per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

Jabes Pembleton, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and six:

Wiat Hinkley, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and six.

Edward Evans, five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and seven:

Moses Wing, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and six:

John Cavenough, three dollars per month to commence on the seventeenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seven:

Richard Hardin, five dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Jonathan Holton, ten dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred and six:

Jonathan Willard, five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six:

Thomas Pearson, thirteen dollars thirty-three cents and one third of one cent per month, to commence on the twenty eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and six:

John Maynard six dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and six:

Thomas Avery, sixteen dollars sixty-six cents and two thirds of one cent per month to commence on the third day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

Ebenezer Coe, twenty dollars per month to commence on the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six:

Ebenezer Bancroft, six dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of October one thousand eight hundred and six:

William Worthington, fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and six:

David Hawley ten dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and six:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pension of Benjamin Bartlett of Massachusetts, who was employed in the service of the United States as an escort, spy and guide, at the pay of one dollar per day during hostilities with certain Indian tribes, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and was disabled by being wounded whilst in said service be increased to five dollars per month.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions becoming such in virtue of this act shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations in all respects as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1807.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Boston Centinel.

BULLETIN, No. 48, is dated WARSAW, JAN. 3.

It states, that gen. Corbineau had followed the Russians from Pultusk, had reached Ostroviel the 1st January, and had picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and many baggage waggons: that Marshals Soult, Ney, Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) and Bessieres, were cantoned on the little river Orcye. Davoust and Lannes at Pultusk. That the Russians continued to retreat; and the emperor came back to Warsaw, the 2d. That prince Jerome had laid Breslau in ashes, but the garrison had not surrendered:—that a Prussian corps of 8000 attempted to raise the siege: but were defeated by general Montbrun, with a body of Wurtumburgers and Bavarians, with the loss of 400 men, 600 horses, and a convoy of provisions. It contains no other military operations.

BULLETIN, No. 49, is dated WARSAW, JAN. 8.

It states, that Breslau had capitulated, and prince Jerome entered the place and was going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz and Hasel: that general Victor had marched to besiege Colberg, and Dantzic: that general de Zastrow had been appointed Prussian minister of foreign affairs: that the French cavalry were not far from Koningsberg; and that the Russian army was continuing its movements towards Grodno.

BULLETIN, No. 50, is dated WARSAW, JAN. 13.

It mentions, that the troops found several Russians sick at Ostrolenka; and that the illness in the Russian camp increased daily: and that the garrison of Breslau (5500 men) had defiled before prince Jerome. A detailed account is given of the affair between the Prussian corps, and that of the Wurtumburgers and Bavarians, mentioned in the 49th Bulletin: the rest of the bulletin relates to the progress of the Russians in Turkey; the preparations making in Turkey to resist the 'aggressions' of the Russians; and that 'Austria and France are equally interested (as well as England) in not seeing Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Greece, Romelia and Natolia, become the sport of the Muscovites."

BULLETIN, No. 51, is dated WARSAW, JAN. 14.

It notices the official dispatch of gen. Benningsen to the King of Prussia; which it says was received with great joy; but which joy, on the receipt of other accounts, was turned into grief; and the consequence of the latter was the determination to evacuate Koningsburg: that all the Prussian forces then did not exceed thirty-two thousand; some of which were with the king, others in various garrisons in Prussia and Silesia. On the Russian official account, it states, that Buxhorden was not at Makow, [Benningsen did not say he was] but at Golymin; where he was beaten: It defies Benningsen to shew a single piece of French cannon taken, a single standard, or more than 12 or 15 stragglers taken; while the French can show 6000 prisoners, & two standards, which he left at Pultusk, and 3000 wounded whom he abandoned in his flight. The bulletin admits the French took care not to pursue him; denies, that the grand duke of Berg or Davoust was opposed to him; and concludes with a number of remarks on the effect of such ridiculous relations.

BULLETIN, No. 52, is dated WARSAW, JAN. 19,

And gives an account of the operations of marshal Mortier in Prussia proper; and of an affair between a detachment from the Prussian garrison in Colburg, and a small corps of Mortier's army; in which the latter took four pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners. It adds, that Brieg, in Silesia, had surrendered; that Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords a plentiful supply; that Warsaw supplies 100,000 rations daily; that no diseases existed in the army; that no severe frosts had been experienced; and that the emperor was daily upon parade, reviewing his troops, and particularly the Conscrips from France.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

General Benningsen to the King of Prussia.

"I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by general Souchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing, near Farmguarka, in the view of getting possession of that town; I had only 5000 men under Gen. Baggonaut, to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, until I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under general Tolstoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where general Barkeley de Tolly was posted with the van guard. The wing extended on the road towards Szegocyn to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce General Barkeley de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

"The attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and lasted until dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was opposed by Messrs. Murat, Davoust, and Lannes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 5000, according to their own account.

"All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following generals particularly distinguished themselves: Osserman, Tolstoy, Barkeley de Tolly, Prince Dogorouky, Baggonaut, Sommoff and Sitoef, of the infantry, also Colonel Daviddofersy and Gondoff, &c. &c.

"Field marshal Kamenskoy departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenha on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

"I have to lament that the long expected succour of gen. Buxhoyden had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Rozaw;—the enemy has not molested me in my retreat.

Signed,
BENNINGSEN.
Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806."

ALTONA, JAN. 2.

The Russians have occupied Chozim, Jassy, Bender, Bucharest, and Widden; and were approaching Dalmatia. Passwan Oglou has become a vassal of Russia; and letters from Bucharest say, the Grand Seignior has consented to receive a Russian garrison to Constantinople! Russia still professes to respect the independence of the Porte, and to guarantee it, greatly to treaty. What can all these things mean?

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Treaties to furnish Russia, Sweden and Prussia, with subsidies to the amount of five millions sterling, have been entered into by government.

JAN. 22.

The accounts from Poland still assert, that sickness prevailed in the French armies, and that not less than 40,000 men had been carried off by it.

AN ACT,

For the punishment for forgery and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that the crime of forging bank notes and negotiable notes hath greatly increased, and the punishment already provided by law, not being thought sufficient to prevent the commission of the crime, for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall with a fraudulent intent, employ an artist to engrave or etch any plate, in imitation of the note or notes of any established bank within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or which are or may be established by law in any of the United States, or any person engaged in engraving or etching such plate or plates, or any person in any manner engaged in striking impressions from such plate or plates, or any person who shall affix to such notes, fraudulent or forged signatures, or any person who shall be in any manner concerned in the altering, forging or counterfeiting, any note of any bank now existing within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established in this state, or any person who may pass within this state, forged or counterfeited notes (knowing them to be such) purporting to be the genuine notes of a bank regularly constituted within any of the United States, or any person who may pass as genuine any note purporting to be a note of a bank which does not exist, or shall pass as genuine negotiable notes, or any forged or counterfeited negotiable note or paper whatsoever, or who shall erase or alter any genuine negotiable note or negotiable paper, or any endorsement thereupon, or shall tender in payment, or in any way utter, any such erased altered, or counterfeited note or notes, or negotiable paper (knowing such bill or note, or negotiable paper, or the endorsement thereon, to be altered, forged, counterfeited, erased or falsified) with intention to defraud the said bank or banks, or any other person, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be condemned to death without benefit of clergy.

February 4—w8t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act to suspend the operation of an act intituled an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same," the President of the United States is authorized further to suspend the operation of the said prohibitory act, if in his judgment the public interest should require it: *Provided*, that such suspension shall not extend beyond the second Monday in December next. *And whereas*, it is judged for the public interest that such suspension should take place: Now therefore be it known, that I, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend the operation of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, until the second Monday of December next.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington the twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the thirty first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

No further information has been received since our last, relative to the apprehension of Mr. Burr. There can, however, be scarcely a doubt that he is on his way to this place, and we should suppose by this time at no considerable distance. It is not known where or by whom he was arrested. Letters of a recent date from the town of Washington, in the Mississippi territory, state that after his escape he joined his party for a short time, and then passed over the Mississippi, and struck into the swamp. Nothing is known of his course afterwards, except the information contained in the letter mentioned in our last and which is subjoined.

Subsequently to the escape of Burr, Blannerhasset, and Ralstone were brought before judge Toulmin at Washington, and examined. The judge had determined, before he gave a decision, to wait for information expected from Dr. Carmichael.

There was on Monday an entire failure of the Orleans mail.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddert, Feb. 24, to a gentleman in Washington.

"A visit from Aaron Burr, esq. on the 19th of the present month has prevented my attention, before this evening, to the contents of your letter, but having to-day taken leave of this distinguished character, after seeing him across the Alabama, on his way to your city, I returned to this place."

If a stranger should come among us, who was altogether unacquainted with the existing political state of the world, and particularly with that of the United States, what would be his impressions from reading the federal prints?

1. He would believe that under the name of a free republican government, we had the worst species of despotism that ever existed. He would infer that none of the great privileges, for which men of independent and generous minds have so often risqued their all, were enjoyed; that freedom of opinion was not tolerated, that freedom of conscience was proscribed, that the freedom of the press was in chains. It is true that the free strictures passed upon public measures, and the vehement denunciations levelled at public men would lead him to hesitate in embracing this last opinion—but the reiteration of the assertion would compel him to *believe* at whatever sacrifice of his reasoning faculties.

2. He would believe that freedom of pursuit, the next dearest attribute of an independent mind, was absolutely interdicted, and that the government, by dealing out its protecting power, so encouraged some branches of industry as to embarrass and crush others.

3. He would more especially believe that commerce was in the most ignoble fetters; and that the merchants were consequently among the poorest, lowest, and least respectable classes of the community.

4. He would believe the whole nation to be in a retrograde course towards poverty and debasement.

5. He would believe that industry was paralised, agriculture unproductive, and manufactures at a stand.

6. He would believe the people oppressed with taxes, and suffering under the most oppressive burthens.

7. He would believe those in government of the lowest order of mankind, and totally incapable of conducting the public affairs.

8. He would infer that the mind of the American was sunk into apathy and ignorance, and that knowledge was his contempt instead of his ambition.

9. He would believe that the American nation and government were held in contempt throughout the whole civilized world.