Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Erie, Penn. to a member of Congress, dated Dec. 10, 1806.

I have this day seen John Reed*—since his return here he has been recruiting for a secret expedition, to God knows where, but declares that it is countenanced by the government. A great number is going from this and the adjoining counties. I am pressed very much to join them, but will not till I am satisfied that it is authorized by the government, for that I hold sacred and will support and defend it with my life when necessity requires it. As you are at the fountain of information a word from you will be sufficient.

* *His name in full is Charles John Reed.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort (Ken.) dated December 6, 1806.

"Sebastian resigned, but not before the pension he had been charged with receiving from Spain had been mentioned to the House of Representatives, and the committee to which the subject was referred prosecuted the enquiry without attending to the resignation. C. Wilkins and James Martin, of Lexington, and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville fully established the fact—the latter and Mr. Innes stated what they conceived to be the consideration. A letter was received from Baron Carondelet by Sebastian in 1795 mentioning a wish on the part of the crown of Spain to make some commercial concessions to this country, and requesting that some agent might be sent down to treat of the subject. Sebastian consulted one or two friends, I think Innes and Nicholas, and went down himself with their concurrence a treaty was formed reducing to little or nothing the duties we had been subject to at New Orleans. This treaty was read by Mr. I. Nothing was stipulated on our part. Our good will was expected in exchange for the favor, and Sebastian was promised a pension for the trouble he had taken in the business of 2000 dollars per annum: The treaty took place with Gayoso. This the witnesses had from Sebastian himself very lately after the conversation on the subject of the pension had become general. But Mr. I. on his second appearance before the committee stated another transaction, that in '96 or '97 a letter was received from Dr. Powers directed to Messrs. S. N. I. M. meaning Sebastian, Nicholas, Innes, Murray, it contained another from Carondolet giving full power to the Doctor. The latter proposed a separation from the union, and detailed the means; arms, ammunition, men & money were offered, 200,000 dolls. the sum mentioned. Murray was not consulted. Sebastian wrote to Nicholas and Innes that whatever they agreed on he would accede to. N. and I. disagreed and wrote a joint answer: they sent it to Sebastian, but what he did with it I know not. He made no communication on the subject to the general government because J. Adams was then President, and he was afraid of a standing army here—All the testimony will be published—Mr. Brown declared on oath that he knew nothing of the transactions. Mr. Burr has been twice before a Grand Jury, Daviess had the first discharged for want of a witness. Yesterday the second found a verdict for him. He was accused of a design to attack Mexico. From what I have been able to gather from the jurors the testimony established the design of a settlement on the Washita grant which B. purchased from Lynch and L. from Van Bastrop. This grant is now said to be confirmed by the commissioners below. One or two of the witnesses said something concerning the agreement of the people hired to act as volunteers in case war should take place between the U. States and Spain."

FEDERAL COURT—KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

TUESDAY, November 25th, 1806.

This day came the attorney for the United States and moved the court to award a warrant to summon a grand jury to appear here on Tuesday the 26th day of this term, to enquire upon the breach of the laws of the United States, alluded to in the affidavit filed on the sixth day of this term by the said attorney, and upon such other matters as may be submitted to them. And on the farther motion of the said attorney for the United States, stating that it was necessary to have subpoenas issued to compel the attendance of witnesses to give testimony to the said grand jury to support the indictments he intends to prefer against the said Aaron Burr, Esq. it is ordered that the clerk issue subpoenas upon the request of the said attorney for witnesses.

TUESDAY, December 2.

The grand jury ordered to be summoned to this day having appeared were empannelled and sworn. Judge Innes then delivered to them the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

YOU are convened this day upon a special occasion. The event exhibits to the world the importance of the institution which secures to the citizens of America the inquiry of a grand jury in all cases affecting either life or liberty.

Grand jurors are constituted judges of the actions of their fellow-citizens, which they are to examine agreeably to that rule, which compels mankind to make their moral actions conformable to it.

This rule of action is defined to be the law of the land, from which we ought not to deviate, and which it is our duty to obey, by conforming to all its requisites.

The law doth not restrain a man's actions otherwise than by exhibiting a penalty for a breach thereof; it is therefore clearly understood that all our actions are lawful which are not prohibited.

Men of virtuous minds find no difficulty in conforming to and squaring their actions with the rules prescribed by law. It is the vicious part of mankind, who have from time to time, and in all past ages, given rise to the many penal laws which are enacted in every well regulated government, to prevent the perpetration of acts of violence upon persons or property, or acts which are considered injurious to government.

If a man commits an act which the law prohibits, it is rebelling against the society in which he lives, and setting the penalty of the law at defiance. Reason and justice require that such a man should be punished for his rash and presumptuous deed. It is the duty of one and all who compose the society to exert their united endeavors in bringing the offender to trial and punishment, not only with a view of correcting the culprit for his disobedience, but by exemplary punishment to deter others from the perpetration of crimes and misdemeanors.

It is the duty of those persons who are entrusted with the administration of government to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of their fellow-citizens; to prevent as far as practicable the breach of the laws, and to direct an enquiry to be made whenever a probable cause shall require it.

This enquiry when requisite, at an early stage of the business becomes, gentlemen, your particular province. All the penal laws of the American government are subject to your examination, and it is your duty to enquire whether any of our fellow-citizens have committed offences prohibited by them within this district; and if the knowledge of any offence is known to your body, or in the course of your enquiries if it shall be proved to you that any person has been guilty of a breach of the laws, you are to make it known in order that the culprit may be brought to a trial, and upon conviction receive the punishment affixed to the offence.

To the faithful discharge of this duty you have solemnly engaged in the presence of God and your country, to enquire diligently and true presentment make of all offences which shall come to your knowledge upon the present occasion. Act therefore with deliberation—with impartiality—without favor or affection to any person. Be superior to all manner of temptation—to fear or resentment, and make *truth* the standard of your proceedings. This line of conduct will be the means of convicting and punishing the guilty—of acquitting the innocent, and produce in your own minds the pleasing reflection of having conscientiously discharge the trust committed to you.

Your duty, gentlemen, is of a two fold nature, viz. to find indictments and make presentments.—An indictment is the verdict of the jurors, founded on the accusation of a third person, and is drawn by the immediate officer of the government, specially authorized to prosecute in her behalf; upon which the jury endorse a true bill—or not a true bill, agreeably to the testimony adduced to them.

A presentment is the special act of the grand jury, founded upon their knowledge of an offence, or upon the information of some individual made to their body.

In making presentments it is necessary to examine the several statutes inflicting penalties, as to the time limited for instituting prosecutions. If they be silent as to that point you will refer to the 32d section of the "act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." Be careful to note down in any presentment you shall make, the time and place, when and where the offence was committed—if made by an informer, set his name down at the foot of the presentment, together with the place of his residence.

The particular laws to which I shall at this time request your attention, you will find under the following titles, viz.

An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; an act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States; an act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

To the 5th section of the last law, your enquiry will, I expect, be particularly directed.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—In your retirement I require you to consider well the situation in which you are placed. You are said to be the great palladium of liberty, and the bulwark standing between the chief executive power and the citizen, to shield and protect him against oppression. Standing in this important situation it will become you to examine well the evidence which may be adduced to you; and carefully to distinguish between that which is legal and that which is illegal—Confine the examination of the witnesses to the facts which shall be stated in the indictment to be preferred to you—Confine the examination to facts within their own knowledge, & do not permit them to relate that which has been told them by others, because that is hearsay and not legal evidence. A proper attention to this subject will save you much trouble, and it is proper that you should be thus circumspect, because, your examination is confined to the prosecuting witnesses only, but from them I trust you will extract the truth and the whole truth; and confine your enquiries to facts committed within the district, because your jurisdiction cannot exceed its limits.

Although, gentlemen, you are thus placed as a barrier against oppression, it it nevertheless your duty to accuse upon legal evidence those who are guilty, that they may be exhibited to public view, tried and punished agreeable to law; otherwise you defeat the object of your institution, & will permit the fundamental principles of government to be subverted.

Gentlemen, you will now retire and consider of the subject: which shall be submitted to your consideration. If any difficulty occurs, the court will be ready to advise you.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Dec. 5th.

The Grand Jury are happy to inform the Court, that no violent disturbance of the public tranquility, or breach of the laws, has come to their knowledge.

We have no hesitation in declaring, that having carefully examined and scrutinized all the testimony which has come before us as well on the charges against Aaron Burr, as those contained in the indictment preferred to us against John Adair that there has been no testimony before us which does in the smallest degree, criminate the conduct of either of those persons; nor can we from all the enquiries and investigation of the subject, discover that any thing improper or injurious to the interest of the government of the United States, or contrary to the laws thereof, is designed, or contemplated by either of them.

December 5th.

Abra. Hite, foreman,
William Steele,
George Madison,
John Patrick,
Thomas Lewis,
Richd. Apperson,
P. B. Ormsby,
George Greer,
Richd. Davenport,
E. M. Covington,
Abra. Owen,
Thomas Johnston,
Robert Johnson,
Nicholas Lafon,
John Kenton,
N. Miller,
J. Winlock,
Richard Fox,
Richard Price,
Nathl. Hart,
John Bacon,
Thomas Respass.

A true copy from the records of my office as clerk of the district court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky district, this 5th day of December, 1806, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-first.

Attest,
THO: TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

There were seventeen witnesses, mostly the intimate friends of col. Burr. It appeared clearly on the examination that the rumour circulated throughout the United States, that col. Burr's object was to divide the union, & to separate the Eastern from the Western states, is totally false & groundless.

The whole proceedings will be published in a few days, containing the testimony of all the witnesses—among whom are Street and Wood, Editors of the Western World; which will, we are authorized to say, give entire satisfaction to the public as to col. Burr, and acquit him of all suspicion and improper views.

PALLADIUM OFFICE—*Frankfort, (Ken.) Dec. 5th*, 1806.

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Trieste, dated 10th Sept. 1806.

The order prohibiting English and Russian vessels to enter this port, as well as the other ports of his Austrian majesty, is not recalled, but the English and Russians have not taken any hostile steps in consequence; and this port continues to be respected by the belligerent powers.

Many of our citizens conceiving it to be in a state of blockade, have changed the destination of their vessels: it may therefore be proper to inform you that this has never been the case, and from present appearances there is no probability of its becoming so.

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Cadiz, dated Oct. 31, 1806.

After a great deal of trouble the board of health here has been induced to permit our vessels to unload and load while in quarantine.

The brig Clarissa, arrived at New York, brings Cadiz dates to the 31st of October, and those of Madrid to the 14th. No intelligence of interest is received, except that contained in an address of the Prince of Peace, dated Oct. 5, to the Spanish nation, in which they are earnestly exhorted, as they have heretofore done, at periods "less perilous than the present," to furnish extraordinary supplies, and to turn out, in order to recruit the army "*for the salvation of the country.*" No special reasons are assigned for these extraordinary exertions.

Lexington, Dec. 4.

Accounts from St. Louis, through various channels, as late as the 16th ult. go to contradict the reports from that place, published in our two last papers, of the disaffection of the people, and of the hoisting the Spanish standard, &c.—But on the contrary, represent a very large majority of the people as being *warmly* attached to the American government. Those who will recollect the kind of government they have in that territory, can easily conceive that the people will not rest *contented* under it, but it is detracting from their common sense to suppose that they will not put up with unavoidable temporary inconveniences, which in a short time they know will be removed.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.

We have just learnt that the Spanish Minister has received a Gazette, published by authority in the Havanna, which contains an official detail of the recapture of Buenos Ayres—the information had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres to Peru, from Peru to Panama, from Panama to Carthagena and thence to the Havanna, whence it has been received at New-York.

[Subsequent Philadelphia papers give the statement above referred to, from which it appears that the English lost 500 men, and that 1000 men with general Beresford and subordinate officers surrendered as prisoners of war.]

Several Subscribers to the National Intelligencer are in arrears. They are respectfully informed that payment must be made. The terms of the paper require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance.

JOHN OTT,

DRUGGIST, CHYMIST and APOTHECARY, has received by late arrivals a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chymical Preparations, and every article useful in Pharmacy, such as have met the approbation of eminent practitioners. Genuine patent medicines of every description, shop furniture, paints, dye stuffs, spices and perfumery; all of which he will dispose of on as low terms as the quality and original cost of the article will admit of. Physicians' and family recipes put up with the utmost care and attention, and all orders from city, town or country put up with accuracy and dispatch.

In addition to the above, he has just received a supply of

PRESERVES, CONFECTIONS, FRUIT, &c. viz.

Preserved Limes, Pine Apple, Oranges, Strawberries, Citron, Quinces, Peaches Lemon Peel,

Currant Jelly, Green Gage Marmelade, Lemon, Hoarhound, Cream and Mint Candy, Noyau Cordial, Syrup of Currant and Raspberry Vinegar, Rose and Orange Flower Water, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Currants, Almonds; Filberts, Malaga Grapes, Olives, Capers and Anchovies—London Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Refined Sweet Oil, Macouba Snuff, Havanna Segars, Improved shining liquid Blacking for Shoes and Boots, &c. &c.

George Town, Dec. 29—2awaw&wtf

LOUISIANA GENERAL COURT, *Of October term*, 1806.

United States, vs. Rufus Easton.

WE the undersigned jurors being duly summoned, elected, and sworn to try the indictment in this cause do certify that the CONDUCT of Mr. Easton the defendant in relation to the contract made with David Fine named in the indictment was perfectly *fair, honorable* and *honest*; and that Mr. Easton is in no manner guilty of the charges alledged against him.

St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1806.

Nathan Bush,
Anthony C. Pormer,
Green Dewitt,
Charles Lucas,
Henry Matz,
James Berry,
Samuel Solomon,
Darius Shaw,
John Boly,
William Johnson,
Nicholas Boilvin,
Anthony S. Badyly.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original paper presented by the jury to Rufus Easton, Esq. Dated St. Louis, Nov. 13th 1806.

RUSSEL E. HICOK.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Prince Georges county the subscriber will offer for sale, on the 15th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day at the dwelling place of Samuel D. Beck, jun. late of said county deceased, in the town of Bladensburg, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be a credit of 9 months, for all sums to the amount of 10 dolls & upwards, & for all sums under 10 dollars for cash, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

ANDREW HAMILTON, admr. of S. D. Beck, jr.

Dec. 29—3t

COAL.

2800 *Bushels of good VIRGINIA COAL* just arrived and for sale at Lear and Dalton's wharf near George Town, and at Thomas Hughes's yard in the city of Washington opposite the Bank.

December 29—3t

MR MANFREDI.

AT THE THEATRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

A grand INDIAN DANCE, and SHAM BATTLE.

The Performance will commence,
With a SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.

Dancing on the tight Rope.

A dance in character, with the balance pole by Miss LOUISA.

Miss CATHERINE will dance a hornpipe on the rope—after which a serious dance

A grotesque dance, by Madam MANFREDI—the moving board—she will dance without putting her feet on the rope, with the balance pole,—and play a handsome air on the Mandoline, on the rope, without it.

After which the combat of the two flags by Mr. and Mrs. MANFREDI on the rope, the Cossac dance. Mr. Manfredi will dance with two baskets tied to his feet—after which with two boys in the same manner, without the balance pole. He will beat the drum, perform the curious feat of the cloak, play the French horn, and jump backward and forward over a handkerchief.

TUMBLING AGILITY OF THE *CHILDREN,*

Who will perform several Feats on the Carpet in the Italian style.

Extraordinary Feats of the Tumblers, who will throw Somersets, backwark and forward over tables and chairs.—Ground tumbling, with English and Spanish dances.

The Egyptian PYRAMIDS.

Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on his arms, legs, &c. shewing several perspectives in the Roman style. He will dance a Spanish FANDANGO over several EGGS.

Miss Catharine will dance a HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMINE, CALLED

Harlequin Protected by a Lion, OR *HARLEQUIN STATUE.*

Harlequin,	Miss Catherine.
Clown,	Mr. Manfredi.
Old man,	Miss Louisa.
Columbine,	Mrs. Manfredi.
Little Devil,	The Little American.
Magician,	Mr. Menei.

In the course of the performance Harlequin will make a great variety of changes in his dress with great facility.

PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

The doors to be opened at FIVE, and performance to begin at Half past SIX.

Admittance—BOX ONE DOLLAR—PITT SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The place will be made comfortable by stoves.

☞ No Segars to be smoked during the performance.

FOR SALE, *By LEWIS DEBLOIS,*

AT his Store near the United States Navy Yard, city of Washington a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, by Wholesale and retail.

December 29—1m

LAST night towed ashore in distress by the Sailors of the frigate Congress, a Brown MARE. For information call on board

December 29 3t

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living about three miles from Hagerstown, in Washington county and state of Maryland, on Sunday the 14th inst. a Negro man named PATER about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a dark complexion He is a thick chunky fellow, and has a sour look—had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat and surtout, new stockings and shoes, and an old fur hat. He was purchased of a Mr. Gants, near Bladensburg, and it is probable may have taken that course, as he has some relations living there. Any person who will apprehend said negro, and secure him in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by,

JACOB BARR.

December 29—w3t

MARY A. PIC'S *MILINERY STORE.*

JUST received and will be opened on Monday a handsome and fashionable assortment of Millinery Goods among which are,

Elegant velvet bonnets with beads and feathers, fancy silk, do. black, brown and white beaver hats, dressed caps, ladies opened clock silk, and cotton stockings, lace sleeves and gloves, lace handkerchiefs, thread lace, do. black lace, do. feathers of all colors, jewelry, mounted combs, muffs and tippets, comforts, white plain and spangled shoes, list socks, gentlemen's gloves and cravats, new fashioned rubans, gold and silk, trimmings of all sorts, cords and tassels do.

☞ I will sell all the above articles as low as any milliner can do it.

December 29—3t

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook To hire by the year. two good Laborers and a Boy——they all have good characters Also to rent on north G street square 142, a Two story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 15—wtf