

the President of the United States who shall have authority to borrow the said sum or any part thereof, on behalf of the United States at the rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

Amendments.
1st. Prefix a preamble in the words following, to wit: "Whereas in the settlement of our differences with Spain, it may be for the interest of the U. States to procure a cession of the Spanish territories eastward of the river Mississippi by purchase—to enable the President, in effecting such purchase, to secure to the United States the most advantageous terms."

2d. Strike out the words, "any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," and insert "the expense which may be incurred in the purchase of the Spanish territories lying on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and eastward of the Mississippi."

3d. After the words "per annum," insert "redeemable at will."
The first of the said amendments, to prefix a preamble to the resolution being again read, it was moved and seconded to amend the said preamble by preceding it with the following words:

"France having transferred to the United States the sovereignty of Louisiana, embracing extensively but undefined countries contiguous to the Spanish province of New Mexico and Spain retaining the sovereignty of territories on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, detached from her other American possessions, but whose local position render them desirable to the U. States."

And on the question thereupon, it was resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 74, Nays 57.

And the said preamble as amended being under consideration, it was on a motion made and seconded, ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

DOCUMENTS.

In relation to the incursions of the Spanish troops into the territory of Louisiana, submitted to Congress by the President.

Natchitoches, February 1, 1806.

SIR,

You are immediately to proceed with your troops to the neighbourhood of Adams, where should you fall in with a dissipated party of armed Spaniards, you will command them; or any other armed party of foreigners which you may discover, to withdraw beyond the Sabine river. In case of their refusing to comply, you are to treat them as rebels, to the orders of the Secretary of war, (a certified extract of which accompanies these instructions,) as far as relates to the pursuit, capture and detention of invaders or aggressors; and avoiding the spilling of blood, but when these orders cannot otherwise be executed. You are to patrol, if practicable, the country between this and Sabine, be on your guard against fire, and communicate to me, by express from time to time any occurrence worthy of note.

(Signed)

M. PORTER, Major.

Artillery Commandant.

Capt. Edward D. Turner,

2d Regiment Infantry.

(Copy)
ADAMS, Feb. 6, 1806.

SIR,

After a tedious march we arrived in front of the Spanish post yesterday morning about half past eleven o'clock. Found the posts in some confusion, in consequence of their patrols having discovered us an hour before, (owing to our pilot bringing us in sight of the road.) I took a position, which would have carried their camp, if there had been ten times their number, which was twenty. They fled and mounted and formed. At the bayon Le Gléffe, their parole, or picket, halted our van guard, and demanded the reason why we were violating or invading his Majesty's territory, and requested him to withdraw with his guard, inside his camp, where I would presently be and inform his officer of my business. He implicitly obeyed. Upon my arrival at my position, I sent Mr. DeForest to tell the officer I wished a conference. Mr. DeForest was informed, in consequence of some information the corporal of the advanced guard had given, the officer had gone down the road to meet me. I waited some time his return, but not seeing him, I suspected he had purposely put himself out of the way to gain time. I therefore, after feeding another message to the camp, formed my men, and marched through a thicket within forty yards, where I halted, and told the non-commissioned officer commanding, that I should wait fifteen minutes for his officer, provided he made no movements in the

interior. The officer soon after appeared when I delivered him my commands. He readily agreed to abandon his position, but said he could go no farther than a creek, San Jose. After a good deal of altercation, he consented to move to the other side the Sabine, and I gave him three hours to prepare to march. He begged I would not insist upon his crossing the Sabine within five days, alleging that in the miserable condition of his horses, it made it impossible, without losing them, and requested that he might be allowed to look up some that were missing. I replied, that after reaching the other side Sabine, he might send in two or three of his men without arms, to hunt them; and that he must get them as soon as possible. He replied he would, but it would necessarily take him four or five days. This morning I commenced my march for La Tran, and fell in with him in three miles. I signifying my surprise at his being no farther, he made the old excuse of the impossibility of his horses to travel faster, and observed that he had been detained in trying to find some of his horses, two of which he had got, and four were missing. Not thinking it proper to rely exactly again on his word, after falling in with him I made him subscribe to the following terms (which I hope will meet with your approbation) and shall follow his footsteps till my provisions are out.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. D. TURNER.

Major Moses Porter

At the Adams, Feb. 6, 1806.

I, Joseph Maria Gonzalez, ensign, commandant of his most Catholic Majesty's troops on this side the river Sabinas, hereby have agreed with Capt. Edward D. Turner, capt. of the United States Army, to return all said troops of his Catholic Majesty to the other side of the river Sabinas, as soon as my horses will permit it, or in five days, or at furthest six, and to take my march this day. And I do also oblige myself not to send any patrols on this side of the river Sabinas.

(Signed)

Ensign Joseph Maria Gonzalez.

Witness,

(Signed)

John V. DeForest.

Extract of a letter from Major Porter, to the Secretary of war, dated Natchitoches, Feb. 8, 1806.

Your letter of the twentieth of November was received on the twenty-fourth ultimo, and the request therein mentioned, was without loss of time, forwarded to the commandant of Natchitoches, from whom I received, on the fourth instant, an answer, in which he related to give the assurance required.

Deeming this reply decisive, I immediately detached Capt. Turner with fifty men, to remove a party of Spaniards, that had a few days before passed and taken post on this side of the Adams; and to patrol the country between this post and the river Sabine. The former he easily accomplished, and is now performing the latter.

The report of preparations making by our Spanish neighbours, for war, are various; but generally agreed that a considerable number of troops are progressing from the interior to the eastward: that near three hundred of them were, a few weeks since, at the great crossing of the Trinity, where there were near two hundred beavers, five hundred horses, and a considerable magazine of flour.

That they have ten guns now mounting at Natchitoches, where most of them have been lately received; and that immediately after lieutenant Platt, the bearer of my letter to the commandant of Natchitoches, left that place on his return, a Spanish officer was dispatched to bayo aux Pierre, to impress on the minds of the inhabitants of that settlement, the allegiance that they owed to his Catholic Majesty; ordered them to join his standard whenever required; and informed them that the Red river would be the boundary line between the Spanish country and the United States.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

Late European Intelligence.

Received by the ship United States, arrived here yesterday, after a short passage of 24 days from London.

London, Feb. 11.

Capture of Medina.—Last night a packet arrived at the India house from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdad, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army having been reformed from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasure to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert that Buonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his Majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negotiations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Downing-street. Rumor stated, that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th inst. contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes of the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the Imperial arms in Germany, and astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions:

Prince Auersberg, to be deprived of nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lambert, imprisonment for life, in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy councillor Callenbach, ordered to quit the Imperial states.

Councillor Faszbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field marshal Kaunitz, and field marshal Aufenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed and many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We received this morning American papers to the 16th ult. The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the Court of Madrid and the United States, as well as of the ground of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have been so frequently imputed to our cruisers. None of the proceedings in either had, however, been allowed to transpire. The merchants of New-York are extremely indignant at the restrictions and vexatious under which they assert their trade labours, from the conduct of the British ships of war. Should their complaints be just, we sincerely hope that every explanation and facility will be offered by our government to preserve a good understanding with the United States.

The merchants of the city of London have drawn up a petition to government, praying that a more efficient protection than that hitherto granted may be offered to commerce. In this petition it is set forth, that notwithstanding the heavy convoy duty at present imposed, the number of our merchant ships captured during the last three months, has been far greater than during the whole of the present war besides. As a remedy for a grievance so serious and alarming, the merchants propose to government to commission an additional number of armed luggers, to serve as convoy, and cruise in the channel which now swarms with the privateers of the enemy.

February 16.

It is the general opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching Spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Monitor some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which in all probability, came direct from the French government.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1806.

Extract of a letter from Captain Pillan of the ship Drangon, to a friend in this town, dated Havana, 27th March, 1806.

After a passage of 16 days, I arrived at this port, the weather during it was very boisterous, as might be expected in the Gulf in the month of March and at the time of the Sun's crossing the line; we, however, made this port without any serious injury, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon ran in with the wind at S. S. W.—we had got within a length of the vessel at the place where I had once before anchored in safety; when the wind in an instant shifted and blew a violent squall from S. S. E. two anchors were let go, and the topsails immediately clewed up; but the bottom being a bed of rock, neither of them got hold, and we drifted directly on shore, the water was however pretty smooth, and a king's boat coming immediately with sail and anchor to our assistance, who with about fifty men from different American vessels, carried out two anchors and began to

discharge ballast, and continued their exertions to leave her off, until dark, when they all left me. The vessel still laying easy, about 8 o'clock the wind shifted and blew a most dreadful gale from N. W. (directly into the harbour) raised a most tremendous sea, which in about four hours stove in the bottom; our situation at this time was now very critical, the sea, which broke high above our mast-heads, rendered it apparently impossible for any boat to live along side, and to add to our distresses our long boat was already dashed to pieces, and the high rocks (directly under our lee) on which the surf broke, afforded no possible chance for saving life by swimming, we however managed to get the small boat down and threw into her some clothes and small matters from the cabin and about 3 o'clock left her; her lower yards then in the water, and repaired on board an American schooner which lay in safety not one cables length from her, and within easy hail. The weather since has been good which has afforded me an opportunity to save most of the rigging, sails, &c. they will, however, net but little, since they cannot be sold without paying 33 per cent. to the king; and to mend the matter, I have just been served with an order to take the wreck out of the way, this I must comply with or content myself with being a prisoner in their Boro, during pleasure, probably for life.—I shall begin this job to-morrow, and fear it will cost all I have been able to save from the wreck.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Loander*, dated *Jaemel*, March 1st, 1806, received via *Baltimore*.

Gen. Miranda has explained to us his plan; and as we were told before we left New-York, when it was explained to us, we were at liberty to proceed or return. We are landed and in good quarters; have received what was promised, and more money to return, with passage free. The general will get as many men here as he wants; general Peron at Port-au Prince, who has the command of 8,000 mulattoes, speaking the language of the people of the opposite coast, are all eager to accompany him, and the emperor of Hayti gives every facility; and for myself, I believe Miranda will succeed—perhaps we may yet go."

Hostilities with the Spaniards.

A letter from Judge Rodney, dated at the Natches, corroborates the account which has been published of a rencontre between a party of Spaniards, and a number of American troops near our frontiers. The Juerga writes, (under date of Feb. 13) that the Spanish Governor and his people, having been ordered to desist from their surveys, and to quit the American territory, had resisted, but were compelled to retire; that collecting a reinforcement of 500 horse, they returned two days afterwards, when an action ensued between them and the American troops under captain Porter, in which the Spaniards were beaten, and again forced to retire.—*Dillon paper*.

Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, who sailed from New-York, in the United States brig *Hebert*, for France, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from government to our minister in Paris—it is also said that he is the bearer of a sum of money appropriated in the secret sittings of congress, for a particular purpose, probably the purchase of the Floridas.—*Amers.*

PRICES CURRENT—Wilmington.

	Dis.	Cts.	Dis.	Cts.
BACON per 100 lbs.	9	—	10	—
Cotton per lb.	18	—	—	—
Coffee per lb.	34	—	35	—
Corn per bushel,	60	—	65	—
Meal do.	75	—	1	—
Flour per barrel,	6	50	—	—
Ditto per half barrel,	6	—	—	—
Lumber per M.	12	—	13	—
W. o. hhd. staves,	30	—	25	—
R. o. do. do.	12	—	12	—
W. o. bl. do. rough	12	—	12	—
Shingles per 1000,	1	75	—	—
Sugar per cwt.	10	—	11	—
Molasses per gallon	37	—	42	—
Rum, W. I. per g. 3d p.	75	—	80	—
Jamaica do. 4th p.	3	—	—	—
N. E. do.	1	50	—	—
Tar per barrel,	1	30	—	—
Turpentine,	1	50	—	—
Tobacco per cwt.	4	30	—	—

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED
16th April—Sch'r Rungel, Knowles, St. Thomas
Sch'r Almira, Edwards, New-York
17th Sch'r Young Lion, Canby, Kingston,
Jamaica Ballast to John Lord
18th Sch'r John and William Smith, Philadelphia
Brig Louisa, Gage, St. Croix, Ballast to Joshua Potts.

CLEARED,
15th April—Brig Sally, Bill, Jamaica
Sch'r Venus, Oliver, New-York
16th, Brig Sally, Morris, Guadaloupe
19th, Sch'r Cynthia, Albany, Nassau
21st, Sch'r Washington, Kennard, Portsmouth

Sch'r Sally, Pitt, for Point Petre, Guadaloupe

For Sale
A DOUBLE CHAIR,
nearly new. Apply to
J. GARNIER,
Wilmington, March 11, 1806—17