

and on payment thereof, said land shall become an open public road forever.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said road shall be opened and improved, and the said bridge shall be erected and built, as required by this act the said company shall be entitled to demand and receive of their proper agents, servants or officers, at the said bridge, tolls not exceeding the following rates, to be regulated from time to time by the circuit court of the United States, in and for the district of Columbia, in the county of Alexandria, under the direction of Congress; for each person and horse, six cents and a quarter; for each chaise, sulky, or riding chair, twelve and a half cents; for each coach, coachee, stage waggon, chariot pheaton, or curricule, or other riding carriage, twenty five cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse, more than two, by which such coach, coachee, chariot, pheaton, or curricule, shall be drawn; for each sled or sleigh, twelve and a half cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse or other beast, more than two, by which such sled or sleigh shall be drawn; for each four wheeled waggon, cart, or other four wheeled carriage of burthen, twenty five cents, and the further sum of four cents, for each horse, or other beast, more than two, by which the same shall be drawn; for each two wheeled cart, dray, or other two wheeled carriage of burthen, twelve and a half cents, and the further sum of four cents for each horse or other beast, more than one, by which the same shall be drawn; for each sheep or swine one cent; for horses and neat cattle, other than those in teams, drawing sleds, sleighs, or carriages, or those with riders, two cents each. And it shall be the duty of the said company to keep posted up in some conspicuous place, at the said bridge, where the toll is collected, a printed list of the rates of toll allowed by this act, and for every day the same shall be neglected, they shall forfeit and pay one dollar, to be recovered by warrant, by any person who shall sue for the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation, to keep the said road and bridge in good repair; and if in neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said road or bridge to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay to the United States, a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons, in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, in any court competent to try the same: *Provided always, and it is further enacted*, That whenever the net proceeds of toll collected on said road shall amount to a sum sufficient to reimburse the capital stock, which shall be expended in the purchase of said land, building said bridge, and making said road, and twelve per cent. interest thereon, to be ascertained by said circuit court, the same shall become a free road, and toll shall be no longer collected thereon; and said company shall annually make returns to said circuit court, of the amount of toll collected, and of their necessary expenses, so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said toll shall cease.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate Protempore.
April 21, 1808.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the New-York Gazette,

PROCEEDINGS IN SPAIN.

(Continued.)

To the infant Don Antonio.

Sir and Brother—I have the honor of sending to your imperial and royal majesty a copy of the letter which I intend to deliver to my august father, in which I abdicate the crown of Spain in favor of his majesty, in compliance with the wish which he this day expressed to me in the presence of your imperial and royal majesty.

I intreat your imperial and royal majesty to take under your protection my person

and that of my brother, the infant don Carlos, and to guarantee the persons and properties of all my followers.

In this confidence, I beg your imperial and royal majesty to accept the assurances of the high consideration, &c.

(Signed) FENDINAND.

Bayonne, 5th May, 1808.

The whole having been published in the council it has been resolved that it should be carried into execution, and communicated to the captains, general &c.

(Signed) BATOLOME MUNOZ.

Madrid, May 10, 1808.

In consequence of the royal decree appointing the grand duke of Berg, lieutenant general of the kingdom, and his imperial and royal highness having confirmed the members of all the tribunals in their respective places, the council has issued under the same date, a royal decree enjoining the impartial and speedy administration of justice, and directing stamp paper to bear the words, 'Government of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.'

MADRID, May 20.—The Spanish monarch must, when the affairs of the north are settled make room for a member of the new dynasty. A lawful sovereign, a Bourbon, and master of one of the finest countries in Europe! how can he expect to be absolved while such heavy charges are preferred against him? The king, the prince of Asturias, and their highnesses don Carlos and don Antonio, have renounced the crown, and their rights to the same as appears by the following documents:

I have thought it proper to give my beloved subjects the proof of my paternal love for them. Their happiness, the peace, prosperity, preservation and integrity of the dominions which Divine providence had put under my government, have been, during my reign, the only object of my incessant solicitude. Whatever dispositions have been adopted ever since my accession to the throne of my ancestors, tended to that just end; nor could they tend to any other. At present, under the very extraordinary circumstances in which I have been placed and feel myself, my conscience, my honor, and the fair name which I leave to posterity imperiously require from me, that the last act of my sovereignty should exclusively be directed to the prosperity, security and integrity of the monarchy, the throne of which I relinquish; and to the greatest happiness of my subjects of both hemispheres.

And accordingly, I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the emperor of the F. all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise that our holy religion is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy. You are to understand it so, and to communicate the same to the other councils, to the tribunals of the kingdom, to the heads of the provinces, both civil, military and ecclesiastic, and to all the justices of my kingdoms, that the last act of my sovereignty may come to the knowledge of all throughout my Spanish & Indian dominions, and that you and they may concur in carrying into execution the dispositions of my dear friend, the emperor Napoleon, whose aim is the maintenance of peace friendship and union between France and Spain, and preventing of excesses and popular commotions, the effects of which are invariably found to be public calamities, the desolation of families & the ruin of all.

Given at Bayonne, in the imperial palace of government, May 8, 1808.

I, THE KING,

To the temporary governor of my council at Castile,

Don Fernando, prince of Asturias, and the infants D. Carlos, & D. Antonio, grateful for the love and constant fidelity which all the Spaniards have displayed towards them, are deeply concerned at seeing them, at present, a prey to confusion, and consequently threatened with the greatest calamities; and well knowing that with the greatest part of them this originates in their ignorance both of the motives of the conduct of their highnesses up to this moment, and of the plans which have been devised for the happiness of the country, they conceive it to be their duty to give them the salutary information they stand in need of, but to impede their execution and at the same time the clearest proof of the love which they bear them. They are therefore, under the necessity of making known to them, that the circumstances under which the prince after the abdication of the king, his father,

assumed the reigns of government, when many provinces of the kingdom and all the frontier towns were occupied by a great number of F. troops and upwards of 60,000 men of the same nation were stationed in the capitol and its environs—that these circumstances, and several facts which could not be known to other persons, convinced their highnesses, that surrounded with dangers, they had not only to choose the course which should be attended with the fewest evils; in consequence of which they resolved upon setting out for Bayonne. No sooner had their highnesses reached that town, than the prince (then king) unexpectedly found that the king, his father, had protested against his abdication, asserting it to have been forced from him; and as the price had bona fide believed it to have been voluntary when he accepted the crown, he was induced by his filial love to restore it, as soon as he had ascertained that such a protest existed; and shortly after, his father resigned it, in his name and that of his whole dynasty, in favor of the emperor of the French, that the latter, consulting the good of the nation might select the person and dynasty who are to wear it for the future.

In this state of things, their royal highnesses, taking into consideration the situation in which they find themselves, and likewise the critical circumstances in which S. is placed, and under which every attempt, on the part of her inhabitants, in support of her rights, will not only be useless but fatal, as it will be attended with no other consequences than great bloodshed, and the infallible loss of, at least, a great part of her provinces, and of the whole of her colonies beyond the seas—reflecting on the other hand, that the respective concurrences of each of their highnesses in the cession of their rights to that throne already made by their father will prove a most preventative of those calamities—observing also that the emperor of the French binds himself in his supposition, to preserve the independence & integrity of the Spanish monarchy, as well as all of her ultramarine settlements, without reserving to himself, or dismembering the least part of her territories; and further to maintain the purity of the Catholic religion, private property, and the laws and usages of the country; which secures for a long period of time, and in an infallible manner, the power and prosperity of the Spanish nation—their royal highnesses think that they give the most convincing proof of their generosity, of the love they bear the Spaniards and of the grateful sentiment which they entertain of their attachment, by sacrificing, as far as in them lies, their personal interests to their advantage, and for this purpose, adhering, as they have adhered by separate convention, to the cession of their rights to the throne.

In consequence whereof, they release the Spaniards from all obligations in this respect, and exhort them to look to the common interest of the country, keeping quiet, and expecting their happiness from the wise dispositions and power of the emperor Napoleon; by their ready submission to which they will give their prince and the two infants, the strongest proof of their loyalty, as their highnesses give it to them of their paternal affection, by resigning all their own interests to make them happy: which is the only object of their wishes.

I, THE PRINCE.

CARLOS.

ANTONIO.

Bordeaux, May 4, 1808.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Capt. Aydelot, of the Enterprize. 21 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that five days before he sailed a vessel arrived at Point Petre from Bayonne, with dispatches stating that Bonaparte had declared himself King of Spain Portugal and the Indies, in addition to his other titles; and had issued orders to take South America.

A letter by the Enterprize dated July 14 says—The British made an attack a few days since with 120 men on the island of St. Martins—had possession two hours; but were repulsed; the whole party being killed except three.

ATTENTION.

SHALL apply to the court of Common Pleas of the county of Knox, at their term of November next for the establishment of a Ferry at my land on White river, pursuant to a law of the Indiana Territory.

Jasper Mount.

August 19th, 1808.

HEAD QUARTERS,

VINCENNES, 8th September 1808.

General Orders,

THE first Regiment of Knox county Militia will parade for review by the commander in chief on Saturday the first of October at 11 o'clock in the town of Vincennes, its right on the first street in front of the Seminary displayed towards the river. The Light Infantry formed on the right at thirty paces from the Battalion and Willsons Rifle company at the same distance from the left, both these companies at open order. The Regiment will then be divided into wings of two divisions and four platoons each; the oldest field officer present will command the right wing and the 2nd the left; should only one field officer attend the oldest captain will take command of the left wing. The Battalion will then face to the right and sling off from the right of the two wings it will form two parallel columns in files. Capt Jones's Light Infantry will be divided into two platoons one of which will form the front guard and the other a corps of observation on the right flank under lieutenant Smith. Captain Willsons company will be also divided and form a rear guard and a corps of observation on the left flank. The front and rear guards and the flankers will be formed at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the line, the latter viz. the flankers, in single file and at open order in a line parallel to the columns, the front and rear guard also at open order, but formed at right angles to the columns.

In this order the Regiment will proceed to the race ground; should an attack be made on the front, the front guard will resist as long as possible to give time for the line of battle to be formed, it will then retire, keeping up a retreating fire, and passing through the intervals of the line, will proceed to join the other detachment of the Light Infantry on the right flank. Whilst this manœuvre is performed the rear guard will form a junction with the detachment of Riflemen on the left flank. The mode of forming to receive the enemy in front is by each division wheeling on its center, in other words; the 1st. 3d. 5th. & 7th, platoons will face to the right and wheel to the right; the 2d. 4th 6th, & 8th, platoons will face to the left and wheel to the right. The Regiment will then be in two lines with the light corps on the flanks of the front line, should the front line be thrown into disorder and so hard pressed as to make a retreat necessary, the 2nd line will be ordered to advance to its support, and the 1st line will retire in files by platoons through the intervals of the 2nd, and form in its rear, when it will either support the 2nd line, or form on the flanks, as the commander in chief shall direct. If in the first instance it should appear to the commander in chief that the 1st line can sustain the charge of the enemy and that by extending his front the enemy may be out flanked, the 2nd line will then be brought up and formed on the flanks of the 1st. This is to be done by the 3d & 4th platoons marching by files to the right, and the 7th & 8th to the left of the front line; the Light Infantry and Rifle corps inclining, the one to the right, and the other to the left, to give room to these troops to form. The evolution to receive the enemy in the rear is precisely the same as receiving them in front, excepting that in the latter case, both lines face to the rear. To receive the enemy in front and rear, the front line faces to the front, and the rear line to the rear. To receive the enemy in either flank, when the troops are on the line of march, the columns face to the right or left as the case may be. To receive the enemy in front, flanks and rear, the hollow square is formed, in which case the four guards which were in the front, rear and flanks will form across the angles, or retire within the square as they may be directed; and in all cases, when the line is engaged, these two corps, viz. the Light Infantry and Rifle men will make incessant and brisk attacks on the enemy, constantly endeavouring to turn his flank.

The commander in chief expects that all the officers, particularly those of the higher grades, will exert themselves on this occasion and endeavor to understand the evolutions herein directed—He will take pleasure in giving instructions to all that shall call upon him for that purpose.

By the Commander in Chief,

H. HURST, A. D. C.