

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Evidence of Facts against French Influence.

It was said, when Mr. Jefferson came into office, that he was so violent against England, and in favor of France, that we should be involved in a war with Great Britain in the course of a year, and engaged in an alliance with France. Yet here we are free from all treaties of an offensive or defensive nature with France or her allies; and not engaged in a war with England, though the continents to commit those very outrages on our ships, cargoes and seamen, which occasioned Washington to send an envoy for redress in 1794 to London.

Though Mr. Madison has been a very confidential friend and secretary under Mr. Jefferson, during the whole time, in which Mr. Jefferson has thus refrained from alliances with France, and from war with England, yet a clamorous plea, that Jefferson and Madison, and the majority of Congress, are under French influence, is caused to make the Welkin ring throughout the Union. England being undeniably the earliest aggressor on our property, our persons, and our territory, it is absurd or criminal to charge a legislative and executive government with French influence, which, although we are treated as a colony, and so much injured by the British king, refrains from war with Great Britain. Some late papers from Bolton, published in the American Citizen, under the signature of "Samuel Adams," (whose name, principles and memory are execrated by the enemies of Jefferson and Madison,) set up a pretence that Madison was an enemy to his country, and a blind partizan of France at the close of the revolutionary war. It is a certain fact, that James Madison, after establishing the highest revolutionary state character of any man in America, of his youth, was chosen, at the top of a list of Virginia Delegates to the old Congress, in the year 1779—that he continued in the most conspicuous and disinterested course of public life till President Washington had filled all the offices of the new general government in 1780 and 1790—that he was in the most unreserved intimacy with Washington during all that time—that Madison's character was highly admired, esteemed, beloved, and approved by Washington, during that long series of years—that Washington endeavored often, anxiously and zealously to induce Mr. Madison to accept some highly confidential, honorable and profitable executive office, as a public reward for the various merits of his life and character, knowing that Mr. Madison was not rich—and that President Washington openly and bravely regretted that Mr. Madison steadily declined every thing but the unprofitable station of a representative of the people in the larger House of Congress. It is certain, that General Washington considered it necessary to the fair and correct support of his own character for discernment and justice, to manifest this sense of, and attachment to, the revolutionary services and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Madison.

It is plain then, that General Washington, who knew all our public men and public affairs and transactions, could not have had the slightest suspicion or apprehension, that Mr. Madison was that blind devoted or criminal partizan of France, which is pretended by the crafty deceiver, who affects to use with respect the name of "Samuel Adams."

As to the present state of things, it appears that Mr. Madison firmly resists the conversion of our neutral seamen, (under the slavish operation of a foreign belligerent impressment) into illegitimate warriors on the side of England against the powers of the European continent. For this he is wickedly misrepresented as under French influence. When *Deannarch's* claim was lately revived and in his hands, though France was very urgent upon it, Mr. Madison did not report in its favor. Yet the claim of France has demanded, (as some allege) that we shut our ports against England, or that we declare war against that country. Mr. Madison and his friends in and out of Congress have not complied with either demand. Where is then the French influence?

If France has desired any distinction in the embargo laws, or any particular relief from them, Mr. Madison and his friends have not conceded either. Where, we ask then, is the French influence? If France and England have both asked for permission or statutory powers to arrest their deserters within the jurisdiction of the United States, and have both received the same verbal and practical replies, how does a French influence appear? During a term of nearly two hundred years, in the greater part of which this country certainly constituted the purest and soundest part of the states confederated under the national crown, the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* was fatal equally to domestic impressment and to foreign detentions of the persons of all men within our limits. Such was our absolute right at common law—such the right of every alien within our borders. Such was the right, at strict law, in the transatlantic part of our late empire. Such are the rights of Britons—the rights of alien friends—the rights of even alien enemies. Yet the American government, for not winking at violations of "the common law" of our former empire, faithfully preserved by the regenerate Americans, and unfaithfully surrendered by the degenerate English, are preposterously accused of submitting to French influence!

The British, besides many wrongs to our trade, have long excluded all our manufactures from their country, and we have lately excluded a part of their manufactures only; and for this moderate effort of remedy, we are charged with acting under French influence! The British violate, with blood, our public and private rights, insult our governors, as at Rhode Island, and the batteries on our shores, even pretend to an usurped jurisdiction around their ships in our rivers and narrow seas, and attempt to take a foreign minifter and ship of war within our waters; for all which and other outrageous wrongs we forbid the dangerous entry of their vast sea army of 150,000 men into our ports; and for this act of sound prudence and dignified firmness, our government is charged with French influence!

The British, as neutrals, began to retain and capture neutral vessels in 1792, a conduct criminal in itself and an example to their friends and foes. They seduce and corrupt other nations into a similar conduct. They provoke their enemies to the same conduct, and then pretend to retaliate. They indemnify their public officers for such deeds of shame by an interested law. They repeat, diversify, extend, and multiply their despotic acts in the shape of "orders in council" till nine of those prescriptive evidence of neutral debasement issue in a singular month. They subject our property, in innocent voyages to their enemies unblockaded ports, to a *pro natis* of confiscation, so effectual and fatal, that the insurance against British capture only, rising about 49l. 10s. on the 100l. can no longer be effected—no longer be sustained! Insurance ceases and British captures work an universal and absolute confiscation—a British penalty of an arbitrary British order of Council. Our government deprives their rapacious navy of their infamous gain, the profits of this disgraceful penalty, by laying an embargo, and too many of our profligate politicians ascribe the act to French influence! *Britain goes yet further!* She drags us from the free ocean into her own ports, imposes there on us heavy taxes *without law*, extorts perquisites, and covers this conduct by a retrospective statute of a legislative body which is daily advertised to be bought and sold; and left we do not counteract this execrable and infamous conduct by employing our own manufacturers instead of those of aggressive Britain, the people are alarmed in every street, in every county, with the cry and the pretence, that our pacific measures to correct the British authors of more than half our wrongs are secretly procured by the menaces and influence of France!

When Washington visited the northern states, Cotton with the boldness of a soldier and the familiarity of an old acquaintance, addressed the General and called to his mind the difficulties and dangers they had shared together. At the close of the interview Washington presented him a guinea, which the Colonel wore in his bosom, and upon a soldier's honor declared nothing but death should part them. But how various are the determinations of man! Reader, condemn not the old man for thou hast not heard the cause. Poverty in all its distressing forms assailed him, but the guinea could not be wrested from him! He was warmed by the heart filled with love and gratitude for his general and his friend. But at length the god of love, determined to show his power, lighted up a flame in the heart of the Colonel. The old veteran with a sigh loosened the memento of friendship from his neck, and laid it on the altar of Hymen to pay the expense of the ceremony—*Amor omnia vincit, et non cedamur amori!*—Is there any one in similar circumstances who would not have done the same? N. Y. Mer. Adver.

Winchester, (Vir.) Aug. 30. INHUMAN MURDER. A negro woman, the property of Mr. Nathaniel Jackson, but lately in the possession of Mr. William Whittington was committed to Winchester goal on Wednesday the 24th inst. for the murder of said Whittington, in the neighborhood of Battletown, on the day preceding. The particulars of this circumstance are thus related to us:—The prisoner, in the absence of the deceased, had beat her child in the most cruel manner; Mrs. W. interfered to prevent it, but was repulsed by the woman, with very insolent language.—She continued her unfeeling chastisement of the child after the return of the unfortunate deceased, who determined to correct her; and anticipating his intention, sheltered herself in the kitchen loft; in the attempt to ascend the ladder which led to her place of concealment, he received several blows on his head, with a bedstead post, with which the prisoner had provided herself—he languished but a few hours.—The deceased was an honest & industrious man, and has left a large family to deplore his untimely end.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles from Charlottesville, sometime in April last, A BLACK MARE, rising four years old, switch tail, a star on her forehead, and one hind foot white up to the fetlock; no shoes on. Also, on the first of June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, about three years old, a small star on her forehead, long mane and tail. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if the said creatures be brought home, or two dollars and a half for either.

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER, August 12, 1808.

Take Notice. THE season of the horse *Hamiltonian* expired on the 10th instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES HITE. August 5, 1808.

Paper Making. Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlottesville. CONRAD COUNSELLER. June 23, 1808.

DIED, in Newburyport, on Saturday the 5th of August last, in the 75th year of his age, the far famed Benjamin Cotton; long known by the dubbed title of Colonel Cotton.—He was by profession a soldier, and was in all the wars in this country from the year 1753 to 1782. He was perhaps the last man saved by the discernment and skill of Washington, when the brave Braddock fell a sacrifice to his military pride. The life of the Colonel has been passed in penury and neglect; the too frequent late of the war-worn soldier. The scars of the brave are monuments of the ingratitude of nations. How many who lived in defence of our liberty, have lived without notice or favor; died without regret and slept in their graves without a humble stone to tell their name or services. The last years of the Colonel were spent in recounting the dangers he had passed and how many fields he had won. The aged heard him with patience, the young with delight, and the Colonel was happily.

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Ten Dollars Reward. DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2. TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry, of the army of the United States—Born in Fauquier county and state of Virginia, aged twenty-one years, five feet six in, chest high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer. All recruiting parties throughout the United States, and all citizens thereof are requested to apprehend and secure said Timothy Cunningham, should he come under their notice, for which the above reward will be given. It is hoped that patriotism will prompt all printers to insert this advertisement in their papers. NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th R. I. Woodstock, August 24, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlottesville to Winchester, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away a pair of Corduroy overalls, an old waist coat and a wool hat; but as he is an artful thiefing fellow, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him to Mr. Beverly Whiting's quarter in Jefferson county. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home. CASPAR SEEVERS, Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1808.

For Sale. 160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Castor Oil. 10 gallons Lemon Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil. An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by DAN. ANNIN, Charlottesville, August 1, 1808.

A SMART BOY, Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business. JOHN LEMON, Charlottesville, May 20, 1808.

Wanted to Purchase, A NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged about 16 or 17 years. To prevent unnecessary trouble, no application need be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be of good character. For one of that description, the CASH will be given. Inquire of the Printers. July 25, 1808.

WANTED, A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN, Charlottesville, July 15, 1808.

An apprentice wanted. A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business. WM. MORROW, Charlottesville, July 15, 1808.

Save your Rags. CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers of this paper.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 25. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Charles-Town Races.

THE Charles-Town races will commence on the First Wednesday in October next, and continue three days—We confidently believe that the first day's purse will be 100 dollars. The second day 60 dollars, and the third day Sweepstake which will consist of the entrance money of the two first days and the gate money. The races will be in every respect conducted agreeably to the rules of the late Charles-Town Jockey Club, and will be each day free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses the preceding days only excepted. Four horses to start each day or no race. Entrance five per cent. if entered the day before the race, or double at the stake.

JOHN ANDERSON, GEORGE HITE. The subscribers are requested to pay their respective subscriptions a few days before the races, to John Anderson, Charlottesville, Sept. 2, 1808.

For Sale,

MY present dwelling house, smith-shed, and lot, with a never failing well of water thereon, situated on the corner of Liberty and West streets, in Charlottesville.—A great bargain will be given in this valuable property, if application be made previous to the first of October next.—I then propose to remove to the western country. If not sold it will be rented for one or more years. I will also dispose of all my household and kitchen furniture, at private sale. JOHN HAINS, September 2, 1808.

From the PITTSBON ARGUS.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. The inhabitants of Pittston in the district of Maine, were warned to assemble on town meeting, on Monday the 22d of August, by order of the Selectmen of that town, at the infliction of the federal writs, "to see if the town will petition the President of the U. S. to take off the embargo, or the whole of the embargo, and to report on all matters that may legally come before said meeting."

The federal phalanx was formed in all array; many republicans also attended—and thus a full meeting was convened; and having deliberately considered the article proposed in the warrant, a large majority use decidedly of opinion, that such address, at the present crisis, would be injudicious, and highly improper.

Viewing with concern and deep regret, the peculiar situation of the country, arising from the contests in Europe, and the violent and malignant opposition of our national government, by some of our fellow-citizens, as well as by aliens, we the said inhabitants of Pittston avail ourselves of the present occasion to freely express our sentiments, by the following resolves. Resolved, As the opinion of the inhabitants of Pittston that to address the President of the U. S. to suspend the operation of the laws imposing an embargo, (under the existing circumstances of our foreign relations) might be considered by the belligerent powers of Europe, an acquiescence in their oppressive decrees and orders in council; and that the President comply with such a request, our national dignity would be increased by the loss of property, and the horrors of a bloody and destructive war.

Resolved, That we consider the British orders and French decrees the real cause of the embarrassed situation of American commerce; and to submit to them, would be a surrender of our rights of independence, a purchase of national infamy for commercial gain; without

even a prospect of securing the mercenary object, resulting from such degradation.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of the general government, in the measures adopted and pursued by it; and until a substitute for those measures can be shown, which will better secure and promote the honor and interests of the U. States, our confidence in them will remain undiminished—the intrigues and cabals of partizans of this, or any foreign nations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That we will support with our property and our lives, the fundamental principles of our republican government, and the laws made in uniformity thereto by our impartial and patriotic administration; and we will resist the arrangements and intrigues practised by a party, who under the fallacious plea of removing the Embargo are making appeals to the avarice and the basest passions of men, for the real (though not acknowledged) purpose of effecting a political change in our national and late government.

The above resolutions passed by a large majority.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN, We have received your letter inviting us to call a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, for the purpose of concurring with your town, in a petition to the President for a "suspension of the embargo in whole or in part; or that the President would convene Congress as early as possible, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration." We deferred returning an answer till this time, because we thought we had reason to believe, that there would be found ten of our own freeholders, knowing our sentiments and differing from us, who, by signifying their desire in writing, would make it our duty to call such a meeting. We can delay no longer a civility which is due to our fellow citizens of the respectable town of Boston. We will therefore, with that friendly freedom which becomes citizens whose interests are the same, expose the reasons and sentiments, which forbid us to act in our official capacity according to your proposal.

We are far from disagreeing with you on the constitutional right of the citizens "in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult on the public good."—I present addresses, petitions and remonstrances. But we think a wise people will be cautious of making a frequent use of this privilege. While the right of suffrage remains entire, and the people possess the freedom of frequent elections, it is obvious there cannot be such occasion for petitioning, as under governments where the people have a less "essential share." Of the propriety of exciting others to petition, you have doubtless considered.

We are highly pleased, and must heartily concur with the general sentiments in the first part of the petition of Boston, expressive of a sense of patriotism and "respect for the constituted authorities of our country," supporting, at all times, the laws enacted by the government of our choice," with their "readiness to make any personal sacrifice, and endure any privations which the public welfare may require." It prides us, that under sentiments truly honorable and magnanimous like these, our fellow citizens of Boston "have refrained from expressing the wishes of the embargo." Indeed were not the embargo a measure "which the public good required," not only the citizens of Boston but of every other town, would have just cause to petition—to remonstrate. That the embarrassments consequential on the arreftation of a prosperous trade by the embargo, or rather by the extraordinary conduct of belligerent nations, which caused the embargo,

are sensibly felt by almost every citizen, none will deny; and that like all embarrassments usually arising from any change in the course of business, they must affect some individuals, some towns, and some states, or parts of the nation, more than others, is as plain to be seen. But for such individuals, such towns or states to murmur, sow discontent, or attempt to raise opposition, while convinced that the public welfare required the measure, would betray a base selfishness unworthy of Americans, and degenerating from the great example of our early ancestors, and the heroes and sages of our recent revolution; and not only so, but unworthy of social man, unworthy of the religion we profess.

It gives us great satisfaction, after the contrary impressions which we had received from periodical papers, we confess not worth regarding, now to be assured, from a source so authentic, that the inhabitants of Boston would have suffered in silence all the evils which they sensibly felt under the embargo, "but for the great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of our foreign relations."

Here is the first occasion that we have to differ from the sentiments expressed by you or your townsmen. These events are so recent and our intelligence, concerning the present state and prospects of Spain, so imperfect, we are not yet ready to express any opinion on the propriety of suspending the embargo in whole or in part, because of these events. And suffer us also to mention, that it would be no more than reasonable, first to allow the President to come to the knowledge of these events, and give him an opportunity to take those measures, of his own accord, which perhaps you and we, in our petition, might request. To petition at present, as we are forced to view the subject, would imply a supposition that the President was not qualified for his high station; or not disposed to perform its duties; a supposition which the inhabitants of Worcester, no more than those of Boston, were ever disposed to make.

Fully persuaded that we have expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the inhabitants of this town, in expressing our own, we cannot believe it would be satisfactory to them, on this occasion, at this season of the year, to be called together in town meeting. We are, gentlemen, with much respect, your humble servants, Ephraim Mower, Edward Bangs, Nathl. Harrington, Nathan White, Thos. Nichols.

[The Selectmen of a number of other towns in Massachusetts have refused in like manner to concur with the Selectmen of Boston.]

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 8. The British packet Lord Hobart left Falmouth on the 13th of July, and Halifax on the 26th August; of course brings no later London news than we had already received by other arrivals. A Spanish officer from Corunna arrived at Falmouth on the 10th July in a passage of only 5 days, and proceeded to London. He informed that 33,000 French troops had been killed in various skirmishes by the Spanish Patriots, who were in possession of Madrid, and had taken prisoner the wife of Murat.

A communication between Falmouth and Corunna had been opened; the first British packet would sail for the latter port on the 17th July. The Austrians, it was said, had commenced hostilities, and had taken two or three French towns. A vessel had arrived at Pietou, in Nova-Scotia in 29 days from Glasgow,

with information of a Peace having been concluded between Great-Britain and Russia. All the Spanish prisoners at Halifax had been released and sent to Havanna, and all the transports had been ordered home from Halifax immediately.

This is the amount of the verbal news by the Packet. But all this is comparatively unimportant. The public attention is directed to Spain, where "high-minded men," who love their country, are engaged in a struggle which will be glorious in history whether it terminates in conquest or defeat. The Boston Gazette of Monday, enables us to lay before our readers the following

INTERESTING NEWS.

From the Boston Gazette of Monday. On Saturday, arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, captain Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastian. Among the passengers in the ship, came P. K. Livingston, Esq. who is the bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French Emperor and himself; that on taking leave, he was entrusted by the Emperor with a verbal message to the President of the United States; but which he was not at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French Decrees, against neutral commerce, were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the subjoined list of condemnations. No American vessels had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering; that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots; that the armies were filling up with great alacrity; that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men Bonaparte could bring against them; that at present the steps of the Spaniards were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies. The following summary, presents a number of instances of this valour and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts.—

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolution, and have actually declared war against France, except Guipusca, Biscay, Alava and Navarra—these being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not as yet taken up arms; but only wait for a favorable moment to join in the common cause—having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two Regiments, which garrisoned that town, with some of their officers have also deserted. This desertion was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops under General Lefebre, who made repeated attacks during 30 days on Saragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought on those occasions with unheard of bravery; and feel confident of success in their just cause. The annexed letter of Gen. Palafox, will show the spirit which actuates the Patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that Gen. Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the Mountain of Sierra Morena, towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova and Andujar. Gen. Monecy who went against Valencia has also been defeated. In consequence of the disasters of the French, a Rendezvous of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4000 men (French) had abandoned San-

tandero after being in possession of that town for some weeks. The French continued in possession of Madrid, when the Arcurus sailed, as well as of Valladolid, Burgos, Victoria, Pampelona, and St. Sebastian, but a considerable army from Galicia and Andalusia, was said to be marching towards Madrid. The Lieutenant King, Prince Murat, had returned to Bayonne, and had left Gen. Savary in his stead. The new created King, Joseph Bonaparte, with most of the Spanish Grandees and the delegates with the new constitution, a copy of which has been received by the Arcurus, had set out for Madrid; were at St. Sebastian on the 9th of July, where their reception was as cool as it possibly could be. Not a shout or cry in favor of the New King. Nothing was done but what the Authorities were obliged to do.—It was doubtful if he would reach Madrid under such unfavorable aspects. Most of the Spanish Grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done was forced on them, that they should, on the first occasion, join the patriots with their persons and property.

Palafox the commander of the Spanish troops which took up arms against the French, is unmarried—about 32 years of age, youngest of three sons of a Marquis of that name, a family distinguished in the annals of Spain; he was a Brigadier in the king's body guard, and went with the young King Ferdinand the seventh to Bayonne, where foreseeing what was to pass, escaped to Saragossa in Arragon, his native town, and put himself at their head.

Although the citadel of Barcelona, is in possession of the French; the province of Catalonia is mostly under arms, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as desertion to the Spanish side. The French officers have on various occasions expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause. Almost all the French troops, now in Spain and Portugal, supposed about 120,000 are young and of the last conscriptions, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot in all calculation return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto have with the general who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese.—But Gen. Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates. All the Proclamations of the Provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that the Spaniards war not against the French people, but against the Tyrant and Usurper.

Some days out from St. Sebastian, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under Gen. Wellesly—was boarded and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards & Portuguese against General Junot.

It appears from the latest accounts that the Spanish war is exceedingly unpopular in France;—that the Spanish royal family had been sent into the interior of France;—that the troops lately sent into Spain by Bonaparte's orders, were principally new and fearless conscripts;—that Murat was still at Bayonne, and much indisposed; that the direct road from Bayonne to Madrid was in possession of the French; but was the only communication they had between the two countries.

MILAN DECREE ENFORCED.
We have received by the Arcurus, three of the first condemnations by the Council of Prizes at Paris, of American vessels and cargoes, taken under the Milan decree of 17th Dec. The first on the 8th June, (the first sitting) is the brig George, of Newburyport, Capt. Bray, (late Capt. Hale) from Labrador, to Bilbao, with fish and some oil, papers endorsed by the British, and being far north, in want of provisions and water, put into Falmouth for supply, where the British government, seeing the unjustness of the endorsement, granted a pass for the original destination, and from further detention by British ships. No duties were required or paid at Falmouth. A few miles from the entrance of Bilbao harbour, was taken by a French armed boat of Bayonne, and sent into St. Sebastian in Spain.

The second is the brig Vengeance, of Salem, capt. Ward Chipman, owned by Wm. Gray, Esq. condemned on the 15th of June, (the second sitting) bound with a cargo of tobacco from Norfolk,

(from whence she sailed the 4th Dec.) for Bilbao, was endorsed on the 30th same month by the Iris frigate, capt. Tower. On the same night escaped and bore away for Bilbao. On the 6th Jan. came to anchor at San Antonio; left an anchor, and ran for Bilbao, and was taken by the same boat off said port of Bilbao, on the 7th, and sent into Bayonne in Spain. The cargo was worth 180,000 dollars, at the time of condemnation. Her cargo consisting of about 180 hhd. tobacco, would have brought one dollar per pound.

The third is the ship Mars, of New York, Charles Henry, master, condemned on the 15th June, bound from Savannah, (from whence she sailed the 4th Jan.) for London, laden with rice and cotton. On the 4th of Feb. about lat. 49, 18, N. long. 11, W. was captured by a French privateer of Rochelle, and sent to Passage in Spain. Capt. H. had not his papers endorsed, nor did he set or speak with any English or other vessel. Captains Henry and Chipman are passengers in the Arcurus.

All the foregoing are facts and may be relied on. It appears that after the date of the Milan Decree, and perhaps at the time of Mr. Champagny's letter to Mr. Armstrong, an order was given to the Council of Prizes, not to proceed on American cases.—But soon after the arrival of the Osage, a counter order was given; and the three cited vessels with many others, at the first and second sittings, being every Thursday, weekly. Most of the valuable vessels and cargoes were condemned on those days.

It was rumoured that a suspension took place in the Council of Prizes; but two gentlemen passengers, per the Arcurus, saw a letter from Paris, the day before their sailing, to a French gentleman at St. Sebastian, saying, that although it was supposed that the Council would not condemn any more, yet since the 15th of June, six more American vessels and cargoes had been condemned.

Among other remarkable cases, one is worthy to be noticed. A Salem brig, the Hipsy and Jane, was endorsed off the Cordovan on the 3d Dec. escaped the vigilance of the English, and ran into Bayonne on the 23d, unloaded, and the captain went to Bordeaux to consult and sell his cargo. On the 25th same month, the government seized vessel and cargo, under the Milan Decree of the 17th Dec. 12 days after the arrival of the vessel in port, & will no doubt condemn her—valued at 60,000 dollars.

Paris, June 20, 1808.
CAPTAINS BRAY AND CHIPMAN, Gentlemen—It gives me much pain to inform you, in answer to your letters of the 6th inst. that on recurring to the proceedings of the Council of Prizes, I find your vessels and cargoes have both been condemned. The one on the 6th and the other on the 15th inst. The reasons assigned for condemning the George, are, "because having been stopped by a British cruiser, she was carried into Falmouth, from which place she sailed with a King's licence." For condemning the Vengeance, because she has been visited by British cruisers.

It is the duty of the agent of prize causes to give you all necessary information on this subject. Permit me therefore to refer you to him. I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

ARRAGON.
The Gazette of the 20th, announces that the French army had lost 4000 men killed, since its entrance into that kingdom, independent of wounded, prisoners and deserters. The Gazette of the 24th, assures that a detachment of 2000 men, who were marching towards Epila, and who indeed entered, were so completely destroyed that there only remained 400 who could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Saragossa, whose result has been so favourable that we are assured that Gen. Lefevre, can have at the most only 2500 men, of the 12000 who were marched for that place, and Logrono. Indeed God protects our cause, since the Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people so undisciplined. A courier from Gen. Lefevre, has been intercepted, in which he declares to the Emperor his want of men, but requests all the kingdoms might be declared already re-

duced to obedience. Notwithstanding this news, formidable trains of artillery continue to leave this city, destined for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c.

A letter of the 3d July, dates, that in Saragossa, on the 26th ult. a hell from the French camp fell in the square of St. Domingo, which so enraged the inhabitants, that they rushed to the field of battle; routed the enemy, pursuing them 7 leagues, and became masters of 27 pieces of cannon, with all their baggage. On the 28th, 29th and 30th, there was a violent cannonading, but the result is not known. A person however, who came yesterday from P. assures us that Gen. Lefevre, with the few men left him, surrendered, and that the escort with provisions and ammunition, declined for his camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 45 baggage waggons.

Gazette Extraordinary, Saragossa, July 3.

The day before yesterday (the first) at midnight, the French camp in the neighborhood of this capital began the bombardment of the city; this was continued till the evening of the following day, in which they expended more than 1400 balls and shells. They attacked some of the gates, but the valor of the troops and inhabitants who guarded them, resulting a galling fire, destroyed all who presented themselves, throwing the field with French bodies; in the evening of the same day they continued the attack with their infantry and artillery, and were again repulsed with considerable loss. At day break yesterday they renewed their attack on all sides, and after suffering great loss, and convinced of the obstinacy and valor of our troops, they retired, having suffered from a continual fire of 12 hours. The float and shells of the enemy have not only done little damage, but have served to excite a greater hatred to them, and impress us with the sacred duties of Religion and our country, of our honor and our King. [Here follows a long list of promotions.]

A great many arms have fallen into our hands, and among the slain have been found some of the ornaments stolen from the churches and houses of individuals. We have made many prisoners.

In all parts the French army has been routed, and intrigue and deceit are the only resource remaining to save them from total extermination with which they are menaced in Spain.

By an express which left Valencia on the 30th of June, we receive officially the agreeable news that the French army commanded by General Moncey, having attacked that city on the 28th of the same month, were received by such a dreadful fire from the batteries, for the space of eleven hours, that after having been routed, and their bodies covering the ground in the neighborhood, they precipitately abandoned the field, and in the utmost confusion without force, took the road to Madrid, in which the main body of the Valencian army is waiting to cut off the retreat, so that not one of those who remain can escape.

We have also received, by the Courier of to day information, that the remains of the army of 16000 men, who entered Andalusia under the command of Gen. Dupont, has retreated to Andujar, and that it is reduced to only 6000; that on the 22d of June they were within the distance of two leagues from the first division of the vanguard of the Spanish army of that kingdom, commanded by Gen. Campigni, and that the day following would be joined by the second division under the command of Gen. Castana, for the purpose of attacking and entirely destroying Dupont.

From the Boston Chronicle.
By the Arcurus, Captain Maine, arrived here on Saturday, in 48 days from St. Sebastian, we are favored with a Bayonne paper of July 11th. It appears that H. M. Joseph I. left Bayonne on the 9th of July, for his capital; that the Emperor his brother, had accompanied him as far as Bidarte, with a most brilliant guard, in which town the two monarchs embraced and took leave of each other with the greatest tenderness; that H. C. M. slept that night at St. Sebastian, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and respect.

The new constitution, a copy of which we understand is received by this vessel, was definitively accepted the 30th of June, and sworn to by H. C. M. and the

deputies; the king having previously, his oath addressed the assembly, to which they returned a loyal answer.

The oath was administered by the Archbishop of Burgos, dressed in his pontifical robes, attended by other members of the clergy. The king having placed his hand on the holy evangelists, pronounced the form of an oath that follows, agreeably to the constitutions: "I swear upon the holy evangelists to respect our religion, to observe and cause to be observed the constitution, to preserve the integrity and independence of Spain and her possessions, to respect the rights of liberty and the constitution, and cause to be respected personal liberty and property, and to govern only with a view to the interests, felicity and glory of the Spanish nation."

The oath taken by the Archbishops, and dignitaries of the church, his attendants, president, secretaries, officers of the palace, deputies, &c. &c. was as follows: "I swear fidelity to the king, constitution and laws."

The assembly of deputies have ordered that several kinds of medals should be struck off to commemorate the event.

We understand further by the passengers, that the king had safely arrived in Madrid; that 70,000 more French troops had entered Spain, to subdue the southern provinces; this dispatch has been brought from our Charge d'affaires at Madrid, for our government.

We have been particular in enquiring about any movements among the powers of the north or south of Europe, but could not learn any thing material.

The following is the speech that H. C. M. Joseph Ist. pronounced, on admitting the Constitution of Spain, which was unanimously adopted by the Spanish National Assembly.

Gentlemen deputies:

I have wished to come in the middle of you before you separate. Brought together by a series of extraordinary events to which all nations have been subject at more or less distant periods, and by the dispositions of my august brother the Emperor Napoleon, you have displayed sentiments which are those of the age. You will find the result of them stamped in the constitution, which will be read to you.

Without will cease the long duration of Spain; disasters which the secret uneasiness, that has for a long time agitated this nation, gave but too much cause to apprehend. The effervescence which yet prevails in some provinces, will cease when the people shall know that their religion, their independence, and the integrity of their country are guaranteed; that their most precious rights are acknowledged, and which they shall see in these new institutions the germ of the prosperity of their country; blessings which the neighboring nations have obtained only by dint of bloodshed and misfortunes.

Would to heaven that all the Spaniards were together here! One sole interest binds them, and then they would have but one sentiment. We should not see ourselves under the cruel necessity of losing any of those who, seduced by foreign incitements, must see themselves reduced by the force of arms.

The enemy of the continent hopes and expects to deprive us of our colonies, by taking advantage of the troubles which it excites in Spain. For this reason, every good Spaniard should open his eyes, and cling round the throne. We bring the act which establishes the reciprocal rights and duties of the king and the people.—If they are disposed to make the same sacrifices that we and Spain will before long be tranquil, and as happy in its interior as it will be powerful in its exterior.

We accept with the highest confidence this contract at the feet of the Deity, who reads in the innermost recesses of the hearts of men, who disposes of them as he will, and who never forsakes the man who loves his country, and has no other fear than that of his conscience.

This speech being finished, H. M. delivered the Constitution to the President, who handed it to one of the Secretaries; and he having read it in an intelligible voice from the beginning to the end, the President put the question to the Assembly whether they accepted the constitution, and all the members assented, in 29 days from Glasgow, and the speech of H. M.

CHARLES TOWN, September 16.

A numerous meeting of the Federal Republicans of Jefferson county, assembled in Charlestown, in pursuance of public notice, the 14th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the present awful and perilous crisis of public affairs, and at a moment so replete with individual calamity and distress, it behoves the friends of liberty and the constitution to adopt such measures as are best calculated to produce a redress of existing grievances, and to contribute to the permanent preservation of national independence, prosperity and peace.

Resolved, That as one important means of promoting these inestimable objects, it is expedient that the Federal Republicans of this district should unite in the support of a fit and suitable character to represent the district in Congress.

Resolved, That this meeting approve most highly of the patriotic proceedings of their fellow citizens of Berkeley, and pledge themselves individually and collectively to co-operate with zeal and cordiality in the promotion of the laudable objects by them recommended.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate intercourse, unity and concert, a committee be appointed to correspond with similar committees of Hampshire and Berkeley, for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable character to be supported in the ensuing election of a Representative to Congress.

Resolved, That Wm. M. Pherson, John Auer, John Kearsey, Joseph Stearns, Abraham Shepherd, Henry S. Warner, James Fulton, Thomas Likens, Daniel Wright, Matthew Frazer, Ben-

jamin Crane, Edward O. Williams, John Wingard, Francis Whiting, John Briscoe, James S. Lane, Thomas Stearns, Knowlton Mayson, Walter B. Seligson, Wm. Morgan, Thomas Griggs, son, Daniel Chick, John Griggs, Thomas Briggs, junr, Thomas Hammond, Samuel Howel, Zachariah Buewester, James Kenney, Benjamin Baylston, Samuel Davenport, John Melvin, Jonathan Kearsey, Thomas B. Evans, Jacob Hanks, Philip Shatt, John Anderson, John Abell, Nathan Hawes, George Barnett, Henry Lar, Levi Pauler, Daniel Alsted, Stephen Cromwell, William Stephenson, William Vestal, John Tates, William Shea, and William Little, be such committee, and that any three of said committee be competent to act.

Resolved, That the corresponding committee consist in the nomination of Major JAMES STEPHENSON, and PHILIP PENDLETON, esq. either of whom, any other suitable character who may finally determined upon, will be amply supported by us.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Farmer's Repository, & the Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer.

ALEX. WHITE, President.
TH. LIKENS, Secretary.

Letters received in New-York city mention the death of JAMES SULLIVAN, esq. Governor of the State of Massachusetts. N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Ye learn by a passenger in the Arcurus, that Col. Burr and Gen. Miranda arrived in Corunna (Spain) on the 5th of July, via England. ibid.

The captain of the schooner West Indian, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday morning from Jamaica, states, that the embargo is most severely felt in that island;—that flour is 48 dollars per barrel, and cod fish 39 dollars per cwt.—at every other article of necessity at a proportionate price.

Verbal accounts received at Boston, the Arcurus, state, that Murat the Duke of Berg, had arrived at Bayonne, from Madrid, where he remained dangerously ill, having been bedded in the breast.

IMPORTANT.
A letter, received by an arrival from Halifax, contains the following important postscript:—"A vessel has arrived at Pictou, Nova-Scotia, on the 15th of August, in 29 days from Glasgow, the captain of which informs, that Great

Britain and Russia had made peace!" The date of this news must be several days later than our previous accounts from London, which gave some pre- sages of such an event." Boston pap.

President ADAMS unequivocally approves the Embargo, as a wise, and salutary measure, rendered necessary by the blockading system adopted by the belligerents. He as pointedly condemns his federal friends for opposing it, and thus weakening our government and encouraging the belligerent powers, in their aggressions on our commerce. In his opinion the embargo is so far from a measure hostile to commerce, that it is calculated, the best of all possible measures which could be adopted, to secure the permanent establishment and prosperity of commerce. Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson agreed in the great questions which arose during the revolution. Afterwards they divided on certain leading principles of government, and were rival candidates for the Presidency. The recent conduct of Mr. Adams, in giving the weight of his opinion in support of a great national measure, which his rival and successor had recommended, and which his own party were making a subject of party opposition, is an evidence of that honesty and sincerity, which all parties have allowed him. How more honorable he appears, in this respect, than many leading federalists, who are as well convinced as he is that the embargo is the best measure which could have been adopted, and yet in a crisis of peril and privations, unite in a party effort to render it unpopular and inefficient, for the sake of discrediting the administration, under whose auspices it was laid.

Fight your way and trade, say the opposition! A famous joke, indeed. I will ask our farmers who come to market if they would not rather stay at home if they had to fight their way to town, and when they got to the market-house found a parcel of fellows armed to seize and rob them? Yet such would be precisely the case of the Americans if they followed federal advice. They would have to buffet their way across the ocean, and at last be plundered to a certainty in a British or French port.

The Boston Palladium asks—Are not Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison naturalized citizens of France? To this we reply by asking, is the unsolicited deed of a French National Convention, voting that Messrs. Madison and Jefferson be presented with their act, declaring them citizens of France, any proof that these gentlemen were ever naturalized? To become naturalized, they must have appeared before a French tribunal, and have sworn to support "the nation, the law and the king" or "to support the constitution and laws." By an act of this kind Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison would have expatriated themselves, and would have been disqualified, as foreigners, from holding the offices they now occupy. We have an instance in this city where an American expatriated himself and became a Danish subject for commercial purposes; he since returned and was contemplated to command one of the volunteer corps in this city; but it was discovered that he was "a Danish subject" although an American by birth, and could not be commissioned. The fertility of federalism in invention is not adequate to the concealment of their absurdities.

It gives us pleasure to state, from letters which we have recently received from the State of Ohio, the almost universal approbation of the nomination of James Madison, for the Presidency. We think it may be relied upon that the whole western country will be immovably as the mountains. Nat. Intell.

It appears from Kentucky papers, that general Scott has been elected governor, by a very large majority, and colonel Slaughter lieutenant governor.

The town of St. Juan in the island of Porto Rico, is slated to have been taken possession of by the commander of a British 74, in consequence of an invitation to that effect from the inhabitants of the island.—Mer. Adv.

We have authority to state, from an authentic source, that Bonaparte having arranged for the division of Turkey in

Europe with Alexander the Emperor of Russia, had marched an army into Dalmatia, said to be 50,000 men.

That the Turkish government drove every Frenchman out of Constantinople, declared war against France, and dispatched an ambassador to London. On the 14th June this ambassador arrived at Gibraltar, and on the 19th June he was waiting for lord Collingwood's sending a ship of war to convey him to London. N. York Adv.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 5, to a gentleman in N. York. "We have it from a gentleman of respectability, who arrived here this day in the ship Arcurus, from St. Sebastian, that the Emperor in a late conference with a gentleman attached to our diplomacy at his court, was pleased to express his approbation of all Mr. Jefferson had done, and would take no offense even if we made terms with England; that all which we have heard respecting Spain is true, but the French are marching 180,000 men into Spain, and the road to Madrid is open to them by means of the fortresses which the French previously to the late patriotic revolution had contrived to get into their possession."

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
A gentleman who came passenger in the Arcurus, in a letter to his friend in this city, has copied the following address, delivered by Napoleon Bonaparte to his Spanish Junta on leaving Bayonne.

"I now entrust to you your sovereign, and depend upon your exertions in the different provinces to bring back the nation to their duty. Be people este un monstre qui faut museler. [The people is a monster that must be muzzled.] The means are in your hands. My armies and treasures are at your service."

"Should I not hear, before you reach Madrid, that tranquillity is restored, I will no longer temporize, but will reduce you to subjugation, and treat you as a conquered country."

United States Gazette.

New-York, Sept. 5.
ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
New-Hampshire.—The Boston papers of Friday, which were received yesterday at this office, give a statement of the votes from 80 towns in New-Hampshire, by which it appears that the federal candidates had 7,690, and the democrats 5,858, leaving a federal majority of 1,832. The net federal gain in 72 of these towns, compared with the votes of 1802, (the last contested election) is said to be 3,246. The Portsmouth Intelligencer of Tuesday is of opinion that the federal candidates will be chosen by a majority of between 3000 and 6000.

Rhode-Island.—The whole number of votes given in this State for members of Congress, it is expected, will be about 6000; of which the ultimate federal majority is calculated at near 450. The elections of State Representatives took place at the same time; and it was spoken of as probable that there would be a federal majority of 7 or 8 in the Rhode-Island Assembly.

An atrocious murder committed; and the murderer fled from justice.
On the 14th of July, 1808, Gardiner Mays, late of the county of Pittsylvania, committed a willful, horrid, and unprovoked murder, on the body of Robert Wynn, then a Deputy Sheriff in the county aforesaid, and in the execution of the duties of his office, as such, at the time the murder was committed. Mays the murderer has fled from justice.—William H. Cabell, governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, by Proclamation bearing date the 27th of July, 1808, has offered a reward of 200 dollars to any person who may apprehend the said Gardiner Mays, and carry him before some Justice of the peace, for the county of Pittsylvania, that such proceedings may be had against him, as is prescribed by law. The sum of 510 dollars has been raised by voluntary subscription by the inhabitants of the county of Pittsylvania, and is hereby offered as an additional reward; by the said individuals, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and carry the said Gardiner Mays before some Justice of the peace for the said county. The subscription paper is in the hands

of Mr. Wm. Yancey, of the county of Pittsylvania, a gentleman of respectability, who will be responsible for its delivery.

N. B.—Gardiner Mays is from 40 to 45 years of age, 5 feet, from 3 to 5 inches high, close, stout, and strong made, particularly in the body, in which he is longer than usual for men of his height, his arms are stout, his thighs short and small compared with his body; his legs short and well proportioned; his face a little prominent, with strong full beard, his nose large, and a little swelling from the forehead to the end, where it appears quite full. On nice observation his eyes may appear rather nearer together than usual, and it is believed there is a small blemish in one of them, perhaps the left. His hair is dark colored and short; he has been bred to labor, and is of a complexion common to men of that description.—It is thought by some that there is a scar on some part of his face though of that or the blemish in the eye we are not positive. Amongst his wearing apparel is a blue common cloth suit-out, lined with red flannel; a Virginia cloth coat, with black buttons, button holes and black silk cape; a pair of white cassimere pantaloons and waistcoat. He occasionally carries a large butcher knife under the breast of his coat, ground to an edge on the back, so as to represent the blade of a dirk.

It is hoped that the atrocity of this murder, the uncertainty to what place the murderer will fly, and the wrong demand which justice has on him, will be a sufficient apology for requesting the editors of newspapers throughout the United States, to give this publication a place in their respective papers. (Pet. Intell.)

A letter from Detroit mentions that "they have had a skirmish with the Indians; but pacified them again by some presents from the governor." From what cause this arose, and whether any lives were lost, we do not learn.

Moharack Adv.

Fulling and Dyeing.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Messrs. Taylor's & Crupper's store in Battletown, which will be attended to every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when drest, Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK.
September 9, 1808.
20 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ninth instant, a Negro Man named Robin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 26 years of age, of a black complexion, rather slender made, has a lively pleasant countenance when in a good humour, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps done in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied. Had on when he went away, a home made tow linen shirt, and a pair of dark coloured home made trowsers of cotton and wool, twilled, and a striped swandown waist coat, all much worn; without either hat or shoes. I purchased said negro last winter of the estate of Mr. Peter Whiting, deceased, and it is supposed he will be scuffling about the widow Whiting's, or Beverly Whiting's as he has a number of connections there and in that neighborhood—he has also lived some years in Loudon county, in the neighborhood of the late Gen. Mason, where he may endeavor to go. Whoever takes said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if he will for miles from home, if forty miles or upwards, the above reward, paid by me.

JAMES S. HARGUSON.
September 10, 1808.

The Editor of the Enquirer will oblige one of his friends by giving place to the following REPORT of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States. The Report is requested to be published in consequence of the recent appearance in many papers in different parts of the U. States, of some letters addressed by Philip B. Key, a member of Congress, to the Secretary of War, Mr. Key, who has stained his hands in the blood of his countrymen, during their struggle for independence, is still serving most faithfully his king and master in our public councils, and opposing every measure of the government which is calculated to give security to the American People.

Mr. Key's conduct affords one memorable example of the dangerous British influence which exists among us. Any person who will take the trouble to examine the following Report, will be satisfied that Phil. B. Key was a Pensioner of Great Britain during the whole time that he acted as a Federal Judge, and that his relinquishment or resignation of his half-pay was made to Mr. Erskine, after Key was elected a member of Congress. It is humiliating to reflect that the people of Mr. Key's district should be so lost to their interests, as to repose confidence in a man whose life reflects dishonour on himself and on them.—His election to Congress was by no means honorable to the district which elected him, and his continuance in Congress is by no means honorable to that body. Strange and unaccountable indeed, is it, that a man who has raised his traitorous and mercenary arm against his country—who has committed the sin of fighting in the ranks of her enemy, should be exalted to power and clothed with confidence by a portion of that very country.—Equally strange and unaccountable is it, that he should be suffered to retain a seat in the councils of the nation which he has so deeply injured. Mr. Key is, perhaps, highly favored by being permitted to reside among a people, whose cause he abandoned, when they fought and bled in a perilous contest with foreign oppression. Policy and prudence should have induced Mr. Key to court obscurity—he might have hoped that the mantle of oblivion would have concealed from public view and shielded from public indignation, his former transgressions.—He could not rationally have promised himself a full pardon for his sins, but he might have hoped for a temporary and generous forgetfulness of them. But his doom is now sealed, and the indelible marks of dishonor and disgrace distinguish him—"Poenam habet in cornu." His insolence has invited scrutiny into his conduct, and he cannot complain, if he is exposed to the execration of every American patriot. The Report of the committee of the House of Representatives will speak for itself.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL.

"The committee to whom was recommended the subject of Mr. Key's election, on the suggestion of his being a pensioner or half-pay officer of the King of Great Britain"—Report the following facts: "That after the Declaration of Independence, the said Philip B. Key joined the British army, and in the year 1778, he accepted a commission in a provincial regiment in their service. In November, 1778, he embarked with his regiment for Jamaica.—After remaining there for some time, the regiment was ordered for Pensacola. At the surrender of that place to the Spaniards, he was made prisoner, sent to the Havana, from thence he went to England on parole, and never was exchanged until the general peace in 1783. When the peace took place, the corps he served in was disbanded and the officers placed on half-pay. In 1784 he returned to Maryland, being entitled to draw his half pay. In 1794, he was elected a representative to the General Assembly of Maryland, and continued to be elected to and served in the said Assembly for several years succeeding. That previous to his said election, viz. in the year '94, he sold his half pay to gen. Forreft, (his brother-in-law), and mutual bonds were passed; and under this contract gen. Forreft regularly received Mr. Key's half pay, until just preceding his bankruptcy in July, 1802, at which period, gen. Forreft owing Mr. Key large sums of money, the contract was re-

scinded and the bonds cancelled and destroyed. Notwithstanding which, Mr. Key, from friendship to gen. Forreft, (his family being much embarrassed from his bankruptcy) permitted him to receive his half pay till his death, which happened in July, 1805. Mr. Key received six months of his half pay in Dec. 1805—since which time he has received none. In January, 1806, Mr. Key wrote to his agent (James Brooks, Esq. then residing in London) directing him formally in his name to go to the war-office and provincial pay-office, and resign all his right and claim to half pay, and also to rank, if any could be supposed to exist. It does not appear to your committee, whether Mr. Brooks ever received this letter from Mr. Key, or whether any thing was ever done by him in consequence thereof, as no answer nor any information has since been received by Mr. Key from Mr. Brooks on the subject. On the 24th October, 1807, Mr. Key addressed a letter to Mr. Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at Washington, referring to his former resignation by his agent, Mr. Brooks, in which letter he states, that the object of his letter was in the most formal manner to repeat his resignation and to request him to notify his majesty and his government of his resignation of all half pay, rank, annuity or claim of every nature and kind whatsoever, that might attach to him in virtue of having been heretofore an officer in the British service.—This letter was delivered to Mr. Erskine by a Notary Public of his district, employed by Mr. Key for that purpose, on the 28th or 29th of October, 1807. It does not appear to your committee, that Mr. Key ever took an oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain. But since his entering into public service in the State of Maryland, he has taken those oaths which the laws of that State require to be taken of all other public officers.

The committee are of opinion that nothing in the evidence laid before them, so far as respects the suggestion of Mr. Key's being a pensioner or half pay officer of the king of Great Britain, authorizes them to alter the opinion or the resolution submitted with their former report."

Such is the portrait of P. B. Key, drawn at full length on the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States at their last session! Such is the man who fled from his country, when she was oppressed and persecuted, and who has now the effrontery, the unequalled arrogance to recommend his persons to fill high military offices—to stand at the head of a regiment, determined opposition to the best measures of our government, and to palliate in the face of an insulted, abused nation, every British outrage and aggression! Such is the character, such has been the conduct of this favorite Federal Orator.

Mr. Key recommended two young men to the Secretary of War, as fit persons for commissions in the new army.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"Federalists and Friends of Order." As the leaders of the party, opposed to the present administration, still assume the appellation of federalists and friends of order, it may not be amiss, at this important crisis to examine their pretensions to names thus arrogantly assumed.

It is well known that the term Federalist originated in this country at the adoption of the present Constitution, and was understood to designate those who were in favor of that band of union, that magna charta of our liberties. The Constitution commences thus "We the people of the United States, &c." It is therefore evidently founded on democratic as well as federal principles; and consequently a person cannot be friendly to the Constitution who is inimical to the principles of democracy.

But if it be denied that anti-democrats and anti-constitutionalists are synonymous terms—let me ask whether those who are in favor of a dissolution of the Union merit the appellation of federalists? I am far from believing that the great body of those who have arranged under the banners of the opposition leaders, would countenance, much less aid in promoting so treasonable a project, as a dismemberment of the republic. It cannot however be denied that many of the opposition papers have for some time past been filled with inflammatory

essays calculated to excite local jealousies, and ultimately to prepare the public mind for a dissolution of the Union. Having endeavored to show that the leaders of the opposition party are hostile to the constitution, I shall now proceed to investigate their claim to the appellation of "Friends of order." No sooner was this jingo compelled, by the indignant voice of an injured and insulted people to abandon the helm of state, than a number of mercenary prizes were employed for the avowed purpose of destroying the popularity of those whom "the people delighted to honor." But instead of entering into a fair and candid investigation of the measures adopted by the administration, calumny, misrepresentation, scurrility and personal abuse has been the order of the day.

Not content however with calumniating our most distinguished patriots, not content in opposing with jaebinic rage every measure adopted by the government, not content with palliating, and even justifying the conduct of a piratical king in his relations with this country, the leaders of the opposition party have recently proclaimed sentiments which amount to treason and rebellion against the laws and constituted authorities of the Republic. The embargo has been denounced as unconstitutional and oppressive; and in consequence of the incendiary publications on this subject, several deluded persons have actually entered into combinations for the purpose of violating the laws of their country—Nay the blood of some of our citizens has been already shed, and God only knows how many more will become the victims of this treasonable opposition, unless the leaders thereof are soon punished for their temerity.

Republicans!—The critical state of our foreign relations, together with the insidious machinations and intrigues of our internal foes, ought to convince you of the necessity of vigilance and unanimity. The Genius of Liberty demands of you this new proof of your patriotism, and I am persuaded she will not demand it in vain.

FRANKLIN.

From the (Pittsburg) Commonwealth.

When a retrospective view is taken of the ancient fables of Greece and Rome, we behold Babylon, Persopolis, and the Egyptian Thebes, once the seat of unworldly empires, now obscure, antiquated names. We behold Athens, Sparta, Crete, and Syracuse, countries once peopled by men acquainted with the art of government, now infested by desolating barbarians.

The mind, whilst ruminating on the uncertainty of natural events, is led to inquire into the causes which terminate the existence of nations and of states.—History's "ample pages, rich with the spoils of time" informs us that luxury, without attending to its consequences, was a principal cause. The opposition of subjects to their rulers, the inconsistency to virtue and the proneness to vice, the ambition of some and the internal discord of others; and finally, the treasonable conspiracies of the licentious, in opposition to the will of the peaceable, and the statutes of the magistrates.—Thus, "corruption sinks nations into slavery."

The United States is the only republic on earth. She will long remain so, if her citizens attend to the instructive lessons which the wise of every age have handed down as precepts for posterity—a constant practice of virtuous justice, an acquaintance with the proceedings of government, together with an enthusiastic love of liberty, are essential for every citizen to profess and practice. The triumph of republicanism throughout the United States, is a sufficient proof that its principles are correct. Let us, therefore, fellow citizens, never leave power within the reach of aspiring ambition, and determine never to place a diadem on the head of a despot. Let us, as it is the duty of good citizens, always repel the attacks of faction, and dedicate our best interests for the prosperity of our own country, always resolved to detest monarchy, aristocracy, and anarchy, and to "cling to union as the political rock of our salvation."

PERICLES.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away a pair of Corduroy overalls, an old wail coat and a wool hat; but as he is an artful thief, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him to Mr. Beverly Whiting's quarter in Jefferson county. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in jail, and reasonable charges brought home.

CASPAR SEEVERS.

Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1808.

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Castor Oil. 10 gallons Lemen Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by

DAN. ANNIN. Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

WANTED, A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of

DAN. ANNIN. Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

CONRAD COUNSELLER.

June 23, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in April last, A BLACK MARE, rising four years old, switch tail, a star on her forehead, and one hind foot white up to the leg lock; no shoes on. Also, on the first of June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, about three years old, a small star on her forehead, long mane and tail. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if the said creatures be brought home, or two dollars and a half for either.

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER. August 12, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2, TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry of the army of the United States—Born in Fauquier county and State of Virginia, aged twenty-one years, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer. All recruiting parties throughout the United States, and all citizens thereof are requested to apprehend and secure said Timothy Cunningham, should he come under their notice, for which the above reward will be given. It is hoped the patriotic will prompt all printers to insert this advertisement in their papers.

NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th Reg. Woodstock, August 24, 1808.

Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hemlock expired on the 14 instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES HILL. August 5, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 26. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

UPPER LOUISIANA.

St. Louis, August 10.

LOWAY INDIANS.

The trial of the two Loway Indians came on before the court on Wednesday last, 67 jurors were set aside, as having already formed their opinions; 5 preliminary challenges only were made by Mr. Eaton, on the part of the prisoners; the trial commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until one o'clock at night. The jury were divided in opinion, and continued out until 5 o'clock the next day, when the five jurors in favor of a verdict of not guilty, assented to a verdict of guilty, and delivered it to the court. A new trial was moved for, which was overruled by the court on Friday; at two o'clock of that day the prisoners were brought before the court to receive sentence of death, when Mr. Eaton moved in arrest of judgment, on three grounds.

1. Because the indictment did not state any county, riding or district, where the offence was committed. 2. Because it was not alleged in the indictment, on what part of the body, the mortal wound was given. 3. That the court had no jurisdiction over the offence of trespass, because the crime, if any, was committed beyond the boundary line, as established by treaty between the United States and the Indians, to wit, "At the mouth of Grand River on the Missouri." After a short argument on the court took time to consider until 11 o'clock on Saturday, and after a recess, adjourned until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, when the judges delivered their opinion, *scilicet* that they had no jurisdiction over the case. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and we understand it is the determination of the government to keep them there until the advice of the President may be had thereon.

New-York, Sept. 9.

The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser received yesterday, via Newport, the following letter from one of those unfortunate men who were basely seduced into the service of MIRANDA, and are now wearing out life in the dungeons of Cartagena:—

"Kings of St. Clara, July 5th, 1808. The anniversary of the independence of our country.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

"Supposing that it would not be unpleasant to hear that I am still living, I use an opportunity offered by a vessel going to New-York to acquaint you with my good health. How long I am to continue in chains and in dungeon, I know not; I pray GOD it may be short; or 'dis-mise thyself as thou wilt, till SLAVERY, fill thou art a bitter draught; and though thousands in all ages have been compelled to drink of thee, thou art not on that account the less bitter."

"I receive by a printed paper, which accompanied a communication from R. Forbes, Esq. that you are one of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for our relief. You may, therefore, possibly have it in your power to give us correct information touching the nature, and by which we, poor miserable creatures, are to be emancipated, and how long I will be good enough to do by the next vessel which will leave New York for this accursed place."

"For the last three years distress has been familiar to me, and even Death has been disarmed of all its terrors. 'Life dies, Death lives, and Nature breeds Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things.' How long I may be permitted to enjoy health or life is very difficult to calculate upon in a place like this. Indeed, I assure you, were it not for some little glimmering Hope that I shall yet see my native country (which I dearly love, and can never forget) I should, instead of using means to preserve life, be tempted to destroy it."

"If any friends whom I left behind should enquire of you respecting me, be pleased to tell them I still live."

Adieu. Yours ever,

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

BURLINGTON, AUG. 5, 1808.

MURDER OF

ORMSBY, DRAKE, & MARSH.

Minutes of the court of enquiry.

The grand inquest having examined witnesses, pronounced their verdict, that the deceased were wilfully murdered.

The court of enquiry proceeded to the examination of testimony in the behalf of government against the prisoners—[name in number, but we have not received all their names.]

Serg't David B. Johnson, sworn—says that on Monday, Aug. 1, 1808, he, Farrington, with ten men, of whom he was one, were detached from Windmill Point, in search of a smuggling boat called the Black Snake.—They were on board a revenue boat, and having got information, they proceeded up Onion river on Wednesday, Aug. 3d, inst. When they got to the Snake, they found one Mudgett on shore, with a gun in his hand; he was the commandery Mudgett threatened to kill the first man who should land. Lt. Farrington told him the Snake had long been engaged in the smuggling business, and was forfeited to the government, and he was authorized to take her. There appeared to be a number of men skulking about in the bushes, with arms, and Mudgett tried in vain to bring them forward. The lieutenant then took the revenue boat, and proceeded down the river. The smugglers ran down the river, and fired from the bushes and weathers landed, and the lieutenant ordered us not to fire—not to kill unless it was absolutely necessary. On our rising the bank of the river, Mr. Ormsby leaped to us who had been at work near us. As he was speaking to the lieutenant, a wall-piece was fired by Samuel L. Mott, and killed Ormsby and Marsh; Ormsby groaned and struggled, and died instantly. I was about to fire, when the lieutenant lopped me and said, 'don't fire; I am wounded.' I went immediately after a surgeon. On my return we took Mudgett, Day, Dean, and three others. I heard Mott swear he would kill the lieutenant.

James H. Hays, sworn—says the same as serg't. Johnson, and adds, that the crew of the Snake were about twelve in number, nine of whom had guns. He says Mott fired the wall-piece, and he saw Ormsby and Marsh fall.

Stephen P. Lathrop, sworn—says, that Aug. 2d, inst. the crew of the Snake had heard that they were pursued by a revenue boat, and were preparing their arms and ammunition. They professed to be smugglers, & said they would kill all the government party they could. They loaded a small arm with five balls, the wall piece they loaded with 15 ounce balls. Aug. 3d inst. he met one David Sheffield near the place from whence Drake was shot, and Sheffield said 'I have not fired, but have drawn my charge.'

James Mead, sworn—says, Sheffield said, 'by God I will kill the lieutenant before he leaves the river.'

Mr. Ledyard, sworn—says Sheffield said, 'by God, the lieutenant shall be laid down before he leaves the ground'

—and turning to his comrades, said, 'blow them through—God damn 'em.'

The court immediately ordered the prisoners to go without bail or main-prize; to await their trial—which commences this day, August 25.

World.

Five men, two of the name of Taylor, and three of the name of Hoxie, have been examined by the same court who committed the murderers, and committed for Treason, to be tried by the Circuit Court of the United States at Rutland, in October next.

Samuel L. Mott, the ringleader of the crew who murdered our citizens on our frontier, has been arrested and committed for trial. He was taken in Canada. We understand that the whole of the twelve men implicated have been taken.

Charleston, (S. C.) August 27.

The following letter was received yesterday by Dr. DAVID RAMSAY, who has been so obliging as to hand it to us for publication:

SIR,

Having recently observed, in the Carolina Gazette, the formation of a company for the purpose of picking, carding spinning &c. of cotton, into various kinds of useful cloths, we have taken the liberty to inform you, as President of the Company, that we are in possession of a Machine, of entire new construction, which we believe is well calculated to promote the interests of such an institution. To enable you to estimate, with as much correctness as the present time will afford, the merits of this machine, we submit to your consideration the following facts:

That this machine, (the Columbian Spindler) is calculated to pick, card and spin cotton by one continued operation, receiving the cotton in the seed and delivering in on the spool.

That the construction of the machine is so small, as to admit of one, or 30 spindles, being worked in a room of ten feet square.

That we have reason to believe, each spindle will average one cut per hour, while the machine is in operation.

That one hand is fully competent to attend a machine of this size.

That the yarn spun by this machine, is equal to that spun by the Jenny or the Mule.

That the Columbian Spindler is of permanent construction, its principal moving parts being made of cast steel.

That this machine, though of delicate structure, does not require more skill in its management than that of persons of common acquaintance with the business.

That it admits of the size of the thread being varied from that of ten hundred to that of four, or perhaps three.

That in the course of thirty days it will be in our power to inform you, with certainty, the rate at which the machine will work, as in that time we shall have made a fair trial of it, when impelled by water.

We are, with sentiments of much respect and consideration, sir your obed't servant,

CUNNINGHAM HARRIS, JAMES HARRIS.

Harrisburg, Lancaster District, (S. C.) Aug. 17, 1808.

SIR,

Having had the pleasure of a long acquaintance with you, and being well acquainted with Dr. Cunningham Harris and major Harris, the subscribers of the above letter, I take the liberty to offer you my assurance that they are men of the strictest veracity, and that due and full credit ought to be given to their communications. I have also seen the

machine they describe, and am of opinion that it will come up to their description of it; and, in fact, that it exceeds any of the European machines of which I had an information. I am, sir, very respectfully, your servant,

WM. HILL.

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, PETION, President.

To the Natives of Hayti, residing in Foreign countries.

CITIZENS,

Your native country, which has groaned under the misfortunes of a civil war these two years past, enjoys now the blessings of peace, the comforts of prosperity, and the happiness of society. No more disunion, no factions henceforth shall desolate this land any longer.

The monster who had in contemplation the destruction of the inhabitants of this unfortunate island, is taken in his own snares, and in his overthrow will drag all those pernicious men who have served his cause. The moment of my addressing you, he has but a small space of ground, where it is impossible for him to hold out any time. Those deluded troops whom he has deceived, and have found out the errors in which he has entangled them, have deserted him. Henry Christophe must fall by the hands of his own party, or else put an end to his horrid career with his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

I trust our experience of past misfortunes will teach us wisdom enough to prevent seditious characters, if there should be any amongst us, from deceiving us in future. Henceforth the people of Hayti shall be the keepers of their own liberty; they are sensible of their true friends, and woe be to him who shall dare once more to think of leading them astray again; if such an unthinking being could be so blind as to presume to seize upon the reins of this government without the unanimous consent of our veterans, such crack-brained person would pay for his folly as soon as his intention would be known.

Natives of Hayti, if after having reflected upon, peace and plenty amongst my brethren, I could have the satisfaction to see you return amongst us, particularly those, amongst others, that remain in foreign lands on account of their timidity about civil war; to those I say, fear not that; this hand shall not in future witness the like folly from its children. Oh! my dear brethren, could my eyes behold your return home my task would be fulfilled. Children of Hayti, return to your native country; there is none elsewhere for you, but that where you were born. Let your return to it be for us the happy moment that reunites the members of one family, that was compelled by common misfortune, to part; but who can re-unite again, to cherish and protect each other. Let us say to ourselves what those brave warriors of America said in the year 1776, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Those men who have shaken off the European yoke, were no more than men like ourselves; but they were patriots. Let that worthy nation, and its immortal hero be your model in the art of war, as well as its other virtues.

The Senate request me to tell you by this present, that it faithfully promises to pay the passage of those who shall be under the incapacity of doing the same, and that the sum of 50 dollars shall be paid punctually to every captain of a vessel for each passenger (rown person) they shall bring from the United States, and a smaller sum for a less distance also shall be paid.

(Copy) The President, PETION.

Port au Prince, May 24, 1808.