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TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1807.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Dony, of the Ship Venus, of New-York, dated Rio-Bueno, Jan. November 30th, to his owner in New-York, received via North-Carolina.

November 25th, South-Carolina bearing N. N. W. 20 miles distance, was boarded by a privateer schooner under French colors, and robbed of the following articles, viz: about 600 wt. of rigging, being all on board the Venus; a box and a half of saltpetre, all the carpenter's tools, spare blocks, leather, sail twine, buckets, kiddy, flails, twine, sail needle; musket, 2 brace of pistols, and most of the cabin stores, and a threat to take a chart of Jamaica, and brass compass; and would not give up the ship's papers, until he examined a list of the merchants names in the U. S. which had been trading with the Brigands, and finding the name of Watson, said he should send the Venus into some port, as his orders were to capture all vessels belonging to any of the merchants whose names were on his list. Capt. D. told the capt. of the privateer, there were more than one merchant of the name of Watson in New-York—the ship was then released upon the condition that capt. D. would swear that the owner of her had never carried on any trade with the Brigands, which was complied with—the ships papers were accordingly given up, and the capt. suffered to proceed, after being robbed of his speaking trumpet.

From a New York Paper.

Consecration.—The consecration of the new Episcopal Church, erected on the east side of Hudson square, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 8th September, 1803, took place yesterday morning. A great concourse of people was early assembled, and the church filled almost as soon as opened. At half past ten, the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, attended by the clergy of the various Episcopal churches in this city, and those of the neighbouring parishes, together with the church wardens and vestry of Trinity Church by whom the same was built, the superintendent and master workmen, &c. entered the church in procession. The Bishop, on entering, commenced the ceremony of consecration; and, assisted by the attending clergy at the altar, closed the same, by naming the church after St. John, the Evangelist, and dedicating it to the service of Almighty God.

The morning service was then read by the Rev. Richard Moore, of Staten Island; after which, the Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of West-Chester, delivered a well adapted discourse, from St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, the 3d chapter, and 17th verse—"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

The ceremony was solemn and impressive; and the building, which for elegance of design and finished execution may justly vie with any church in the United States, is well suited to the holy purposes for which it is intended.

The following list comprises all the cities of France, which contain more than 30,000 inhabitants in each, viz:

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Paris | 547,750 |
| Marseilles | 90,413 |
| Bordeaux | 90,992 |
| Lyon | 88,919 |
| Rouen | 87,000 |
| Turin | 79,030 |
| Nantz | 77,762 |
| Brussels | 66,297 |
| Antwerp | 56,818 |
| Ghent | 55,161 |
| Lille | 53,756 |
| Toulouse | 50,151 |
| Leige | 50,000 |
| Strasbourg | 49,049 |
| Cologne | 42,708 |
| Orleans | 41,937 |
| Anciens | 42,179 |
| Nismes | 39,394 |
| Bruges | 33,682 |
| Angers | 33,000 |
| Montpellier | 32,723 |
| Metz | 32,099 |
| Rheims | 30,222 |

There are also twenty two cities in which are more than 20,000, but not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants in each.

The vineyards in France are stated to produce annually 492,750,000 gallons of wine of different qualities and prices. The best oil is produced in Languedoc, and the best honey in Narbonne. The first mulberry trees in France were planted by Francis Pracet, in 1504, to whom the northern departments of that country are indebted for their silk manufacture.

FROM THE *UNION* (N. Y.) PATRIOT.

CURE FOR THE RATTLES.

Having within a few weeks been called to visit a number of children afflicted with the rattle, (*Tracheitis trachealis*) I think it my duty, as a friend of humanity, to communicate to the public, the result of my recent practice, which in 5 cases out of 7, has proved successful.

The symptoms, it is well known, consist in the complaint by a hissing or rattling of the breath—a dry cough—great

difficulty of respiration—the pulse is frequent—the patient restless. Some are suddenly attacked during sleep, while others exhibit in the first stages of complaint, the usual symptoms of a heavy cold, which in a few hours increases so as to threaten suffocation.

When called in the first stage of the disease, I take from the arm, four, six, or eight ounces of blood, according to the age and strength of the patient. If blood cannot be drawn from the arm, a skillful operator will find little difficulty in taking a sufficient quantity from the foot.—Immediately after this, I give ten, twelve, or fifteen grains of calomel, with the intention of inverting the motions of the stomach so as to produce puking.

If the above dose does not have that effect, repeat it once in thirty minutes, till three portions are exhibited, when a little emetic tartar may be given to promote the effect of the calomel. After the child shall have puked several times, calomel in small quantities (grains four or five) should be given once an hour to purge the child. If too much feverish heat exist in the system, another bleeding will be necessary.

Should the difficulty of breathing, after having been alleviated, return, a large dose of calomel must be again exhibited; if it do not soon prove emetic tickle the fauces with a feather till the motions of the stomach be inverted, which will bring the wind pipe (the seat of disease) into association with the inverted motions, and cause a discharge of the tough phlegm, which, when rendered hard and membranous by absorption of its thinner parts is the cause of the patient's death.

A blistering plaister should be applied to the throat upon the first appearance of the disease, and parents ought to be extremely ready to resort to medical aid upon the first intimations of the complaint, as the life of the patient depends upon the early stage of it.

After the system has run in direct debility, and the powers of life are much weakened, little hope can be had of the patient's recovery.

If the feet incline to be cold, flannel cloths—wring from hot water and applied to them for several hours, will prove efficacious by equalizing the action in the system.

Seneca Snakeroot, so much extolled by Doctor Archer, (*Medical Repository*, vol. 2, page 24 and 189,) has in my hands proved ineffectual.

Squills, (*Rad Scilla*) however useful they may prove in affections of the lungs, and other complaints, are mischievous in this.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, in the state of Georgia, to a gentleman in New-York, dated December 22, 1806.

"An affair of serious importance has for two days past agitated the minds of our citizens.—A man of the name of Wiltmore was missing on Friday last—he was from New-England—having sold the greater part of his articles of merchandize, it is supposed he had cash in his possession to the amount of four or five thousand dollars. From corroborating circumstances the citizens were induced to believe foul means had been taken to put him out of the way—search has been made and a bloody house confirmed the bloody deed. The suspected perpetrators have been apprehended and confined—parts of his property have been found in their possession, and they exhibited other marks of guilt. The zealous researches and interest taken by the citizens for this unfortunate sufferer does them much honour—they assembled at the place as if by one consent, offered large rewards to those who were engaged in searching the river and other places for a discovery of the body.—Finding their industry ineffectual, they took one of the culprits from prison to the river, to discover where the body was immersed, and placed before him such evidence of guilt, all of which had previously been confirmed by negro testimony (which, you know, is no proof against a white person) and strong circumstantial proof by those of his own colour, that he could dissemble no longer—he then disclosed the most inhuman and devilish act that could disgrace human nature—deliberately murdering Wiltmore for his money."

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) Jan. 3.

The Execution.

On Monday last, the sentence of the law was executed on James McGowan, in the suburbs of this borough, for the murder of Jacob Eshelman. Altho' the day was one of the coldest experienced this season, a large number of both sexes assembled at an early hour about the jail, with a view to catch a sight of the unhappy object. About 12 o'clock, the culprit was brought out of the prison, when a line was formed by the several militia companies which attended on the occasion; in this opening he marched with much firmness, behind the cart which contained his coffin, to the gallows. Here he expressed a desire to address the spectators, and begged a little liquor to exhilarate his spirits: as he was thinly clad, and the weather intensely cold, some of the gentlemen on duty, offered him a bottle, containing about half a pint, to taste: This he took, and before any interference could be made he drained it to the last drop. The effects of this, rather changed the tragedy to a farce.—He became enraged with the executioner—tore off part of

The mask the latter had put on to conceal himself, and even knocked him down from the cart. Indeed, such was his behaviour, in these his last moments, that it in a great degree, eradicated that compassion which many felt for him during his confinement. He was launched into eternity precisely at one o'clock.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Tuesday, December 2.

(Proceedings against Judge Sebastian concluded.)

To the democratic society of Lexington, CITIZENS,

Events unforeseen, the effects of causes which it is unnecessary here to develop, have stopped the march of 2000 brave Kentuckians, who, strong in their courage, in the justice of their rights, their cause, the assent of their fellow citizens, and the interest of the brotherly dispositions of the Louisianians waited only for their orders to go, by the strength of their arms, take from the Spaniards, despotic usurpers, the empire of the Mississippi, ensure to this country the navigation of it, break the chains of the Americans, and their brethren the French, hoist up their flag of liberty in the name of the French Republic, and fix the foundation of the prosperity and happiness of two nations situate so, and destined by nature to be but one, the most happy in the universe.

Citizens, the greater attempts you have made towards the success of that expedition, the more sensible you must be of the impediments which delay the execution of it, the more energetic should your efforts be towards new means of success. There is one from which we expect the greatest advantages, which you may render decisive by an address to the National Convention, or to the executive council of France. In the name of my countrymen of Louisiana, in the name of the interest of yours, I dare once more ask you this new proof of your patriotism.

Being deprived of my dearest hopes, of the pleasure, after 14 years absence, and 3 years of pro-cscription, to return to the bosom of my family, my friends and my countrymen, I have only one path to follow; that of going to France, and express to the representatives of the French people the cry, the general wish of the Louisianians to make part of the French republic, to inform them of the most ardent desire which the Kentuckians have had, and will continue to have, for ever to take the most active part in any undertaking tending to open to them the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The French republic, in their sublime constitutional act, have proffered their protection to all those nations who had the courage of shaking off the yoke of tyranny. The Louisianians have the most sacred right to it. They are French, but have been sacrificed to despotism by arbitrary power. The honor, the glory, the duty of the national convention is to grant them their powerful support.

Every petition or plan relative to that important object, would be considered in the highest degree; the address of the democratic society of Lexington would give it a greater weight.

Accept, citizens, the farewell, not the last, of a brother who is determined to sacrifice every thing in his power for the liberty of his country, and the prosperity of the generous inhabitants of Kentucky.

Salut en la patrie.

AUGUSTE LACHAISE.

Endorsement on the back.

This letter was written previous to the 14th January 1794, the democratic society acted on it that day—an address was prepared and presented—and on the 19th of May an answer returned.

To the President and Congress of the U. S. of America.

The remonstrance of the Subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth:

That your remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation the injuries and insults offered to the U. S. by the king of G. Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, clothing and provision to those merciless savages, who have so long ravaged the western frontier of these states.—He has interposed, unsolicited, and negotiated truces for Portugal and Holland with the piratical states, in order to turn the rapine of those African barbarians solely on the American commerce. His vessels of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have despoiled our commerce and insulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these states, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most despicable of nations, he holds within the territory of

the U. S. in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his arms.

That these insults and injuries call loudly for redress, and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities and in any mode that can be devised, support the general government, in the firmest and most effectual measures to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants and the other inhabitants of the U. S. west of the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and stipulation to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi, and that from the year 1783 to this day, they have been uniformly prevented by the Spanish King from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed with concern, that the general government, whose duty it was to have provided that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment. That even the tardy and ineffectual negotiations have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizens, as it declares that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts relative to their rights, and that servants may retain from them the knowledge of those facts. Eight years are surely sufficient for the discussion of the most doubtful and disputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Mississippi admits neither of doubt or dispute. Your remonstrants therefore conceive that the negotiations on that subject have been unnecessarily lengthy and they expect that it be demanded categorically of the Spanish king whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the U. S. to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Mississippi and cause all obstructions, interruption and hindrance to the exercise of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided; that immediate answer thereto be required; and that such answer be the final period of all negotiation upon this subject.

Your remonstrants further represent that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the territory of the U. S. is a striking and melancholy proof of the situation to which our country will be reduced if a tame policy should still continue to direct our councils.

Your remonstrants join their voice to that of their fellow-citizens in the Atlantic states, calling for satisfaction for the injuries and insults offered to America, and they expect that such satisfaction shall extend to every insult and injury done or offered to any part of America by G. Britain and Spain; and as the detention of posts and the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi are injuries and insults of the greatest atrocity and longest duration, they require the most particular attention to those subjects.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS deposed, that no information has been derived by this deponent from the papers of the late col. Nicholas, this deponent's testator, relative to any connection between any citizen and the Spanish government, that this deponent does not believe he has seen any letter from judge Sebastian the subject of the present enquiry other than that in possession of the committee.

J. H. DAVIESS.

JOHN BROWN deposeseth and saith that he has no personal knowledge of the business upon which the said Mr. Sebastian went to New Orleans in the years 1795—6, or relative to his having at any time received a pension from the government of Spain—that Mr. Sebastian never made to him any communication whatever on those subjects—nor did he ever receive any information respecting them from any quarter until he read certain publications which appeared in the Western World since the fourth of July last. That in or about the month of August last, Mr. Innes did make a communication to this deponent relative to the business on which he said Mr. Sebastian had gone to New-Orleans—it also stated some information which he said had been given to him by Mr. Charles Wilkins relative to said pension; but as the communications then made to the deponent are as he believes substantially contained in the testimony delivered by Mr. Innes to this committee, he deems it unnecessary to state them. That he heard that Mr. Sebastian had been in Philadelphia on his return from New-Orleans in 1796, but he did not call on this deponent then attending Congress in that city, and he has been informed that he did not call on any of the members of the Ken-

tucky delegation at that place. That some time after Mr. Genet arrived at Philadelphia, and during the continuance of the war between France and Spain he informed this deponent that he had it in contemplation to raise an army, to consist of recruits from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Creek and other Indian tribes, for the conquest of Louisiana, in behalf of France. Shortly after he understood from one of the heads of departments that he was apprized of the project of Genet. That he was absent from Kentucky from the autumn of 1792, till about August 1795, and therefore, has no personal knowledge of the progress of any agent of Genet, issuing commissions, or enlisting men; but during that time he received letters from Kentucky containing information on that subject, and without de-

lay gave extracts from them to the then secretary of state for the information of the President of the United States.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 1st, 1806.

THOMAS TOWN being sworn, was interrogated by Mr. Grundy. Do you know any thing of any money being received by Mr. Sebastian from, or his having any negotiation with the Spanish government or any of its officers? If you do, at what time did you come to the knowledge of it?

The deponent says that in the month of August last, in a conversation with Mr. Innes as to the statements published in the Western World, he shewed to this deponent a copy of the concessions which some short time before as this deponent understood, had been sent to Mr. Innes by Mr. Sebastian. Mr. Innes at the same time shewed this deponent the papers relative to the proposition made by Power and the answer. That in the course of the said month of August at Lexington, Mr. Innes mentioned to this deponent a conversation which he had with Mr. Cjas. Wilkins of that place, shewed this deponent the copy of a letter from Mr. Sebastian to Mr. John A. Seitz who had previously died at New-Orleans, and informed this deponent that the original letter was in the possession of Mr. Wilkins, and that Mr. Wilkins had seen among Mr. Seitz's papers a draft drawn by Mr. Sebastian on some officer of the Spanish government, in favor of Mr. Seitz for his (Mr. Sebastian's) pension. That the papers above alluded to, and the information coming from Mr. Wilkins, was the first knowledge I had of the real cause of Mr. Sebastian's having descended the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. That the commencement of the last October term of the court of appeals this deponent mentioned to Mr. Sebastian the above circumstances, he then acknowledged that he had drawn such a draft in favor of Mr. Seitz and stated that in consequence of a letter which he had received from the governor of New-Orleans, he had in the fall or winter of 1795—6, descended the Ohio, and at, or near its mouth had met with Gayoso. That they entered on the business, and he received the concessions before alluded to—that a difference in opinion took place between him and Gayoso as to the duty which should be paid by the people of the Western country, who might export produce down the Mississippi—Gayoso insisting that they should pay four per cent. as an acknowledgment for the permission given them—He, Mr. Sebastian insisting that as it was a conciliatory measure on the part of the Spanish government, that no duty ought to be exacted—that it was at length agreed to descend the river, and submit the difference to the governor at New-Orleans. They did so, and in some short time after their arrival, he (Mr. Sebastian) had an audience with the governor who decided against Gayoso. That the governor appointed a day when he should again attend in order to complete the business—but previous to the day appointed, a courier arrived at N. Orleans with intelligence that the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation had been entered into between the governments of the U. States and Spain. That the governor sent for him, and informed him of that circumstance, and observed that the business as to the concessions was at an end; but that he had it in charge from the king to inform whoever should come on that business, should be entitled to two thousand dollars a year. That upon this ground he had drawn in favor of Mr. Seitz, the draft before alluded to.

Upon being further questioned—At what time was Mr. Sebastian appointed judge of the court of appeals, at what times was he absent, and how long?

This deponent says that Mr. Sebastian was appointed a judge of the court of appeals in the year 1792, shortly after the commencement of this government, that from the record book of the court of appeals it appears that he qualified as judge on the 7th day of January 1793. From the same record book it appears that he was absent at the May term of the court of appeals 1796—that this absence was, as this deponent was informed and believes, in consequence of his having descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the fall or winter 1795—6. That it also appears from the said record book he was also absent at the May and October terms of the court of appeals in the year 1798—this deponent was informed and believes that this absence was from his having also descended the said rivers in that year.

Question—Was you not clerk of the Kentucky convention in the year 1788?

Answer, I was.

Question—Did not general Wilkinson produce a lengthy memorial and read the same in that convention and then state that he had before that time presented to the governor or lieutenant at New-Orleans a copy thereof?—Answer, He did.

Question—Was that paper deposited & left with you as clerk as other papers produced in like manner generally, are?—Answer, It was not.

Question—At what time were you first informed, that a negotiation of any kind (unauthorized by government) had been carried on, or attempted between the officers or agents of the Spanish government and any individuals or set of men in the Western country?—Answer, N.