revival of it; cannot say that the intention of a rising on the 23d ult. was generally known to the lower orders—believes the working people worked as usual. All the persons whom he first saw unarmed were shortly afterwards armed—he did not see any one forced to take a pike—it might be that some were forced. Witness consented to give information seven or eight days after his apprehension—does not know what will be done with him—is not at his liberty.

Edward Wilson, Esq. sworn.—Is a peace officer and a magistrate of the County Dublin—went to Thomas-street at 9 o'clock on the night of the 23d ult. in consequence of directions from the superintendant magistrate, with eleven armed men; saw an unusual concourse of people about Dirty-lane; different groups in apparent consultation; they went down Marshall-alley, as if with one mind and by a preconcerted plan, towards the place where the depot of arms were afterwards found. Witness heard two or three shots fired, and thought the Marshelsea was attacked—he went in order to take them in the rear—he observed a great croud in a public house in Dirty-lane, which he ordered to be shut up—in a moment after saw a column marching slowly, armed with pikes—there were in this column 3 or 400. Witness saw he could not retreat, and that it was better to begin the attack: He called on them to lay down their arms or he would fire; they appeared a little confused; one man made a push of a pike and wounded witness in the belly; witness shot him in the breast. Witness's party fired four shots, which threw them into confusion; they however opened to the right and left to allow those who had fire arms to come forward, which they did. Witness got away to the Combe, leaning on one of his men; his object was to get to the watch-house, to wait for assistance and to reload: he called on justice Bell, who came with some soldiers and assisted in taking a number of prisoners.

Lieutenant Brady, of the 21st fusileers, was the next witness. He went with 40 or 50 men to Thomas-street on the night of the 23d; he there saw a man with a pike whom he seized; the fellow made a noise, when a bottle was thrown from a window, and a shot was fired from an entry which wounded one of the 21st who is since dead; it was very dark. Witness heard the noise of several persons marching and passing along; he gave his men the necessary directions, told them off in subdivisions, and commenced a fire on the mob; they fled, and witness counted six dead and two dying: they were armed with pikes and several pikes lying about. (Here Lieut. Brady identified the prisoner as one of those who were seized by his men.) *Kearney* was taken within a minute after the firing, with several others; the prisoner made much noise and endeavoured to escape; he then lay down in the street, but was dragged along, and brought to General Fox. The prisoner heard himself charged by one of the soldiers as having had a pike in his hand.

James Stack, a corporal of the 21st saw the prisoner with a pike in his hand, in Thomas-street, on the night of the 22d; heard him cry out, "*Loyal Pikemen* advance and charge them!" on which the witness seized him by the throat.

Lieut. Collman, of the 9th, and Sergt. Price of the same Regt. proved their finding and searching the rebel *depot* in Mass-lane, and identified one of the Proclamations of the *Provisional Government*, a great number of which they discovered.

Mr. Rich. Cowley, Watch Constable, proved the death of Lord Kilwarden, in Vicar-street Watch-house, by a number of pike wounds.

The prisoner offered a defence through his Counsel, Mr. C. Ball, who in a speech of considerable length, adverted to the mild and conciliating measures of government; and appealed to the jury in their decision of the unhappy man's case, to exercise that beneficence and moderation of which the government had set them so conspicuous an example. He laboured to excite doubt in the minds of the jury, respecting certain inconsistencies he remarked in the evidence for the crown; that from doubt the salutary principle of law might ensue which authorises an acquittal. The prisoner he represented as a poor but industrious man, a retailor of skins, living in the neighbourhood of Bow-bridge, who on the day stated in the indictment had been selling his commodity about town, after which he was surrounded by the insurgents in the evening, who forced him to embody in the ranks.

An *Alibi* was attempted to have been proved in the prisoner's favor, by a confederate of his in skin dealing, in concert with a man at whose house they had been drinking in Watling-street.

Certain witnesses were adduced to his good character, who partly joined in testimony, that notwithstanding laborious and industrious habits the prisoner was much addicted to intoxication.

Lord Norbury summed up the evidence, having previously laid down the principles and practices in England respecting the statute of 25th Ewd. III on high treason, from certain law reports of great celebrity.

The jury having retired about 15 minutes returned a verdict GUILTY; at which the prisoner shewed a species of levity bordering on insanity, if not, the immediate result of intoxication. His execution is fixed for Friday (to-morrow.)

Court adjourned until next day.

The above is a brief and hasty sketch of the trial, which as the court sat to a late hour, we are unable to lay before our readers in more extended detail; so far as it goes, it is in all material points perfectly correct.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

By the arrival on Saturday of the ship Eagle, Riker, in 33 days from Belfast, and brig George, Tabor, in 42 days from Dublin, we have Dublin papers to the 3d and Belfast to the 6th of September inclusive. The London dates in these papers are not later than those which we have already laid before our readers; they are principally occupied with the affairs of their own country.

The number of persons taken into custody in Ireland, for treason, is amazing, and we think exceeds any former example. William Ainslie Holton, said to be a rebel general is among the number arrested; but the people suspect him to be in the pay of government. Whoever has read the trial of Mr. Watts, who was condemned some years ago in Edinburgh, on a charge of high treason, will find that on a former occasion a similar agent has been employed. Under the London head of Sept. 1, we find an alliance talked of between Russia and Great-Britain; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to marry a Russian Princess, whose name is not mentioned, and the Electorate of Hanover to be given to them with a new title. Under the same date it is also stated, that the Algerines have captured several Maltese merchantmen; and that Lord Nelson has taken possession of the fort and city of Messina, in Sicily. Lady Jerningham, of Cossey, in Ireland, has proposed to raise and command a corps of 600 females, for the purpose of driving away the cattle from the sea-coast, in case of invasion. Two blacksmiths have been apprehended in Dublin for making pikes for the rebels; and four ladies had been put in close confinement in Belfast, on suspicion of harbouring a rebel chief.

The Chelmsford Chronicle says, "a few days since was discovered, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff on Walton Shore, near Harwich, the skeleton of an enormous animal, 30 feet long supposed to be the Mammoth. Some, of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and six or seven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the grinders of this wonderful creature was carried to Colchester by Mr. William Jackson, who took it from the spot, and in whose possession it now is; it weighs seven pounds, is of a square form, and the grinding surface studded with several zigzag rows of lamina, and seems evidently to have belonged to an animal of the carnivorous kind. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds."

New-York, October 16.

Capt. Newbold, who arrived yesterday in 22 days from Barbadoes, informs that two days before he sailed, an express boat arrived from Demarara, with intelligence of the British having taken that island on the preceding Sunday (18, ult.) Berbice had also surrendered without any battle. Capt. N. further states that an expedition had been fitted out by the French at Guadaloupe, for the purpose of attacking Antigua; but while the armament was lying at Basseterre, with the troops on board, the Emerald frigate ran into the road, and cut out several of the transports, which she carried into Antigua.

The following article is from the Dominica Journal of the 20 August.

Fort de France, 15th Thermidor, 11th year, (3d August, 1803.)

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, captain general of Martinique and its dependencies, accepts the proposals made to him by letter of his Excellency General Prevost, governor and commander in chief of the island of Dominico for his Britannic majesty, dated the 1st of August, and taking into consideration, and wishing to lessen, as much as it is possible, the ill consequences that may happen to individuals during the present war, it is agreed by and between the parties, that all cruizers and vessels bearing commission or letters of marque, are forbid to make any partial landings upon the coasts, bays, or towns, either of the islands of Martinique or Dominico, upon pain of forfeiting the amount of the bonds given and entered into upon obtaining such commissions; and further, that restitution shall be made of all and every slave or slaves, or other effects, that may be taken off in consequence of such landing.

(Signed) VILLARET,
Prevost.

His majesty's land and sea forces, under lieut. gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, have again been put in motion, and sailed from Carlisle bay on Thursday last, on an expedition against the Dutch colonies to the Southward—Lt. gen. Grinfield commands in chief; Lt. Col. Nicholson, of the royals, is 2d; Lt. Col. Shipby commands the engineers, and capt. Sheldrick the artillery. The army is composed of choice troops, and sufficiently strong for the enterprize they are engaged upon; the naval force is equally powerful and well appointed; the most ample and extended conquest must therefore be expected to result from their united efforts, which have already added lustre to the British name in the West-Indies.

The governor of St. Lucie has issued a proclamation allowing American vessels to carry away sugars from that island, at the rate of one half of their outward cargoes, until the 20th of November next.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, 15th Aug. to a gentlemen in Boston.

"A plan has been executed in this city, by three respectable houses, for the purchase of a part of the debt which will shortly accrue from America to France, for the immense colony of Louisiana. The whole sum, after deducting the amount for the discharge of American claims will be 60 millions of livres, payable in 17 years, with interest at 6 per cent. The French, being in great want of ready money, have sold to the above houses, 45 millions of livres of this debt to be paid at short periods. This stock will be readily disposed of, not only in this, but other European cities; and will give the original purchasers of the debt after deducting all charges, 12 millions of livres profit."

Philadelphia, October 17.

The malignant fever within the few last days, has almost entirely disappeared. Many of the citizens have returned to their dwellings; and others are preparing to follow them. In the course of the present week, we shall all, no doubt, be reinstated.

It is a fact, notwithstanding the temporary alarm that has prevailed, particularly with respect to the infected limits, that business has experienced but a trifling depression. Country merchants have now strong inducements to visit our city. The stock of goods on hand are immense, and well assorted.

A letter from captain Bowen, of the brig Cecilia, to one of his owners in Boston, dated Barcelona, August 4th, mentions that, vessels direct from the United States are not quarantined, except they have been boarded. All vessels that touch at Gibraltar, are quarantined ten days.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Madras army, dated Feb. 22.

"We are all in an uproar again in India, and likely to have a serious war. Our army is moving rapidly to the frontiers; that of Bengal has taken the field, and war is said to be declared against the king of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon. Something serious is also expected from the king of Traraneac; our strength is, however, equal to any thing, and we are all in high health and spirits.

"Coast troops, 85,000; 5 regiments cavalry, 3 regiments infantry, 10 000; Bombay not known, suppose 5000—Grand Total 50,330—Say 50,000 effective."

L I B E L S.

At the Court of Session for Rensselear county, held at Troy the last week, bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury against David Allen, Esq. of Lansingburgh, as the author of a publication in the Lansingburgh Gazette, under the signature of "TRUTH," (a most unfortunate signature in these times, remarks the Editor of that paper) for a libel on President Jefferson—James Dole, Esq. of Troy, as the author of a publication in the same paper signed "DIOMEDES," for a libel on the District Attorney.—The Editor of the Lansingburgh Gazette for a libel on the Chief Justice of this state—Ebenezer Foote, district attorney, as the author of several pieces in the Farmer's Register, for a libel on James Dole, Esq.—And the Editor of the Farmer's Register, for a libel on the same gentleman. (*N. Y. pa.*)

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, October 19, 1803.

The Board of Health are happy in being able to announce to the public, the disappearance of the malignant fever, which lately prevailed in certain parts of Philadelphia. From the best information they have been able to collect for several days past, they believe the city and liberties to be as free from disease at present, as they have ever known them at any season of the year. Persons in the country, who have business to transact in Philadelphia, may enter it now in perfect security.

The Board recommend to their fellow citizens, whose houses have been for some time shut up, not to return to them with their families, till after they shall have been well ventilated and fires kept burning for a day or two in the different apartments.

From and after this date Bills of Health will be issued as usual.

WM. T. DONALDSON,
President.

Felix Pascalis, Secretary.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.

From our Vincennes Correspondent.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

THE Memorial and petition of the citizens of the Indiana Territory, by their Representatives in General Convention Assembled, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists, scattered over a remote and extensive territory, have for a considerable time struggled with all those difficulties incident to a frontier situation, and a spare population. Unrepresented, and almost unknown in the national councils, it was as much impossible that they should lay their grievances before the government, as it was for the government to redress, without knowing the causes which produced them. Until the formation of the Indiana Territory in the year 1800, not a gleam of hope broke in upon their distressed situation.

This measure promised and indeed produced much relief to your memorialists; but from a combination of a variety of causes, the great objects of their hopes and to which their fondest solicitudes were directed, self-government, seems removed to a period so distant, as to cause the most painful reflexions in the breasts of your memorialists. The obstacles which have retarded the improvement and population of this country, are detailed in a memorial to the Congress of the United States, a duplicate of which is herewith transmitted.

In the solicitude which you have always discovered, Sir, for the prosperity and happiness of our common country, and of the Western part in particular, your memorialists have a certain pledge, that their grievances as far as they rest upon you, will be amply redressed.

As coming particularly under this description, they take the liberty of mentioning the ascertaining and marking the Indian boundary line, as a matter of much importance. This business, it is understood, is progressing in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, but in the other parts of the Territory nothing of the kind has been attempted.

Accept, Sir, the thanks of the people of the Indiana Territory, for the attention with which you were pleased to honor their former petitions, and their wishes that your life may be long, happy and prosperous.

Done in Convention, at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1802, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

WM. H. HARRISON,
President, and one of the Delegates from Knox County.

To the above the President returned the following answer:

Washington, Feb. 28th, 1803.

SIR,

Your letter of the 28th of December, written as President of the Convention, at Vincennes, was received on the 23d inst. by the hands of Mr. Parke, and I derive great satisfaction from its expressions of confidence in my attention to the interests of the Territory of Indiana; attention which my duties call for, and which certainly will never be intermitted on my part.

Instructions which were sent you some time ago, will have informed you of the measures we are contemplating for laying the foundations of lasting peace with the several Indian tribes, by a settlement of boundaries with them, and will have shewn you that the matter particularly addressed to me, by the letter of the Convention, had been anticipated before its receipt—For those addressed by their memorial, to the legislature of the United States, I must refer to the proceedings of that body.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, and the members who composed the Convention, assurances of my high consideration and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Governor Harrison.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, October 20.

Mr. Nicholson, after making a few preliminary remarks, moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the propositions amendatory of the constitution of the United States, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson then moved a reference of the propositions to a committee of seventeen composed of one member from each state, which motion was agreed to, and the following members named of the committee—Messrs. Dawson, Betton, Cutler, Stanton, Dana, Elliot, J. Smith of N. Y. Smilie, Rodney, Nicholson, Sanford, Blackledge, G. W. Campbell, Winn, Merriwether, Morrow, and Lattimore.

Mr. Huger offered the following proposition.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, to wit:

That the state legislatures shall, from time to time, divide each state into districts, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives from such state; in the Congress of the United States; and shall direct the mode of choosing an elector of President and Vice-President in each of the said districts, who shall be chosen by citizens having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, and that the districts so to be constituted, shall consist, as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory and of equal proportion of population, except where there may be any detached portion of territory, not of itself sufficient to form a district, which then shall be annexed to some other portion nearest thereto; which districts, when so divided, shall remain unaltered until a new census of the United States shall be taken.

On motion of Mr. Huger, the above proposition was referred to the aforesaid committee—Ayes 63.

Before the question of reference was taken, Mr. Varnum enquired whether the concurrence of two thirds, or of a simple majority, was required on points preliminary to the final adoption of amendments to the constitution.

The *Speaker* observed that, according to the usage of the House, a simple majority was competent.

Mr. Nicholson said, that during the last session the House had voted an impeachment against *John Pickering*, judge of the district court for New-Hampshire, for high crimes and misdemeanors: But the impeachment had been voted at so late a period of the session, as rendered it impossible to act then finally upon it. In order that it might be now acted upon, and the impeachment proceed, he moved the appointment of a committee, to prepare articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The motion was immediately taken up, agreed to and a committee of five appointed: viz. Messrs. Nicholson, J. Randolph, R. Griswold, Early, and Thatcher. The House took up the resolution of the Senate for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, one to be appointed by each House, to interchange weekly; and agreed thereto.

A nomination having been made, the House proceeded to the ballot—Mr. Clay and Mr. Tenney, tellers.

Mr. Tenney reported the following result:

Mr. Parkinson,	45
Mr. Lawrie,	30
Mr. Davis,	20
Mr. Balch,	12
Mr. M'Cormick,	4
Thomas Paine,	1
Blank,	1

The whole number of ballots being 114, and a majority 58, no election was made.

After which the House proceeded to a second ballot, of which Mr. Clay reported the following result:

Mr. Parkinson,	71
Mr. Lawrie,	30
Mr. Davis,	6
Mr. Balch,	3
Mr. Dana,	3

The whole number of ballots being 113, and a majority 57, Mr. Parkinson was declared to be elected.

MR. NEW, from the committee on rules, made a report, recommending the adoption of the rules of the late House.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

On Tuesday the Speaker of the House of Representatives laid before the House a letter from the Clerk, of which the following is an extract:

"I also, sir, beg leave to enclose for the information of the House, a copy of