will be well remembered that the French Republic long ago liberated all the slaves in that island, and declared them free. As to the citizens of the U. S. carrying arms and military stores to the enemies of France, the law of nations has declared the penalty, which is a forfeiture of the property, and the U. S. can in no way be implicated thereby. And as to France landing those negroes on our shores, he said there was power, and he believed there would be found a disposition in the people of the U. S. to repel such an insult—for if we cannot prevent France or any other power from invading our territory and insulting our national honor, by landing their outcasts upon our shores, we shall no longer deserve the name of an Independent Nation.

Gen. Jackson in reply to Gen. Smith and Dr. Mitchell confessed he had seen no official document, other than what the honorable mover had read, but he had seen at Newcastle on Delaware, a whole fleet bound to St. Domingo, to force a trade which even captains of vessels, true Americans, cried shame on—That the honorable gentleman had called out, why had not the mover brought forward a resolution against Britain or some other power who had committed depredations on our commerce. The General said he wished to begin here by preventing our own merchants from doing injury to other nations, and then to strike at those who insulted us. He for himself was prepared and willing to attack the first power who had insulted us with far more superior weapons than arming our ships. He was an agricultural man, and would suffer with the flour makers; but he would call on the honorable gentleman either from Maryland, from New-York, from Massachusetts or Connecticut, to strike at Great Britain or any other nation who had injured us, by a resolution of prohibition of trade or intercourse, and he was the man who would second it and keep it on till the injuring nation should cry *peccavi*—keep it on one twelve month, and you would see them all at your feet. Look at the Legislature of Jamaica petitioning their governor from time to time for American intercourse. Look at Trinidad, the same in a state of famine. Sir, we have no favors to ask the nations of the earth, they must ask them of us, or their West India colonies must starve.

That however, with respect to documents, he would inform the gentleman from Maryland, that he had seen, tho' not official, a letter from Gen. Ferrand, governor of St. Domingo, and which was published in all the principal newspapers of the U. States, complaining to the French government on this subject, and laying all the blame to the American government, if not in direct, in the most severe indirect terms. That as to the total separation of the self created emperor and nation of Hayti, and its independence on the parent country, and under which gentlemen declared our rights of trade founded on the laws of nations—the late attack on that general by the emperor proved it did not exist—he was defeated, his army scattered and driven to the mountains—that Ferrand held the island as a French governor for the French nation, and the separation was not such as to warrant the arguments used for a right to trade—it would be a fatal argument used against us as respected our Southern states by other powers. On the same grounds, a parcel of runaways and outcasts from South Carolina and Georgia, to the amount of some hundreds now collected on or near the Okafaunucan swamp in Georgia, might be termed an independent society; or if an insurrection took place in those states, the rebellious horde on creating an emperor, be supplied with arms and ammunition as a separate and independent nation—this, as the honorable gentleman from Connecticut had been pleased to term his fears bugbears, might be no bugbear to him, safe and remote from the scene of action near New-Haven; but it was a serious bugbear to him, and would be to the whole southern country, where the horrid scenes of that Island would be re-acted, their property destroyed, and their families massacred. The honorable gentleman from New York too had been pleased to term them bugbears, but had raised up a number of his own to prevent the passing of the bill—he had drawn a most lamentable picture of the state of this country; if this dishonorable trade to this small part of the commercial world was interdicted—Commerce was to languish and agriculture to be annihilated—our fields were to grow up in briers and thorns, and even verdure to disappear. Gen. J. said he did not believe this—the United States, if all the powers on earth were opposed to us, had within herself enough to eat, to drink, and to clothe her citizens; this was not the case with other powers. Not a nation existed, which had West India colonies, but was more or less dependent on us, and could not do without us—they must come to our terms or starve—on with your embargo and in nine months they must lay at your feet. It was certain that we should suffer for that time, but he was willing, and he knew the Southern country willing to submit to it, and at the end of it our fields would resume their usual verdure, and the thorns and briers be rooted out.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland, had told us of the blockade of Cadiz, and that Hispaniola was the only vent now for our flour; but he believed even the blockade of Cadiz was not so strict in that respect, as the honorable gentleman had mentioned; he would read a line from lord Mulgrave to Mr. Monroe on that head. (Here the general read part of it, but found it more strict than he had thought, and gave that point up.) But, Mr. President, said the General, is Cadiz the only market in Europe for our flour, from the Texel to the Baltic and Mediterranean, there are hundreds of ports at which our flour is vented. The General made a number of other remarks, and concluded that he thought the passage of the bill absolutely necessary, for the honor and safety of the country, and as to the information he had received from a late celebrated French general, it was corroborated by the acts of Le Clerc and Rochambeau themselves. That the most daring brigands were forced by those officers on board American vessels, the captains of which were compelled to bring them to the United States, contrary to the laws of their own country—this had been a matter of serious alarm, not only to the Southern states, but to the middle and Northern states. At any rate, he hoped the bill would be received, if it was only to inform merchants trading to Hispaniola, of the sense of Congress, that this trade must cease; this was the point on which the slave bill had been received. That he wished to begin with this trade first, and he believed striking at that was striking at the British, for he had been informed at New Castle that the Domingo fleet then there, was owned by British merchants, and supplied from British capital under the protection of our flag, which had to bear all the disgrace of this illicit traffic.

(*To be continued.*)

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AND FOR SALE
At William Duane's Book Store, Pennsylvania Avenue.

CURRANS speeches 2d edition with an elegant engraving of Mr Curran Lately published in Baltimore

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And an extensive and complete assortment of stationery received by late arrivals from Philadelphia

W. D. offers his books and stationery at Philadelphia prices.

January 3—e3t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, near Front Royal, on the 24th inst. a likely mulatto man named BILL WOOD, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches. The boy was formerly the property of John T. Mason, esq. of George Town; had on when he went away a blue surtout, a sailor jacket made of white plains, which he has since died black or purple, also a pair of mixt kersey pantaloons a pair of white yarn home made stockings, a home made pair of shoes, a pair of spurs and I think he has a red colored waistcoat, besides a great many other clothes which I cannot describe—I am informed he has stolen a bay horse or mare, which he was seen with at Rasberry Plain near Leesburg. It is highly probable that he is making towards Annapolis, where he has a mother living, he has also a father living by the name of John Wood,

Whoever will apprehend said fellow and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE BAYLY.

January 3—w4t

BOARDING & LODGING.

THREE or FOUR gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, on moderate terms, by applying at Mrs. Sweeny's in F street nearly opposite the Office of Discount and Deposit.

January 3—tawtf

FOR SALE.

IN the county of Albemarle Virginia, 971 acres of land lying on both sides of Hardware river, generally adapted to small grain corn and tobacco with a great abundance of meadow land. About four hundred acres are cleared most of which are low grounds; and it is perhaps capable of the highest improvement of any land in this part of the world by having an inexhaustible source of rich mud or soil that has been accumulating for ages. The situation is fine, healthy, convenient to two tobacco warehouses, the court house and several merchant mills and in a very respectable neighborhood. Hardware river is capable of being made navigable into James river from several miles above this tract for which there is an act of assembly. There is on the land a large two story dwelling house, almost new and other convenient houses—at about half a mile from which, there is also an old dwelling house, kitchen and store house, that may be made with some repairs capable of accommodating a genteel family. There is also on the premises between 90 and 100,000 bricks well burnt which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The payments required will be one third cash and the remainder at two equal annual instalments. Any person wishing to purchase or view the said land will apply to the subscriber living on the premises

CHARLES WINGFIELD.

January 1—6w

WASHINGTON CITY.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Mrs. Thompson,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Members of Congress and others, that having taken Two of the Six Buildings, she is prepared for genteel accommodation of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, as transient boarders or by the year. Those who honor her with their custom, will find it an eligible spot, situated half way between the President's house and George Town; dry, healthy, and convenient to the Public Offices. She has apartments for servants, excellent stables and coach houses, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction.

November 25—

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Our readers are no strangers to the enlightened and indefatigable exertions of Col. Hawkins to ameliorate the condition of the aborigines of the country, by introducing among them the blessings of civilization. The success with which these efforts have been attended in the short period of ten years is without a parallel in the history of savage nations. Convinced that whatever relates to a subject so interesting, and so deservedly dear to the just pride of our countrymen, will be perused with pleasure, we offer them a rich treat in the following striking specimen of Indian eloquence.

IN the year 1797, ISTEHOCHE (called by the white people the adjutant) visited the agent for Indian affairs. This old man was esteemed by all who knew him, being an honest man, communicative and jocular, and when a boy was appointed by the chiefs of the Creek nation to make the fire of welcome for general Oglethorpe on his first arrival to take possession of and establish the colony of Georgia. There were then at the residence of the agent, the principal chiefs of the twelve towns of the Lower Creeks. Their object was to prevail on the agent to give up the plan of civilization and to conform himself in the management of Indian affairs to the caprice and insolence of the Indians. Their conversation on this subject lasted for three days and became insolent in the extreme on the last day. Istehoche remained on his bear-skin a silent hearer till the evening of the third day, and then had the following dialogue with the agent.

Istehoche. Father, have not you white people a book which tells when you were created, and where, there are two of them, a small one attached to a large one, which I remember to have seen when a boy?

Agent. Yes, go on.

Istehoche. Is it true that when *Esaugetuh Missee* (the master of breath) made you white people, that he made two of you, a man and a woman, and he made a garden for them, and put all the good things in it and gave it to these two white people, and is this in the book?

Agent. Yes, go on.

Istehoche. When he made these two people and every thing for them he called up the woman and gave her a *talk*. Woman, says he, I have made all these things for you, and they are all good, but the grapes they are not ripe, you must not eat them, and then *Esaugetuh Misse* left her. Is this in the book?

Agent. Yes, go on.

Istehoche. When Esaugetuh Misse left her and went off, the snake came up and asked what did he say—that the grapes are not ripe? Woman, they are ripe, they are good, eat them; and the woman eat them. Is this in the book?

Agent. Yes, go on.

Istehoche. By and by, Esaugetuh missee came back, and looking round him, exclaims, Ha! ha! who has spoiled my tables? Who has spoiled my tables? The woman replied, the snake has spoiled your tables; he told me the grapes were ripe, advised me to eat them, and I did eat them. "Did he spoil my tables? Go then, woman, and mash his head, and tell your children to mash his head." Is this in the book?

Agent. Yes, go on.

Istehoche. I, ever since I heard this story, remember it, and that you white people when you see a snake you kill it. The Talk was not given to me or my people; I never killed a snake. In my hunting or travelling if I see them, they generally give way to me, & if they are cross I give way to them, I suppose something has vexed them, I leave them, there is room enough for me and them. I am now an old man as you see, can just creep about, and my greatest pleasure is to crawl here to see and converse with you, and take a dish of coffee with you. Your plan of civilization I think I comprehend, and I believe it is for the good of my nation. I am very old as you see, and was a hardy lad when gen. Oglethorp came first to Savannah; then I was appointed by my father to make a fire for him, and welcome him to our land; and when I grew up to manhood, I accompanied him in his attack on St. Augustine against the Spaniards, and from that day to this I have associated much with white people, am greatly attached to them, particularly those in authority, from whom I have received many acts of kindness, & it is a pleasure to me to be able to say to you, that I never stole a skin's worth of property in my life, or did any injury to a white man. I am old as you see, and have seen more than any chief in my land. I have listened to your plan, I am pleased with it, & if I was young, I would soon prove to you that there would be no other difference between us than the color of our skin. I am old as you see; and I firmly believe that Washington, like Esaugetuh missee, has given a Talk for the salvation of us red people, that you have brought and delivered this Talk to us; that these people are playing the snake, and that unless you take and mash their heads (clenching his fists and knocking his knuckles together repeatedly) you will not succeed in your plan—you will not succeed in your plan.

After this speech, the old man laid himself down on his bear skin, the listening chiefs sat in silence for a few minutes, then rose up, and went off without saying one word.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

I, Timothy Barnard, assistant agent and Interpreter for the Lower Creeks, do hereby certify the foregoing to be correctly reported.

TIMOTHY BARNARD,
Ass't & Interp'r.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a report on the memorial of Peter Landais.

A petition was presented from sundry hatters of Boston, similar in tenor to that from certain hatters of Philadelphia, and referred.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, submitted a bill for the relief of the governor, secretary and judges of the territory N. W. of the Ohio, which was referred to a committee of the whole House.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

Mr. G. W. Campbell presented a memorial from the House of Representatives of the territory of Orleans, praying that certain alterations may be made in the law passed the last session, respecting titles to land; that the culture of sugar may be further encouraged; that certain appropriations of land may be made to individuals; and that an appropriation of lands may be made for the use of public schools—Referred.

Mr. Findley presented a memorial from a meeting of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, representing that certain abuses had occurred in the election of Michael Leib, as a representative in Congress, and praying the House to authorise the issuing of a commission to take depositions, or that they will take such other measures towards an investigation of the case, as they may deem proper.

Referred to the committee of elections.

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith, in the chair, on the bill to establish rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

The committee, having considered the remaining parts of the bill, section by section, reported the same with sundry amendments, which the House took into immediate consideration, approving some, and rejecting others; when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Thursday.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that he had a communication to make, which, according the rules of the House, required the galleries to be cleared; which the Speaker thereupon directed to be done.

The galleries continued closed till about 3 o'clock, when they were opened, and the House adjourned till Monday.

In our last paper, Mr. *Tallmage* is *erroneously* stated to have advocated the motion of Mr. Campbell, to deprive a court martial of the discretionary power of punishing with death any one in the army who shall offer violence to his officer. He, on the contrary, opposed that motion.

Commercial agencies of the United States for the districts of Paris and Havre.

Paris, Oct. 31, 1805.

In consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State of the United States; the undersigned commercial agent of the said states for the district of Havre de Grace, acting for Fulwar Skipwith commercial agent of the said states for the district of Paris, in his absence; hereby gives notice to the citizens of the United States and all others whom it may concern, that after the date hereof he will grant no certificates in cases of foreign vessels purchased by citizens of the United States, or any document whatever relative to such purchases, except to those who shall justify that the purchase was made without knowing this alteration in the former instructions on that subject.

I. COX BARNET.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE, *of January* 1.

On the margin of our latest French paper, was written the following very important information:—We cannot vouch for its authenticity, but our recent accounts from Italy render it probable that the French have gained great and decisive advantages in that country:—

"Massena has gained a complete "victory over the Austrian army in Ita-"ly, taken 15,000 prisoners, and put "the archduke Charles to flight."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Dec. 31.

The brig Sally Tracy, capt. Skiddy, arrived at this port last evening in 40 days from Bordeaux. She brings Paris papers to the 10th Nov. by which we are enabled to trace the operations of the French armies in Germany to the publication of the 15th bulletin, and to follow the army of Italy in its career of victory. But from the late hour at which these papers were received, we find it impossible to lay before the readers of the *Mercantile Advertiser* this day, more than the 11th and 12th Bulletins of the grand army, 2 bulletins of the army of Italy, and some smaller articles which place beyond a doubt the determination of Prussia to preserve a strict neutrality.

Our last advices from the grand army contained in the 14th and 15th bulletins, are dated from the head quarters at Braunau, a well fortified town in lower Bavaria, at the distance of about 160 miles from Vienna. It had been occupied by the Russians, who fled at the approach of the French troops, leaving behind them 45 pieces of cannon with sliding carriages, 40,000 balls and howitzers, 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 40,000 rations of bread, more than 1000 sacks of flour, 1000 muskets, and every article necessary for the maintenance of a great siege. We shall publish the details to-morrow.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 4th Brumaire, year 14.

The emperor arrived at Munich the 2d Brumaire at 9 o'clock in the evening. The town was illuminated with great taste. A great number of persons had decorated the fronts of their houses with emblems expressive of their sentiments.

On the 3d in the morning the grand officers of the elector, the chamberlains and gentlemen of the court, the ministers, generals, privy counsellors, the diplomatic body accredited to his electoral highness, the deputies of the states of Bavaria, and the magistrates of the city of Munich, were presented to his majesty, who conversed with them a long time upon the economical affairs of their country.

Prince Murat is arrived at Munich. He has exhibited a prodigious activity in his expedition. He never ceases praising the valiant charge of the chasseurs of the imperial guard, and of the carabiniers.

A treasure of 200,000 florins fell into their power; they passed it without touching any part of it, and continued to follow the enemy.

Prince Ferdinand was present at the last engagement, and made his escape on a horse belonging to a lieutenant of cavalry.

The whole town of Nuremburgh has witnessed the bravery of the French. A great number of deserters and fugitives of the wreck of the Austrian army fill the province of Franconia, where they commit the greatest disorder. All the enemy's baggage has been taken.

In the evening the emperor went to the theatre, where he was received with the sincerest demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

To day the emperor, after seeing marshal Soult's army file off before him, hunted at Nimphenburgh, the elector's country seat.

Every thing is in motion; our armies have crossed the Iser, and are marching towards the Inn, where marshal Bernadotte on the one side, gen. Marmont on the other, and marshal Davoust will be here this evening.

TWELFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Munich, 5th Brumaire, year 14.

To the fifth bulletin of the army must be added the capitulation of Memmingen, which was forgot.

The fortifications of Ingolstadt and Augsburgh are at this moment repairing with the greatest activity.

Tetes de pont are constructing to all the bridges of the Lech, and magazines are established behind them.

His majesty has been highly satisfied with the zeal and activity of general Bertrand, his aid-de-camp, whom he has frequently employed in reconnoitering.

He has ordered the fortifications of the towns of Ulm and Memmingen to be demolished.

The elector of Bavaria is expected every moment. The emperor has sent his aid-de-camp, col. Lebrun, to receive him and offer him escorts of honour on his road.

A Te Deum has been sung at Augsburgh and Munich. The Bavarian people are full of good sentiments; they run to arms and form voluntary guards to defend the country against the incursions of the Cossacks.

Gen'ls Derdi and Wreden display the greatest activity; the latter has made many Austrian prisoners. He served last war in the Austrian army, where he greatly distinguished himself.

Gen. Mack crossing Bavaria in post, on his return to Vienna, met gen. Wreden at the advanced posts near the Inn. They had a long conversation upon the manner the French treat the Bavarian army.

"We are better off than with you," said gen. Wreden; "we have neither surliness nor ill usage to support, and, far from being exposed first to the blows we are obliged to ask for the perilous posts, because the French had rather reserve them for themselves. Among you, on the contrary, we always had to bear the brunt of every engagement."

A staff officer is just arrived from the army of Italy. The campaign commenced on the 26th Vendemiare. That army will soon form the right of the grand army.

The emperor gave a concert yesterday to all the ladies of the court. He gave a very distinguished reception to Madame de Montgelas, the lady of the elector's prime minister, and highly distinguished by her personal merit.

He testified his satisfaction to M. de Wintz, the elector's music master, upon the good composition of his pieces, all full of rapture and talent.

To day, Sunday, 5th Brumaire, the emperor heard mass in the chapel of the palace.

The following are the names of the Austrian generals who have been made prisoners. The number of officers is between 1500 and 2000. Each officer has signed his word of honor to serve no more; it is hoped that they will keep it exactly; were it otherwise, the laws of war would be followed to the utmost rigor.