Receive our sincere congratulations, sir, on the new testimony of confidence with which you have just been honored by the President. This highly flattering testimony, which the wishes of our constituents had already anticipated, is the noblest eulogium which can be made on your administration. Do not suffer your beneficent views to be perverted by the clamors of envy, or the vociferations of slander. One is always sure to triumph when he rests upon the purity of his intentions, and upon the approbation of the honest citizens.

Permit us, sir, to request your excellency to transmit to the general government the assurances of our love, our devotion, and our fidelity to the constitution of the U. States. Tell them that the Louisianians, proud to belong to the great family, are ready to vie in zeal, in efforts and sacrifices for the defence of their country.

THOS. URQUHART,
Speaker of the House of Rep.

The following is among the honorable testimonials of the amicable and respectful sentiments of the Red People towards the United States, the honest fruits of an enlightened and liberal policy:

"Having seen a publication in the Impartial Review of the 16th January, stating that it was the intention of the Chickasaw nation to go to war with the United States, we feel it a duty we owe ourselves and the Chickasaw nation to contradict such a report, being attached to the laws and government of the United States, and only claim and require the treaties to be observed, and our rights not to be invaded or infringed.

"We expect and rely on the wisdom and justice of the United States to protect our rights and properties, and to prevent encroachment beyond the boundary line as agreed on by treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw nation.

"If misrepresentations should hereafter be made to the government of the United States, through the medium of the public prints or any other source, doubting the fidelity, integrity and attachment of the Chickasaw nation, we request no credit may be attached to such representation, as we pledge ourselves and in behalf of the nation, to adhere and strictly observe the treaties now existing between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation, so long as the government of the United States are disposed to do us justice.

"And we do request these our sentiments be published in the Impartial Review and Democratic Clarion of Nashville, and in all other newspapers that have given publication to the paragraph aluded to—we also request that general James Robertson and John Wright, merchant of Franklin, do transmit a copy of this publication to the Secretary of War of the United States.

Levy [illegible] Colbert,
James Colbert,
Pitman Colbert,
[illegible] Franklin, Tennessee.
January 31st, 1809." [*Review.*

Among the terms agreed upon, in the capitulation of Cayenne, are the following:

Private property, of what ever nature or description, shall be respected, and the inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore.

The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve their properties and may reside there, conforming to the orders and forms established by the sovereign under which they remain; they shall be at liberty to sell their properties and retire whenever it may suit them, without any obstacle.

The civil laws known in France under the title of the Napoleon Code and in force in the colony, shall be observed and executed until the peace between the two nations; the magistrates shall only decide on the interests of individuals and differences connected with them in virtue of the said laws.

The debts acknowledged by individuals during or previous to the time fixed by the preceding article shall be exacted agreeably to the basis determined by the same article."

The election at the adjourned town meeting in Salem, eventuated decidedly in favor of the Republican ticket.

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday the 18th inst.

We have seen the votes in sixty-four towns, in New Hampshire; which give the following result:

For Judge Smith 6038
For Gov. Langdon 6250

These are principally from verbal information. In the same towns last Nov. for Electors, the votes were, Fed. 5907—Democratic 5847.

P. S. Since preparing the above statement, we have received the votes in several other towns; these, with our letters, assure us, that if the upper counties have done on this election as they did in that of Nov. last Judge Smith will be elected Governor by a majority of about 1000 votes. Our letters add, that "Fed. representatives have been chosen in nine towns, we have heard from, represented by Democrats last year; and is highly probable there will be a Federal House."

Philadelphia, March 18.

Extract from the Log book of the ship Union, James Girdon, master, under the orders of the American government, on her passage from France to England.

December 13th, 1808. At 6 P. M. was brought to by a shot from an *English frigate*, the *Ruby*. The Sandwich lugger and a gun boat in company; was hailed nearly at the same moment by the frigate and lugger, and ordered to heave to, which was complied with: soon after was boarded by a lieutenant from the frigate, & immediately after by the commander of the lugger himself. The usual enquiries, what and where the ship was from, &c. having been gone through on deck, the lieutenant of the frigate required of captain Girdon to see the papers of the ship, & to know if there was a messenger of dispatches on board; when he was invited into the cabin, where, on being introduced to *Mr. Purviance*, as bearer of dispatches, and after a strict examination of the ship's passports and other papers, together with the log-book, he required to take them on board the frigate, the lieutenant adding at the same time, that Captain Girdon must go with him, also the messenger with the dispatches; that *such were the orders of his commander, commodore Thicknesse.*

Mr. Purviance refused to go, and likewise desired captain Girdon, not to leave the ship himself, nor to suffer his papers, least any accident should happen, informing captain Girdon, that he was persuaded the commodore would not insist on it, when the lieutenant would go on board and make his report. At this the lieutenant flew into a rage, and made an attempt to pull the ships paper's out of captain Girdon's hands in which he but in part succeeded. They were, however, recovered again, by captain Girdon. Both the lieutenant of the frigate & the commander of the lugger (who being also then present,) threatened captain Girdon and Mr. P. if they did not go with them on board the frigate, *they would be obliged to use force.* On being again refused, the officer went on deck, and hailed the frigate, acquainting the commodore with what had taken place, who immediately ordered his officers to bring captain Girdon with his papers; at the same time *another* boat, full of officers and men, was sent from the frigate, who jumped on board and absolutely *took command of the Union*, compelling the man at the helm to steer after the frigate.

Captain Girdon finding himself thus situated, went on board, insisting, however to carry his own papers. Whilst captain Girdon was stepping into the boat, the officers were heard consulting what was best to be done about Mr. Purviance going on board. The commander of the lugger advised the lieutenant to desist from forcing Mr. Purviance, until the commodore had seen captain Girdon and the ship's papers. The lieutenant then, addressing himself to the captain of the lugger, said, he would again demand Mr. Purviance to go on board also, which, if he positively refused, he would then go on board for further orders. The lieutenant returned to the cabin, accompanied by a string of officers from the second boat of the frigate, and addressed himself to Mr. Purviance, in a very menancing tone, in these words:

"Well sir! Do you positively refuse going on board the frigate without being forced?" On being answered by Mr. Purviance that he was "determined neither to leave the ship, or to suffer his dispatches to be taken, unless by force, and that at the risk of his life." The officers then left the cabin, saying, he (Mr. P.) should soon see he would be compelled to go:—That he would return & not only take him, but every passenger on board. On which Mr. Purviance reminded the officer, that "this was not a ship in the merchant service, but a vessel sailing under the special orders of the American government, not only for the protection of its dispatches, but also for the protection of its citizens, and that there were no passengers on board who were not citizens of the United States."

Mr. Purviance added, that, "it would become them to be more circumspect in their conduct to both, as perhaps they might find it a more serious business than they were aware of; since he should be obliged to make a report of it, not only to the American minister at London but also to the American government." To which the lieutenant replied "*he neither knew nor cared for the American government*; that he was executing the orders of his commander, and that he should do the same if she was a king's vessel." Mr. Purviance observed that "this vessel, in her present capacity, was more sacred, perhaps, than a king's vessels, or an armed vessel of any nation; as she was not only protected specially by the American government, but *also by the British minister*, and *every other minister* residing in America.

The British officers finding Mr. P. determined not to give way, then assented to take captain Girdon alone; who, after being *detained upwards of an hour on board the frigate*, returned with the commander of the lugger, and some of the officers of the second boat—leaving behind them the lieut. that made the first visit.

The officers then proceeded to examine the ship's hold, which they did minutely, by opening some of the passengers baggage; as also to ascertain if there was any merchandise on board. After which they returned to the cabin to take leave—and saying they were satisfied, they went off.

The only apology offered for this strange proceeding, was that the boarding officer supposed Mr. Purviance, (the bearer of dispatches) from his name *might* be a Frenchman, and that the possession of the dispatches was assumed as a cover for him. And that when they hailed the ship before boarding, they understood captain Girdon to answer, that the ship was called the *Ganges* instead of the *Union.*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Wherever society has so far advanced, that comfortable Dwelling-Houses become objects of necessity, and a considerable portion of labor is bestowed in their erection, there will be some efforts made to guard against those casualties and losses to which individuals are subject. On account of the rapid and wide spread destruction frequently caused by fire, and the immediate ruin in which it so often involves industrious families, the attention of the reflecting part of the community is drawn to the consequences, and the necessity of providing against them, felt. The means of lessening the calamity is therefore an object of primary importance, and may be deemed a sufficient apology from the writer of this article.

That powerful principle in our nature, which leads to self-preservation & individual happiness, & which in society induces every member to relinquish a portion of his personal liberty that all may be protected in their rights, also leads men to combine their efforts for the accomplishment of those works which their single powers are inadequate to perform. This union of means is found efficacious in producing beneficial results; it has therefore been resorted to in cases of accident, to lessen the evil—and associations are formed for the purpose of indemnifying individuals for losses sustained, in consideration of a premium received, proportionate to the risk incurred, and the amount of the injury apprehended.

The productions of human industry increasing with the exertions of genius, are diffused, or accumulated by the spirit of commerce; additional comforts are given and new desires generated by this intercourse of nations. The surplus products of one country are exchanged for necessaries or superfluous luxuries in another; the objects of wealth are increased, as is also risk attendant on their preservation and transport. This has given rise to various modes of insurance. Sometimes individuals who have capitals in money find it a profitable speculation to underwrite, or insure the mercantile risk of others, for premiums stipulated between themselves and the owners of the articles in jeopardy. In most cases however, insurances are made by companies organised for that purpose, who associate and advance a capital stock, upon which they draw, to pay such losses as they are subjected to: this is almost invariably the case with insurers against loss by fire, as it is a risk of long continuance. As the risk of loss from fire can be nearly ascertained, companies created to guard against it, stand upon surer ground than those which insure against mercantile and sea risks; where they are liable to be affected by the cupidity of gambling speculators in trade, and the rapacious and piratical grasp of foreign and arbitrary governments. Insurance against loss by fire, whilst it is of more real importance to society, is more simple and equitable than any other; indeed so much does it interest the best of our citizens, that almost every prudent man avails himself of it, and for the sake of his family, pays for the guarantee of his property to some association for that purpose. Hence, whilst companies for fire insurance are of great advantage to the public, they become the most lucrative stock in which capital can be invested: for calculating the risk in their own way, they take care that the premium paid to them by the persons insuring, shall not only cover that risk, but pay good interest on the capital stock of the association; almost the whole of which stock and money arising from premiums is invested in other stock which also pays them interest.

The exorbitant profits which these companies frequently realize, have caused many individuals to refrain from insuring their property at all; while in some instances a number of individuals have associated for mutual aid and assistance in cases of loss by fire, to any of them. These are stiled "mutual insurances," and when well conducted have answered all the objects of the concerned, at far less expense to the parties than would have been incurred by insuring their property with companies formed on usurious and speculating principles.

Of the necessity of insuring the proprietors of houses in this district from loss by fire, every one must be convinced, who thinks at all on the subject. We all know the difficulties with which this district, and particularly that portion of it which comprises the city of Washington, has had to struggle; and the great exertions which have been made in building for its improvement, and for the accommodation of the general government, by those who have chosen it as their place of residence. Many have invested every farthing of their earnings—the sums arising from their paternal property, and even what their credit could procure in the erection of houses within the district. Their all is here at stake; and certain ruin awaits him who has the misfortune to have his house consumed by fire. It is true we have hitherto been peculiarly fortunate in this respect;—we can therefore now the better make provision for those accidents to which we are as liable as other places. Our losses in this way have been few, but to guard against a recurrence of them is our bounden duty, as we value personal independence, the produce of honest industry or the welfare of our families. Next to insuring our property ought to be the consideration of effecting it without draining the district of the money paid in premiums, or taking the capital upon which the company acts, from the present channels of circulation. If, therefore, a plan for mutual insurance can be devised, which shall give sufficient security against any risk from loss by fire, which shall require no capital to be drawn from commerce or manufactures, or our ordinary business, it will be in accordance with our present situation, and not interfere with the improvements going on within the district. Such a plan, I suppose, can be formed. The quantum of improvement and population within this district of ten miles square, and yet the vacancies and unoccupied spaces which must for many years exist, notwithstanding our rapid growth, are circumstances peculiarly favorable to it. For, whilst almost all would see the benefits arising to themselves from insuring their property, no very destructive fire can occur, particularly on the northern side of the Potomac, where the houses are less compact, and the supply of water from springs and wells is so abundant. In addition to this consideration, there is another of some weight; that of having the whole concerns of the association within the inspection of the directors themselves, and so many persons concerned in the success of the plan and the correct management of its affairs.

Without further preface, I proceed with the outlines of the plan: that it may be investigated and improved; and if found to agree with the public interest and sentiment, adopted.

Outlines of a plan of a Mutual Insurance Company against loss from fire in the district of Columbia.

1. The Company to consist of all those who insure their property;—who are to be considered stockholders, to the amount they insure.

2. The persons so insuring to pay the same premiums that are usually paid to other companies; which shall form the fund, out of which the current expenses of the company shall be paid; and the balance be applicable to the payment for losses sustained by fire during that year.

3. If this sum is insufficient for these purposes, then the company shall make up the deficiency in proportion to the amount insured by each.

4. If the sum paid in any year in premiums, is more than defrays the expenses of that year, then the persons insuring shall have credit for their proportion of the surplus towards the payment of the next year's premium.

5. To prevent defalcation, the sum which it may be necessary for each person to pay towards any loss sustained beyond the premium of that year, shall when called for by the directors operate as a judgment on the real or personal property of each person, and be paid within days of the call.

6. The affairs of the association to be under the care and direction of twelve directors; four of whom shall reside in Alexandria; four in George Town, and four in Washington. They shall elect a president from their own body.

7. There shall be an accounting office in the city of Washington, and three insuring offices—one in each town.

8. The directors shall meet at the office in Washington once in three months at least, on the general business of the association: and the directors in each town, monthly, at the insurance offices, where they shall admit to insurance on such terms as appears just and conformable to the general regulations.

9. The directors at the quarterly meetings shall regulate all the details and proceedings of the association.

10. The electors to meet annually and elect the directors by ballot; each 500 dollars insured, giving one vote.

Having thus sketched the outlines of a plan, I will offer a few reasons in support of it, and consign the whole to the better judgment of my fellow citizens.

By thus organizing a company or association, no capital is taken from individuals; each will pay in case of loss to others, in the same ratio he would receive, was the misfortune experienced by himself. By paying the customary premiums, it supplies a fund probably much beyond the general losses, and subjects the insurers to no expence beyond what he would incur if insured in another company; and if no loss occur, then he receives his premium for the next year, instead of its going to swell the dividend of a speculating company. By making any call beyond the premium advanced operate as a judgment, it gives full security to those who are so unfortunate as suffer loss from fire; and makes the capital stock equal in amount to the value of all the property insured. It is but just that it should be so, and that it should be a prior claim to others on the property, because it only takes place for the protection of the property itself, & therefore to the advantage of all those who are interested in the safety of the property insured. If subordinate offices are established in each section of the district, no imposition can be practised on the association, and it will be a general convenience to the citizens.

N K.

ATTENTION!
The Meeting of the
UNION RIFLE GUARDS
Is unavoidably Postponed until
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
At Mr. C. JONES Pennsylvania avenue, owing to the inclemency of the weather. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as there will be a SUIT of the UNIFORM exhibited, as adopted at the last meeting of the Company.

By order.

March 25—

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the subscribers to the Manufacturing Company of the city of Washington and district of Columbia, are hereby notified that the *Second Instalment* on each share is required to be paid on Monday the 3d day of April next, and the residuary instalments on the 1st Monday of every month thereafter, until the whole are paid.

For the receipt of the Second Instalment on the 3d April next, the Subscriber will attend at LINDSAY's Hotel, city of Washington from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MICHAEL NOURSE, Treas.

March 27—3t

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up as a stray a Red and White COW, by the subscriber near Mrs. Cassaneaves in December last—she has a star on her face, and a slit in each ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying costs.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Washington March 27—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

IN the case of EDWARD GANTT an insolvent debtor in the county aforesaid. Six months from and after the first day of March next is limited and appointed for the creditors of said insolvent to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee.

Ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist once a month during said time.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

February 23, 1809.

Those indebted to the insolvent's estate, are hereby noticed to pay the same without delay, otherwise suit will brought for recovery.

THOMAS HERTY, Trustee.

March 27—w6m