certain characters, with some of whom he was not even acquainted, but particularly about the conduct of Mr. Gallatin, at the meeting at Parkinson's ferry, &c. On maj. Powers not answering to his satisfaction, he complained of the difficulty of obtaining information, and advised maj. Powers to retire an hour to refresh his memory, in order to be re-examined, and spoke to an officer present to conduct major Powers into another chamber. In all this the Secretary appeared to treat him politely; but he was not a little surprised when he found himself thrust into a room among other prisoners, and there confined, under the point of the bayonet. This he thought an odd situation for cool recollection, if he had needed any. At the time appointed he was taken again into the presence of the secretary, who asked if he had recollected himself so far as to give more satisfactory information. On being answered that he had nothing further to recollect, having already related all he knew, the Secretary then suddenly, assuming all his terrors, told maj. Powers that he was surprised at him, that having the character of an honest man, he would not tell the truth, asserting that he had already proofs sufficient of the truth of what he knew he could testify, if he would.— After some further insulting language and threats, maj. Powers was committed close prisoner under a military guard; and though the most unexceptionable bail was offered for permission to go to his family, it was refused, and he was marched under a military guard to Pittsburgh, and there detained till the eighth day after he was taken into custody.— The Secretary being gone, the Judge [Peters] sent for maj. Powers, and when he was brought into his presence, invited him politely to sit down, assuring him that he had no charge at all against him." 230.

"After both wings of the army had encamped in the vicinity of the Youhiogany and Monongahela rivers, two of the Judges of Westmoreland county, Gen. Jack and Mr. Baird, men of very respectable characters, waited on the Secretary and the Judge, in order to be informed what offences it would be proper for the state magistrates to prosecute, agreeably to the Secretary's advice, which I communicated to one of them; but instead of consulting about the distribution of the prosecutions, as was expected, they were both strictly examined as witnesses against Mr. Gallatin and myself. They were urged to testify that Mr. Gallatin had expressed himself in a treasonable manner, at the first Parkinson's meeting; and when they denied having heard any such expressions, the Secretary asserted that he had sufficient proofs of them already. They however persisted in asserting that he used no such expressions, that they had been very attentive to his arguments at the meeting, and they stated the substance of them, and mentioned the abilities he had displayed, and the unremitting exertions he had made, on all proper occasions, to restore order, and to convince the citizens of the necessity of submitting to the laws; that his decision, talents and perseverance had contributed more to the restoration of order, than that of perhaps any other person, as he had been a member of all the meetings for that purpose and acted with decision, when several others thought it prudent, in many instances, to temporize or were afraid to avow their sentiments." 240.

"After an inquisition, accompanied with the most illegal inducements to promote discovery, and notwithstanding the Secretary's repeated asseverations to the witnesses, that he was already possessed of proofs of criminality against Gallatin, &c. no testimony was found even to lay a foundation for suspicion," &c. "It is also known that though *the whole people of the county of Fayette refused to sign the amnesty*, and though a great proportion of the people of Westmoreland declined signing it, or varied the form of assurances, yet only three persons were sought after or taken prisoners from these two counties. Against two of them no bills were found, and the third whose character and fate is described in page 211, was a person of whom I had not the most distant knowledge, though he resided in the same county, about 20 miles distant. *Smilie and Gallatin, living in Fayette county, of course did not sign the amnesty; and for particular reasons they would not have done it even if it had been produced to them for that purpose,*" &c. "Nor was there any testimony found against Messrs. Smilie and Gallatin, but much was elicited in their favor." 231.

We need not the declaration of the Historian, that nothing could be produced against Mr. Gallatin. That is demonstrated by the issue. Secretary Hamilton had been the author and the administrator of the excise. That system, and the mode in which it was administered, were the occasion, whatever was the cause of the insurrection. His pride was wounded; his ambition was stimulated; and his resentment was keen. His friends and his enemies agree that he possesses great powers of mind, with strong political prejudices. He personally attended the examination of witnesses, and directed the prosecution of offenders. He viewed Mr. Gallatin through the medium of party feelings, and saw in him an opposer not only of his own politics generally, but of his favorite system of excise in particular, and a most powerful and formidable rival. No man, who considers these circumstances, need be assured that if any ground of accusation against Mr. Gallatin had in fact existed, it would have been produced and proved. The extraordinary exertions of Secretary Hamilton and his political friends, for that purpose, although they failed of success, gave rise to the calumny, which for party uses was widely diffused by federal partisans, and has been revived by Laco, that Mr. Gallatin was guilty of the crime of insurrection, and received a pardon for it from President Washington: whereas the real truth is, that he rendered more eminent and meritorious services than any other man in restraining and suppressing the insurrection and restoring order and tranquility.

ATTICUS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of votes for Governor, given in the several counties of the state of New York, in the years 1801, and 1804.

	1804.		1801.	
	Lewis.	Burr	Clinton.	V. Ran-
Suffolk	1301	286	5221	[illegible]
Queens	706	473	599	293
Kings	244	218	216	157
New York	1315	1415	1265	1090
Westchester	1184	751	1058	802
Richmond	212	209	74	267
Dutchess	1409	1461	1451	1206
Rockland	502	[illegible]	502	25
Orange	1256	579	1590	369
Columbia	1162	1201	1198	1162
Ulster	1138	680	1060	639
Greene	644	620	419	494
Delaware	550	589	680	319
Albany	1189	1591	505	2133
Rensselaer	1388	1123	913	1550
Washington	1673	1029	1677	971
Essex	416	61	175	110
Clinton	231	122	271	213
Saratoga	1569	834	1386	668
Montgomery	1760	960	1529	814
Schoharie	814	343	626	237
Herkimer	1008	510	767	410
Otsego	1419	876	1186	1062
Chenango	1529	1180	715	1343
Onandago	1036	630	667	426
Oneida	2165	1781	510	2042
Cayuga	979	619	1131	258
Seneca	410	239		
Ontario	792	1178	770	1011
Genesee	197	123		
Steuben	105	90	126	68
Tioga	419	200	294	292
	30829	22139	24808	20843

Majority of votes in 1801, for Governor Clinton, 3965
Do. in 1804, for Judge Lewis, 8690

The total increase of votes from 1801 to 1804, is 7317. No returns were made from the county of St. Lawrence.

AUGUSTA. May 26.

The Legislature of this state being convened on the 12th inst. for the purpose of taking the amendment of the constitution into consideration, the same passed both houses *unanimously*, a convincing proof that the representatives of the people of Georgia, though a *small state*, apprehend not the least danger to their freedom or independence, by designating, who shall be President, and who Vice President of the United States.

An act intituled the Insurrection Act, has been passed by our legislature to punish any person or persons who may excite people of colour to insurrection, &c.

GOREE.

We lately mentioned the recapture of the island of Goree by the British. We find the following notice of it in a Dublin paper of the 6th April. Published a few days previous to the account of the recapture.

"The following description of the place, shews, that no effectual resistance could be offered to the debarkation of a force greater than the garrison in the proportion of 12 to 1; that the town was not tenable, when the heights were occupied by the enemy; and farther, that the want of water must have forced our people to surrender, even had they been in other respects competent to defence. Goree is a rock of a dark basaltic colour of about 1200 yards in length, not quite so wide, and very irregular in its form; while from the nature of the ruins at its base, there is little doubt that it has been detached from Cape Verd by a volcanic revolution, at the time of the destruction of the ancient Atlantis, which it is supposed, was once united to Africa.

"The rocky part of the island forms a large naked mass rising nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, and occupying a surface of about 200 fathoms in length by 100 in breadth. At the top of this rock is a plain, containing 9450 square fathoms. The town occupies almost the whole of the low part of the island and is built on a firm sandy soil; mixed with a small quantity of vegetable earth which the inhabitants, who are principally free negroes, have at different times conveyed from the continent. The north point where the French landed is most accessible; it forms a natural mole, about 120 fathoms long by 30 wide; and its western point being a perpendicular escarpment, of the whole height of the rock, is totally inaccessible: the south and east sides also have a very steep declivity, the bottoms of which are defended by rocks that project into the sea. Indeed the natural advantages of this island are so great, that a few improvements, which must be evident to engineers, such as that of detaching, by explosion, the rock from the side next to the town, and adding some line of defence to its north point, and to the platform or plain at the top, would make it as impregnable as Gibraltar, particularly as it would command the whole range of the offing.

"At present, however, it cannot possibly stand a siege, as its only supply of water is derived from a little spring, situated at the foot of the rock on the east side, which does not afford more than two gallons a day, though there are two small reservoirs into which the rain-water is conducted, but which do not contain together more than 60 hogsheads. If this circumstance be known to the commanders who lately failed to reinforce our garrison in the island, there is no doubt that they might by a simple blockade, and an attempt which might be successfully made to cut off the spring above described, compel the present garrison to surrender."

[Of the circumstances attending the capture of Goree, by the French we have the following particulars, in a London paper.]

"The settlement was taken possession of, after a very desperate action, on the 17th of January, by the crews of six French privateers. The French commander, with 47 men were killed, and several wounded. The English had 20 men killed. Major Frazer, and the second in command, escaped unhurt. A schooner cartel, having on board 150 French troops to garrison Goree, sailed from Senegal on the 14th of Feb. to take on board gen. Frazer and troops for England. The French landed with the bloody flag flying, and continued it till the end of the action; they fought from one o'clock p. m. till twelve p. m.

"The squadron which captured Goree (says another letter) consisted of one ship of 20 guns, 4 schooners of 14, and one of two guns. They had 600 troops on board. Our force consisted only of 50 men under col. Frazer. The enemy landed on the 17 of January, and summoned the garrison to surrender, which was refused. The enemy then began the attack, which lasted for a considerable time: our troops defended themselves with great, but, as was to be expected from the inferiority of our numbers, with unavailing gallantry. They were obliged at length to capitulate. The enemy lost 120 men: we had nine killed and three wounded. A French schooner privateer was lost on Senegal Bar about the end of January. Several French privateers were scouring that coast. Dr. Hooble, surgeon to the garrison of Goree, is the only officer wounded; and it will be gratifying to his friends to hear that he is recovering. The garrison are prisoners of war, on parole till regularly exchanged. The French were in possession of the hill which commands the works, and the garrison left in possession of but one battery when they surrendered. Private property is secured.

In pursuance of an Act of Congress passed the 1st day of May 1802, entitled, "An act to abolish the board of Commissioners of the city of Washington, and for other purposes."

WE the undersigned have opened a book at Rhodes's tavern Pennsylvania avenue, for receiving subscriptions for opening the CANAL, to communicate from the Potomac river to the Eastern Branch thereof.

The Report and Plans of Mr. Latrobe, on the subject, are deposited at Mr. Rhodes's for the inspection of those inclined to promote this useful and beneficial work.

THOMAS TINGEY,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Du.
THOMAS LAW,
DANIEL C. BRENT.

Washington 11th June, 1804.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of DAVID VALENZIN for maintaining and supporting him during his imprisonment, or for defraying the expences of his interment, will be pleased to transmit their accounts duly authenticated to the Secretary of the Navy, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Cheap Goods.
JOHN COX

HAS received a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, and is happy in having it in his power to sell them unusually low.

George Town, May 14—eptm

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30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living near Dumfries in Virginia, on the 11th inst. A Negro or dark Mulatto named PRINCE, about 22 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, bow legs, has a mark on his face occasioned by a fall from a horse and a scar on one of his wrists, from a cut with a broken glass bottle. I will give thirty dollars reward for apprehending and bringing said negro home.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

May 23—tf

CHARLES VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of goods, consisting of the best London and Spanish superfine cloths and cassimeres, white and fancy Marseilles, colored and white Jeans, india nankeen, cotton cassimeres, black silk and sattin Florenteens, with a variety of other articles suitable for the summer season.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the first stile of fashion.

New Jersey avenue near the Capitol,
June 8——tf

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20 Dollars Reward.

TWO negro boys ranaway from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county: one of the boys is black, and the other yellow—the black boy is about 16 years old, named Charles, full face and eyes, and pleasant countenance when he is spoken to. The yellow boy is near 15 years old, he is named Dyson; it is supposed he will call himself William Dyson, he has a black spot on his right ham as large as a half dollar, and also a mould on his forehead rather over the right eye. It is unnecessary to mention their clothing, as it is supposed they will change them. This yellow boy is almost white, no one would suppose him a slave from his color; he is very handy about a house, is very smiling and talks very free and with good sense. Whoever takes up said boys shall receive the above reward from

OSBORNE BELT,
Residing on the post road near Bladensburg.

June 11.—ep3w

House and Lot for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from JOHN KENNEDY to the subscribers, will be sold by public sale, at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, on Friday the 25th day of May next at 5 o'clock P. M. for ready money, part of lot No. 1, in square No 291 in said city, fronting 54 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th street west conveyed by the commissioners to the said Kennedy, with the two story brick dwelling house built thereon, at present occupied by Augustus B. Woodward, esq.

George Thompson,
John Murdoch.

☞ The sale of the above mentioned House and lot not having taken place on the 25th inst, they will be sold, without reserve, on Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at the same place and hour of the day and on the terms above stated.

G. T.
J. M.

George Town, May 30—tJun20

*** As the proceeds of the above sale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved security, bearing interest from date, and payable one third in 6 one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchaser, in place of cash.

JOHN LAIRD.

CHARLES LOVE,

HAS for sale at his Warehouse on Jefferson street (George Town) a general assortment of wine consisting of

London particular Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Calcabella,
Malaga,

All of which he will sell at a fair price and on unusually long credit by the pipe or quarter casks.

George Town, June 6—2w

The subscriber has received

from New York and will sell low, the following articles,

8 pipes genuine old Cogniac brandy,
10 casks sherry wine,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Souchong teas in chests, fresh and of a superior quality.
5 bags India sugar—a quantity of Beef and Pork of New York inspection, and a few bags of black pepper.

WM. BRENT.

Washington, June 6——ep3w

Union Tavern,
Bladensburg, Maryland.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment in Bladensburg, and is well furnished with every thing necessary in the tavern line—Such persons as feel disposed to visit the Spa during the season, can be comfortably accommodated, and every attention and accommodation will be paid and provided for them who favor him with their company.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Bladensburg, May 21—eptm.

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

AN Appendix to the Catalogue is this day published and may be had at the Library Room. In the course of the last year, the Directors have been incorporated by an act of Congress, and above 250 vols. have been added to the books, making in the whole upwards of 800 vols. New Shares may be had on application to the Librarian—Books are let out on hire to those who are not shareholders, and are to be taken out and returned on the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

George Town, June 5—

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

1. From Portsmouth by Hampton Falls Salisbury, Newbury-Port, Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boston six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Portsmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2 P. M. and arrive at Boston the next day by 1 A. M.

Leave Boston every day Sunday excepted at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Portsmouth next day by 7 *a.m.*

November 1. to May 1.

Leave Portsmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2. *p m.* and arrive at Boston the next day by 9 *a m.* in 19 hours.

Leave Boston every day Sunday excepted at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 10 *a m* in 20 hours.

2. From Portsmouth, by Dover, Rochester, Middletown, Ossipee, Moultonborough, and Center Harbor to Plymouth, and from Plymouth by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham, and Durham to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Plymouth on Thursday by 7. *p m.* Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Portsmouth on Monday by 8 *a m.*

3. From Hanover by Orford to Haverhill once a week. Leave Hanover every Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Haverhill by 5 *p m.* Leave Haverhill every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Hanover by 6 *p m.*

4. From Haverhill Ms. by Chester, Pembroke, Concord, Boscawen, Salisbury, Plymouth, Romney and Haverhill to Newbury Vt. once a week.

Leave Haverhill every Tuesday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Chester by 5 *p m.* arrive at Concord on Wednesday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord at 4 *p m.* arrive at Plymouth on Thursday by 7 *p m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Friday by 5. *p m.* Leave Haverhill at 3 1-2 *p m.* and arrive at Newbury by 7 *p m.* *Returning.* Leave Newbury every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Concord on Monday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord on Monday at 11 *a m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Tuesday by 10 *a m.*

5. From Burlington by Jerico Montpelier, Williamstown, Randolph, Royalton and Woodstock to Windsor, once a week. Leave Burlington every Friday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Windsor on Tuesday by 3 *p m.* Leave Windsor every Tuesday at 6 *p m.* and arrive at Montpelier on Wednesday by 9 *p m.* and arrive at Burlington on Friday by 9 *a m.*

6. From Montpelier by Barre, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Newbury, Ryegate, Barnet, Peacham and Danville to St. Johnsbury, once a week. Leave Montpelier every Thursday at noon, and arrive at Newbury on Friday by 7 *p m.*

Leave Newbury every Saturday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at St. Johnsbury by 5 *p m.* *Returning.*

Leave St. Johnsbury every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Montpelier on Thursday by 11 *a m.*

7. From Boston by Dorchester, Quincey, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Pembroke and Kingston to Plymouth three times a week.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Plymouth by 7 *p m.*

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Boston by 7 *p m.*

8. From Boston by Cambridge, Watertown, Marlboro, Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Berlin, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, Northford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Rye, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem to New-York, three times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 *a m.* arrive at Suffield the next mornings by 3 1-3 *a m.*

Leave Suffield at 5 *a m.* and arrive at New-Haven at 1 3-4 *p m.*

Leave New-Haven at 3 *p m.* and arrive at New-York on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 11 *a m.* in 57 hours.

Returning.

Leave New-York every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 10 *a m.* arrive at New-Haven the next days by 2 1-2 *a m.*

Leave New-Haven at 3 *a m* arrive at Suffield by noon.

Leave Suffield at 1 *p m.* and arrive at Boston on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by noon, in 50 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 *a m* arrive at Worcester by 9 *p m.* Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Suffield by 4 *p m.*

Leave Suffield at 5 *p m* and arrive at Hartford by 9 *p m.*

Leave Hartford every Wednesday,