some years in the county of Woodford and his acquaintance with Wilkinson, Brown and Sebastian——2d. The proposal which he made to General Wells before he joined Wayne's army, and the narration he gave to general Wells after his release. 3d. His descending the Mississippi in the end of 1795 or the beginning of 1796, and his intimacy with Doctor Powers. 4th. The interception of treasonable letters from Doctor Powers to two members of the Kentucky Convention in the Spring of 1797 by colonel ****. 5th. The meeting of Captain——with Alfred Sebastian carrying dispatches from Wilkinson to Gioza in the fall of 1796. 6th. The reception of Sebastian by Doctor Powers at New-Madrid.——7th. The refusal of the Spanish Forts to be delivered up when these dispatches were received.——When these are combined and on reflection, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe but one opinion can be formed of the intention of the persons concerned.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

One of the Editors being informed by Mr. Brown, that gov. Greenup has written a letter softening in part his conversation with respect to him, we beg leave to lay before the public the following communication from Mr. Hopkins, who was requested to favour us with his sentiments on the subject, having been present during the whole of the conversation between gov. Greenup & J. W. Leaving our subscribers to decide on the preference which ought to be given to the weight of testimony, we shall conclude it at present, and continue the investigation of the conspiracy next paper.

Frankfort, 9*th July*, 1806.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your request, I feel no hesitation in communicating my impressions arising from the conversation between gov. Greenup and Mr. Wood, relative to the "Kentucky Spanish Association," during the whole of which I was present.

I have a clear recollection that the statement contained in the first number of the Western World, is in substance correct; and from the willingness with which the governor seemed to impart the information, I am much astonished at a denial of any part of it. With regard to the passage to which you particularly called my attention, I well remember that gov. Greenup stated that he conversed with Mr. Brown on the subject of the propositions of the Spanish minister, and that Mr. Brown "seemed in a guarded manner to approve of them;" but on the governor's "expressing his abhorrence at the scheme," all communication afterwards between him and any of the party was entirely broken off.

I deprecate the circumstance that has imposed the necessity of this application, and the more especially, because I had thought it would never exist; but, unappalled at the idea of incurring the displeasure of *the great*, if you deem this letter important to your cause, you are hereby privileged to make use of it.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your humble Servant,
S. G. HOPKINS.

To the Editors of the Western World.

FROM THE (K.) PALLADIUM.

Mr. Hunter,

The annexed statement given by the hon. Samuel M'Dowel, refers to the following paragraphs, contained in the first part of the "Kentucky Spanish Association," &c. published by the Editors of the Western World, in the first number of that paper, viz.

First—With regard to the Spanish negociation, Gardoque commenced his operations by sounding Mr. John Brown, member of Congress for Kentucky, then in Philadelphia, on the subject.—Having discovered in Mr. Brown an accommodating disposition towards the Spanish government; he directly made proposals for a separation of the state of Kentucky from the U. S. in favor of Spain, on the following conditions, with an assurance to Mr. Brown, if they were carried into effect, he himself should be raised to the dignity of a Spanish Grandee, with a suitable pension for life—

1st. That the citizens would be allowed the privilege of their laws, and no restraint placed on them in respect to religious matters.

2d. That the navigation of the Mississippi would be equally free to the Kentuckians, as to the other subjects of Spain.

3d. That in all other matters the Kentuckians would remain on the same footing with the Louisianians

Whether the terms were complied with on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not; but they are narrated in a letter written at that period to the hon. Saml. M'Dowell, of Jessamine county, one of the circuit judges of the state. Mr. Brown was then said to be on the point of marriage with Mr. M'Dowell's daughter; and it is very natural to suppose he should embrace this opportunity of informing his intended father-in-law of the honors which were to be conferred on him at the Spanish court.

From an attentive perusal of Col. M'Dowell's statement, it is manifest that the above paragraphs contain *absolute falsehoods*. Every unprejudiced reader will therefore be cautious in believing the numerous and improbable charges which are exhibited in the "Western World," until they are supported by satisfactory proof—as yet none has been adduced.

DETECTOR..

[Certificate.]

Having observed in the Western World a publication in which Mr. John Brown is charged with having been engaged in a treasonable conspiracy, to transfer and subject this country to the dominion of Spain, and having seen with surprise that a letter written to me in 1788, by Mr. Brown, is referred to as containing the evidence of his guilt, I do in justice to Mr. Brown, hereby declare that I never received from him any communication either written or verbal, which could authorise or justify the statement contained in that publication.

In the year 1788, when the application of the people of Kentucky to be admitted into the union as an independent state, was depending before Congress, Mr. Brown was a member of that body; and was, as I have reason to believe, very anxious that Kentucky should be received into the Union as a state, and used his best exertions to effect that object.

After that application had been laid over for the consideration of the new government, Mr. Brown wrote me a letter informing me of the fate of the application, and stating the reasons in his opinion of the failure. In that letter was enclosed a paper containing a statement in the hand writing of Mr. Brown, of which the following is the substance, and to the best of my recollection, the very words made use of, viz.

"In a conversation I had with M. Gardoque, the Spanish minister, relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, he stated that if the people of Kentucky would form themselves into an independent state, and appoint a proper person to negociate with him, that he had authority for that purpose, and would enter into an arrangement with them for the exportation of their produce to New Orleans on terms of mutual advantage."

That paper contained the above statement of Gardoque's remarks *only*, for Mr. Brown subjoined no observations expressive either of his approbation or disapprobation, which induced me to conclude that it had been forwarded merely for information. Mr. Brown never intimated to me, either at that time or any other, that Mr. Gardoque had ever on any pretence, made him any propositions tending to his personal aggrandisement, as has been erroneously suggested in the Western World. And as to the alleged project of subjecting Kentucky to the government of Spain, and of raising an army to maintain a revolt against the U. S.—I do declare that nothing of the kind was ever suggested to me by Mr. Brown, nor to the best of my recollection did I ever hear that such ideas were at any time advanced or advocated by him or any other person in the western country, until I saw the charges published in the Western World.

I regret very much that it is not my power at present, to find the letter and paper above mentioned, I fear they are lost or destroyed.

About ten years ago I removed to Jessamine, from Mercer county, and left my son Joseph in possession of my house in which I left a large bundle of old letters and papers. Three or four years after my removal, my son informed me that all the old letters and papers I had left behind were destroyed; and as I cannot find the letter and paper referred to among the papers now in my possession, I suspect they were among those left in Mercer county.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

August 4, 1806.

A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm he now occupies, containing near 300 acres with or without the stock thereon.

It is distant from the cities of Georgetown and Washington, about five miles, and well known as a healthy situation. There is much fine fruit thereon, and abounds with springs, affording as good water as in the United States, a considerable proportion of the land has been in clover, and from thirty to forty acres fit for the scythe the ensuing summer. It is now in a very improving state, being altogether clear of broom sedge, and from 40 to 50 acres ploughed and prepared for a spring crop, and from 30 to 40 acres well set with wheat and rye—some part of the land is calculated for tobacco; and plaster of paris answers well with it all. The dwelling house and other improvements may with small repairs, be rendered very comfortable—from its vicinity to two growing cities, many advantages result in supplying the markets. A purchaser may calculate on a good bargain, particularly if an early application be made. Some part of the purchase money will be required in cash or approved negotiable paper; the remainder rendered easy—or negroes received in payment. The subscriber or William Searly residing on the farm will shew it when required, and the terms made known by application to *Mr. John Thompson*, George Town, or Dr. Wm. Thornton Washington.

Isaac Polock,

Fruit Hill,

Some Lands calculated for the culture of cotton, Indian corn and small grain, situated on a navigable river in the healthiest part of the state of Georgia, will also be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for negroes

I. P.

Jan. 29——1[illegible]

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

From the log-book of the ship Three Sisters, capt. Ross at the Lazaretto.

Thursday, 31st July, about 9 A. M. saw a sail standing for us, took her for a cruiser, and prepared for action, at 12 hauled up our courses, and hoisted our colors; at half past 1 P. M. being then within gun shot on our weather quarter, she hoisted English colors and fired a gun, supposed to be shotted; this being contrary to usage, capt. Ross ordered it to be returned, which was immediately done with two nines, but being loaded with round, grape, and canister, (intended for close work) they fell short; the brig ranged round our stern, and came on the larboard side to leeward, firing pretty quick, and her shot passing over us, one only falling close to the starboard quarter. We had ceased, in consequence of the doubt as to her first gun being shotted; her colors continuing, persuaded us she was an English government brig, and desirous of an explanation, our colours were lowered and the boat hoisted out, her shot still flying between our masts. Confident we could overpower her, but from our bonds, obliged to avoid hostility in the uncertainty of the first shot, we bore down within pistol shot, and sent to demand the reason of such unwarrantable conduct: but the moment she reached the brig, Mr. Kingston and the four hands who went in the boat were ordered aft, obliged to sit down on deck, and forbid to speak, two black men who appeared to be French or Spaniards, with sabres, being centinels over them. The captain observed "it was useless to look at the papers, he considered her a good prize, and would send her to Jamaica for trading with the brigands," though he acknowledged afterwards on board our ship he had a few days before convoyed three English vessels under Danish colors, or passes as such from the admiral, into Jeremie. This language and conduct, together with the appearance of the crew, not more than four or five of whom appeared to speak English, led to a conclusion that she was a French privateer, which was ferther confirmed by the armourer being ordered to prepare irons! In vain was it remarked that the ship had been examined the evening before by the king's brig Morn Fortune, he was deaf to reason—every circumstance appeared more to confirm the belief of her being French. The ship's boat being sent back with an officer and eight hands, capt. Ross was very politely requested to go on board the brig, which not doubting she was an English Government vessel, he agreed to. The captain of the brig asked him how he came to fire; to which capt. Ross replied, "he had only returned the compliment, regretting he had not given him more of it, since his moderation was so treated;" the captain of the brig said "it was useless to talk, the ship should go to Jamaica; he then desired Mr. K. to go with him on board the ship, (not knowing his connexion with her as owner) this he gladly did, and as soon as they got on board, Mr. K told him he was his prisoner, received his sword and the arms of his men, requesting them to go below, with assurance they should not be hurt.

The command of the ship was then given to capt. Jacobson, a gentleman passenger, who ordered sail and every preparation made to compel the brig to strike if requisite! (Captain Ross at the same time observing something going forward, was ready to make a diversion with the men on board the brig) but preferring mild means if possible, her commander was then asked "if he would come on deck, hail his vessel and order his first officer to send his boat, with captain Ross, his papers, and men on board, which being done, he was assured he should have leave to return on board his brig. This treaty being readily agreed to, he hailed the "Atkinson" ordering what was desired. Captain Ross returned on board, and immediately presented captain Martin his sword, observing to him, "Sir, I believe now that your brig may be an English vessel, but your conduct in firing so great a number of shot after we had ceased, is totally inconsistent with English manners, or the laws of war, even had I been an enemy: We will however now take a glass of wine together, and then you are at liberty to return on board with all your people, and act as you think proper; but if I had not been dissuaded from it, instead of what has happened, I would have laid along side your brig, and probably you would have suffered severely.

Capt. Martin returned on board his brig, and we parted about 7 o'clock P. M. She carried 12 guns, (two eighteens in the waist) and 55 men.

Thursday 4th Aug. brought to by his Britannic majesty's schr. Redbridge, all ready for action—an officer came and demanded the captain to go on board with his papers; captain Ross answered, "he would not quit his ship, but the gentleman might examine all the papers"—he seamed dissatisfied, and to prevent any thing more disagreeable, Mr. K. said he would go, and accordingly went, and after shewing the register and sea letter, the capt. wished the ship a safe arrival to a good market.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a mercantile house in Baltimore, dated June 10, 1806.

"The J de, Weser, Elbe, &c. are now declared open by this government to all neutral vessels with neutral goods, coming from neutral ports.

"All the Bremen vessels which lay here under embargo, have been liberated; those coming from neutral ports are permitted to go to the Weser; those from enemies' ports are obliged to go to Tonningen."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TRUE AMERICAN OF AUG. 28.

A letter from Mr. Lippincot, of this city, one of the Americans taken in Miranda's schooners, dated Porto Cavello, July 23, states, that the prisoners had been tried—and ten of the principal officers, who were upwards of 25 years of age, were sentenced to death, and had been executed—The others were sentenced to ten years confinement in irons, and had been distributed in different castles.

The names of Kirkland and Ledlie, are not mentioned amongst those that were captured.

Captain Huddle, of the schooner Bee, was killed in the action with the Guarda Costa.

The Marquis Yrujo has a list of the sufferers, with the particulars of their trial.

For the following correct list of the persons executed as pirates, at or near Laguira, taken from the official judgement, we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable friend.

James Gardner,
Gus. Adolphus Bergudd, (a Polander)
Charles Jonson,
Miles Hall,
John Farris,
Francis Farquahasen,
Thomas Donahue, (of Philadelphia)
Thomas Villop,
Daniel Kemper,
Paul F. George, (Portuguese.)

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. VI.

The Commerce of the Mediterranean.

There is no political commercial fact more true, though it is not generally so conceived, than that the piratical states of Barbary have been the destruction of the commercial prosperity of the Italian states. The divisions and civil distractions, the ruinous effects of feudal ambition, and the revolutions to which that fair portion of Europe was exposed by the ignorance and the rivalships and usurpations of families, after the disruption of the empire of Charlemagne, and by the extirpating wars on the pretext of religion under the Guelphs and Ghebelines, no doubt contributed their share to the misfortunes and the decline of Italy in commerce. But nothing can be more evident, (and it is pertinent to the discussion which we have undertaken) than had Italy been under a single government, or had the little governments into which it was parcelled, been only united under a general defensive confederation, like Switzerland; the Barbary piratical states could not have triumphed in the ruin of Italy, and the disgraceful plunder of Europe.

Italy appears now likely to obtain, under the dominion of the modern chief of France, the union and power which she lost by the imbecility of Bernard, son of Charlemagne; and time alone can determine whether Bonaparte will suffer the existence of the Barbary states, or employ them against other nations, as as they have been employed by them. The current of events alone can determine this issue. But if fortune continues to be as auspicious as she has hitherto been, the world will be released from this reproach to civilization, this satire on the pride and pretended power of nations.

That the commerce of Italy will be protected from molestation by Barbary, we have already full assurance. The flag of France sails unmolested and without tribute—the Genoese had scarcely affixed the seal of union to the federal empire, before her captive citizens were liberated. Italy will then furnish seamen and commerce, under the flag of France; let us look to the various countries and seas celebrated in ancient history, generally comprehended under the designation of the Levant, or the inner bason of the Mediterranean; let us pass in review with sufficient perspicuity, though without the close detail of systematic geography or statistics, the scites of commerce, the depots in which is placed the Levant trade, the quantity and quality of the mercantile productions, and as far is practicable in a brief sketch the multitude of articles, and the general distribution of the trade.

It is difficult to classify the various productions which are dispersed from the Mediterranean throughout Europe; if we were to attempt discriminating European, Asiatic, & African, there would arise confusion, because the same kinds of merchandize are brought from the three quarters of the old world. A geographical classification would not do; we must therefore take the subject up as it presents itself in a miscellaneous way.

We shall first endeaver to enumerate the various countries, seas and rivers, which border on the Mediteranean coasts.

The countries and seas and rivers, which pour their tribute into that great reservoir.

The quantities which the different nations export from particular ports of the Levant, and their imports into that quarter.

And finally a specification with miscellaneous notices of the various species of productions which compose the principal portion of that commerce.

The views we are now to take embrace none of the territories already occupied by or ceded to France—the purpose being to examine how far the situation is calculated to afford "ships, colonies and commerce" to France. The shores of modern Albania [part of the ancient Illyricum]—the theatre too of Ceasar's glory is the salient point—Epirus and Achaia and the Morea—the gulphs of Lepanto, Colon and Napoli di Romana, in the Morea; Engia, Negropont, Salonichi and Contessa on the shores of Europe; present the outlines of colonization.

Further on the bays of Thasso and the key & peninsula of Galliopoli—the Dardanelles, and sea of Marmora, open by the Bosphorus, the Black Sea into which the tributary Siret and Pruth pour their streams, the majestic Danube, the Dneister, the Bog, and the Neiper, throw their various riches into the Euxine, destined to pass by the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean. On the Asiatic shores, Trebisond and Sniope, Bursa, Smyrna and the thousands of ports from thence to the gulph of Satalie. The islands celebrated but unnumbered, where a protecting and wise government alone is wanting to renew the population and outstrip the splendor of ancient Greece.

Within the coasts here hastily glanced at rather than described, is comprehended all ancient Greece, but above all Macedonia and Thessaly, because occupied by Greeks; contiguous thereto the ancient Dacia—north of the Danube, Turkish Moldavia, Wallachia, Besserabia, containing 50,000 square miles; ancient Mysia now called Bulgaria and Servia, together with Bosnia south of the Danube, 52,000 square miles. The northern part of ancient Greece, comprehending Macedonia, Thessaly, Achaia and Boetia, 28,000 square miles; Tucked, Albania, Dalmatia and Epirus, 14,200 square miles; the Peninsula of Peloponnessus, or the Morea, 7,600 square miles; these countries which, without touching the provinces of Romania or Bulgaria, afford at least resources for commerce; and if not all, certainly sufficient for the establishment of potent colonies. As our particular anticipations concerning colonization are directed to ancient Greece and Macedonia, as the French evidently have directed their arms and their treaties to that point, we shall in the first instance direct our speculations in the same way.

The divisions commonly given in books of geography, of the Turkish provinces in ancient Greece, exist nowhere else but in those books; for subject to constant mutations, and to the caprices of chieftains who, the government being destitute of science, requires no regard to it or to its laws from the inferior officers. Greece has four Turkish governors or pachas of the superior kind, their governments are called the Pachalicks of Tapolitza, Negropont, Janina and Salonica. The first of these comprehends the whole of Peloponnessus or the Morea; the second over the island Egripo (the ancient Euboea) ancient Boetia, and the eastern part of Phocis, Lepanto (or Naupactus) The Pacha of Janina governs the whole of ancient Epirus; and that of Salonica, the whole of Macedonia.

The surface of Greece contains 6150 square leagues, of these Macedonia contains 2000: Epirus from Drilo to the gulph of Arata, 1700; and the northern part of Greece 2450.

The population of Macedonia is about 700,000 or 370 to a square league. The country of Zagora (the antient Helicon) presents the greatest, as the Morea and Epirus present the least proportion of the population of Greece. In Helicon 631 persons are computed to a square league, in the Morea not half that number. Thessaly contains 800,000 persons; but Epirus, which is double the extent has only 400,000. Etolia, Phocis and Beotia, have scarcely 200,000; and the population of Attica does not exceed 20,000. The Morea, whose surface is 1000 square leagues, has less than 200,000 inhabitants; and the population of the whole of ancient Greece is estimated as short of two millions.

Macedon, Thessaly, the eastern parts of Phocis and Beotia are fertile countries. The soil of Attica is light, and adapted to the production of barley and cloves; but the *Morea is susceptible of every species of cultivation*—its vallies or bottom lands produces wheat and its mountains abounds in pasturage. But Epirus every where mountaineous is comparatively sterile.

The agricultural productions of Macedon alone, are worth all those of the rest of Greece. Productions of industry are more equally distributed. The most industrious province is Thessaly, next Macedon, and so progressively, Epirus, the Morea, Attica, and last of all that part of the Beotia called Lividia—the rest of Beotia, Phocis, and Locris, have no manufactures.

We shall here enumerate the various articles of produce exported from these countries—raw cotton of various kinds—tobacco of different kinds—wheat and other grain—raw silk—sheep's wool of various qualities—bees wax and honey—olives and oil—grapes, vermillion, hare skins, opium, gums and drugs camels hair, goats hair, buffaloe hides