definitive treaty will be concluded soon after. This, however, will not be so speedily effected as they promise themselves, for there are many important points to arrange, which will take up a considerable time; nor must we infer any thing from the precipitancy with which M. D'Oubril signed a preliminary treaty for Russia. Indeed, we can take upon us to state with confidence, that he is believed to have exceeded the powers which were given him, and that not only our government, but the Russian embassy here, were very much surprised at the haste with which that plenipotentiary signed a treaty, which must have been ready drawn up by the French ministry, before he arrived in Paris, and which could not possibly have been discused with that deliberation which a matter of such magnitude required. Now that it has been signed, the court of St. Petersburg has to decide on the ratification, but to many politicians it would, even now, be no surprising event to see that court hesitate on the measure.

The emperor of Russia is understood to have proposed to his Swedish majesty to discontinue the blockade of the Prussian ports; and it is supposed, if his representations should not be attended to, that he would give his permission for the invasion of Pomerania. It was generally believed in that province, that the Prussians would pass the frontier on the 28th ult. This apprehension, however, may be considered as premature. Prussia will scarcely proceed to extremities until the result of the representations last made by her to the court of St. Petersburgh are known.

There is nothing now in the state of the continent to induce his Swedish majesty to continue in that dignified attitude which he has so long preserved, with so much honor to his country, and advantage to his personal character.

It is now pretty well known that lt. general Simcoe is to be the successor to lord Lake in the E. Indies.

Accounts by the Lisbon mail state, that Bonaparte had required of the king of Spain to receive an ambassador from the new created king of Naples. It was also insisted on, that his catholic majesty should agree to the dethroning of his own daughter, the queen of Etruria, and that he should further consent to the incorporation of four of his provinces with the kingdom of France, viz. Catalonia, Arragon, Navarre and Biscay, thereby making the river Ebre the boundary between France and Spain instead of the Pyrenees. The court of Madrid made strong remonstrances against such unjustifiable pretensions; and war was even declared by the French minister six hours before his catholic majesty consented to the measure.

August 6.

Yesterday dispatches were received by a flag of truce from Boulogne. Their contents have not yet transpired.

Stocks declined yesterday towards the close of the market. The fall was variously accounted for. Some would have it that dispatches had been received from France, which brought accounts unfavorable to peace. Others sent a messenger after lord Lauderdale to order his immediate return. The real cause however was simply this:—Several holders of omnium finding the price high enough, wished to realize their profit, and brought large sums into the market for sale. The following were the prices at one o'clock this day: Consols for money 65—do. for Aug. 65 1-8 1-4—Reduced, 65 5-8 3 4—Omnium, 11—Exchequer bills, par, 3s premium.

We stated yesterday, and on the best authority, that M. d'Oubril had, in signing the preliminary treaty with France, gone beyond his instructions.

We can now add, that the terms are so ignominious and disadvantageous to Russia, that it is thought by some diplomatists the emperor Alexander will probably hesitate to ratify them.

In the mean time Napoleon acts as if even the Definitive Treaty was signed. On the very day that D'Oubril signed the preliminary treaty, it was intimated to the Austrian ambassador, that his master must immediately abdicate the crown he has so long worn as head of the German empire, and confine himself in future to such matters as concern only his own house.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail a young Mulatto man ſlave named ANDREW. He was hired by me laſt year to Mr. Joſeph Thomas who keeps the Middle ferry to Alexandria, and abſconded from that place about the latter end of Auguſt laſt. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luſty and well made, has ſhort curly hair, and is frequently ſubject to have ſeveral large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a ſenſible fellow of an eaſy agreeable addreſs for a man in his low ſphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me ſince his elopement, I ſuſpect he has had the addreſs to ſhip himſelf as a freeman on board ſome veſſel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in jail ſhall receive from me the above reward, or as ſoon due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Cauſin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

To BOARDERS.

A MESS of YEARLY BOARDERS *will* be reaſonably and well accommodated, at MYER'S HOTEL from the 1ſt of October next.

Washington City, Sept. 19—2w.

FROM THE LITCHFIELD WITNESS OF September 10.

The following is a careful, but compendious report of the prosecution and trial of Selleck Osborn, editor, and Timothy Ashley, late printer of "*the Witness*," for an alledged libel on Julius Deming—which resulted in the rigorous and yet *continued* imprisonment of the editor.

County court, Litchfield county, December term, 1805.

State of Connecticut, vs. Selleck Osborn and Timothy Ashley.

On the first day of the term, the Editor and printer of the Witness, by order of the court were arrested, and on the same day, were arraigned, and pleaded *not guilty* to an *information* filed by the attorney for the state, and exhibited against them for the following publication—(viz).

REIGN OF TERROR.

Glorious fruits of the Stand up Law.

On the last freemen's meeting day capt. Solomon Simmons, of this town, rose with the republicans, in voting for assistants.—This was observed by Julius Deming, Esq. who looked directly at capt. Simmons for a moment; and observing that he continued to vote on the same side, twitched a constable who stood near him by the shoulder, on whose turning round squire Deming pointed directly and significantly at capt. Simmons; though this spoke denunciation as plain as signs could speak, the capt. voted as before, all the while eyeing his persecutor in a manner which would have discouraged a man less persevering than squire Deming. Finding his signs not understood or not regarded, J. Deming, esq. left his seat before they had gone through the nomination, and came round to the seat where captain S. sat.—"Does Russel Hunt live with you?" said the squire—"He does" said the captain. "I wonder if he has drawn out a CROW BAR for me," said the sqr. —"I cannot tell," said the captain—I furnish him with iron, and he does business pretty much in his own way." —"Captain Simmons," said the squire abruptly, quitting the subject of the CROW-BAR, you must call on me before you leave town to day,"—"I will if you wish it," was the reply—"You had better call on me," said the squire—"*you know what I mean.*" To be sure capt. Simmons knew what he meant—and by and by the reader will know what he meant.

Captain Simmons, undaunted by this conduct, voted as usual. After meeting he called on squire Deming, whom he found with two other gentlemen; & who, with little or no introduction, said—"Capt. Simmons, I suppose you know that you owe me." "I do know it," said the capt. "and I suppose it ought to be paid—do you recollect how much is on the face of the note?" About fifteen dollars." On some doubt of this amount suggested by the captain, the squire recurred to his books and files—the two gentlemen left the room—the note appeared to be for 12 dollars—besides a trifling book account—"Now," said the squire, "if you do not pay me the cash this week, I will have two writs served upon you by Monday morning"—I wonder," said the capt. "you did not mention something of this business to me when I saw you the other day, if you was so much in need of it?" "That is nothing to the purpose," said squire Deming, sternly—"I have only to say that if I am not paid every cent this week, I will send an officer after you on Monday morning!" "Thank God!" replied capt. Simmons, firmly and feelingly, "I am able to pay you—I have money by me sufficient to pay you—but I will not at present—I shall pay it this week, if it suits me—I have paid you much money, squire Deming—but this shall be the last! you will not frighten me out of my principles in this way, if I am poor." On this he left the house. The money was paid before Saturday night.

To Julius Deming, Esq.

After tracing your conduct through this narrative, an ardent and patriotic mind can hardly find composure to associate the sentiments of justice with the language of respect. In contemplating the *man*, there is danger of forgetting the *magistrate*.

Did you not take the constable by the shoulder and point to captain Simmons for the express purpose of influencing his vote?

Was not his steady and independent exercise of suffrage in favor of the republican nomination, the sole reason of your addressing him, in the manner you did afterwards, at your store?

It is said, sir, that you at one time disapproved the measures of the late administration—that you lamented its extravagance and its increasing taxes—but that a small commission under that administration poured new light into your benighted soul—exhibited to you as beauties what had before seemed deformities, and in fact wrought in you a thorough political regeneration—and that you are now among the most malignant foes of the present economical and wise administration. That you are a foe to its friends is sufficiently evinced by your daily conduct; and particularly by your monstrous outrage upon the rights and feelings of captain Simmons.

Can a republican, sir, who has witnessed your conduct as a man, apply to you with confidence as a magistrate? Can he, without apprehension, see the scales of justice, in which is thrown his property or life, lifted by that finger which pointed with proscriptive intolerance, at a republican voter? And can you, venerable dispenser of justice, with such malignant feelings against a part of your neighbors, ascend the seat of judgment, without trembling, when you remember your oath to act without respect to persons.

Remember, sir, I am not accusing you as a magistrate—I am not impeaching your official rectitude—I would only suggest the awful difficulty of faithfully wielding the sword of justice with the same hand that hurls the firebrands of persecution.

Let me take you by the hand, sir—let us presume untremblingly to unbar the gates of futurity—let us anticipate the march of time, and hasten on the wings of imagination to the scene which will be open to us all, sooner or later—suffer yourself to be exhibited on a dying bed—the voice of conscience long stifled, must, will then be heard—she will present to your languid eyes, as in a mirror, the retrospect of former strivings, party contentions, all the enormities of malignant intolerance and abused wealth—the darling object of your soul, wealth and power will then lose their lustre—nor will a long list of the votes you have influenced serve to enliven the scene—all your present enjoyments will then appear loathsome or insipid—all your present fancied wisdom will then appear as folly—disgusted with the picture, your sickening eyes will seek in vain to avoid it—the eye of the soul cannot be closed—thus far you will fare like most others—happy will it be for you, if among the retrospective objects of folly, your soul is not harrowed with one of superlative wickedness—happy, if the scene does not exhibit the bench of justice, polluted by prejudice, and her scales corroded by the canker of intolerance—happy, if the voice of conscience, which is sometimes terrible as the last trumpet, shall say to you in a tone of soothing complacence—"Deming! among all the errors of ignorance or obstinacy, among all your frailties and wanderings, one fatal rock you have narrowly escaped—you have left the seat of the magistrate unpolluted, and resigned the sword of justice with pure hands."

In the first emotions of wounded pride, you may deem this language insolent; but the time will come, sir, when you will be sensible it is much more wholesome than the closet language of those who are goading you on to these extremities, and playing upon your sanguine temper for the gratification of their ambition or revenge.

(To be Continued.)

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PRICE 24 DOLLARS.

GENTLEMEN of the NAVY and others are reſpectfully informed, that the accuracy of this inſtrument is equal to the beſt Quadrant in taking obſervations, and much more convenient, as it may be carried in the pocket—its ſize not much exceeding that of a large watch. This inſtrument, is one of the many valuable inventions of the ingenious *MR. JONES of London.*

Gentlemen wiſhing to view the above inſtrument, will be gratified by immediate application at

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☞ A large quantity of Slates, Slate Pencils and School Books.

September 1—w6t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Waſhington county, Maryland, on the 11th day of Auguſt (ult.) as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM SMITH, he is about 28 years old, about 5 feet high 10 or 11 inches high, and a very likely well made fellow; he had on a ſhort blue coat, brown linen ſhirt and trowſers. He ſays he is a free man; and that he is known in and about George town, Columbia. The owner (if he is a ſlave) is deſired to releaſe him, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Waſhington county.

September 10—w3t

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale on Thurſday the 25th day of September at the plantation of the late JAMES BEALL, deceaſed, all the perſonal property of the ſaid BEALL, conſiſting of 6 negroes, hogs, ſheep, and plantation utenſils. A credit of ſix months will be given for all ſums above five pounds, and for all ſums to the amount of five pounds for caſh.

JAMES BEALL, Jun }
OBID BEALL. } Executors.

September 1—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Extract of a letter dated Curazao, Aug. 15, 1806.

"About the first of the month Miranda landed on the Maine, and took possession of a fort of six 12 pounders near Coro without resistance. We cannot learn the number of his troops; but it is generally believed to be about 600. I saw a letter of the 13th instant, which came by a dispatch boat from Porto Cavello, and which says, "this day will arrive 2,000 regulars from Carraccas. They will embark immediately for the neighborhood of Coro; for which purpose all the shipping in the harbor are put in requisition;" among which there are two schooners already laden for Curazao, and on debarking their troops they will proceed for this port. I have conversed with a young man that was interpreter to the prisoners that were taken on board Miranda's schooners. He says that William Lippincott, jun. is sent to Porto Rico, that Daniel R. Durning died of a wound he received when they were taken, that Daniel D. Kemper, Robert Saunders, Thomas Donahue, Captain of one of the schooners, Joseph Erle, Thomas Billop and James Gardin were hung. The names of the others he does not recollect. It is said, and I believe with truth, that the dispatches per the boat from Porto Cavello were to ask the assistance of this government by the loan of a Dutch frigate and sloop of war that are stationed here, but that the governor has declined."

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, July 30.

"On the 19th inst. the garrison of Gaeta surrendered, after the mortal wound which prince Phillipstadt received who commanded the fortress, & as the besiegers were on the point to enter the breach, the garrison capitulated, consisting of 7000 men, under the condition of retiring into Sicily, and not bear arms against the French for the term of 18 months. The singularly favorable situation of Gaeta for defence, especially while they remained undisturbed on the side of the sea, gave to the coalition of Sicily a reasonable expectation of maintaining this post against all the power of the French, and thus remain a continual thorn in the side of the new king.

The siege was conducted by Massena, and I am told that the utmost intelligence has been discovered in the conquest, of what appeared hitherto impregnable. The affairs of Calabria have not taken so favorable a turn, for the English having landed some forces, which being joined by the discontented and unwary, has excited no small alarm in the capital; however, Massena has been sent at the head of 20,000 men, unconfined by the impediment of instructions; of course ensues the burning of villages, the immediate execution of those found in arms, with all the train of evils which fall to the lot of what is termed rebellious subjects. My own opinion is, that this flame of rebellion will be suppressed by the unqualified measures of Massena, but if I might hazard another, it would be, that he will never extinguish it; and that if the Neapolitans are not able by open force to free themselves from their new masters, that all the little arts of individual revenge and treachery, will at least render uneasy the possession of Naples to its present holders. The fortress of Stagno, and Cataro on the Adriatic are now completely in the possession of the French, as likewise is the republic of Ragusa; when the latter was taken possession of by gen. Lauriston, he in his proclamation, consoled the inhabitants with the prospect of returning to their former independence, whenever the Russians shall have evacuated Corfu, Zante, &c. &c. I have been informed by a friend just returned from Rome, and I am inclined to believe his information is correct, that the French government has demanded of the Pope the peaceable relinquishment of his capital; but that his holiness replied, "it is true I have not the power of resisting by arms your pretensions, but my consent shall never be extorted from me for the delivery of Rome."—However there is no doubt remaining, that they will very shortly take possession of it, though the castle of St. Angelo or what was formerly the tomb of Adrian, is capable of long resistance. The French have now 2,500 troops at Civita Vecchia, which is more than is requisite to become masters of all the dominions of the Pope.

As far as we have received information from Vermont, the votes for governor stand as follow:

For *Mr. Smith,*	repub.	4,683
Mr. Tichenor,	fed.	4,563
Scattering		45

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT and ISAAC WILLBOUR, have been elected Repreſentatives to Congreſs from the State of Rhode-Iſland.

We have received a file of the *Moniteur* as late as the 23d of July. On examining them, we find but few articles worthy of notice which have not been already given. We have, however, gleaned the following—

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

A correspondence between Constantinople and Cairo has been carried on for some time past: it relates principally to the form of government which is hereafter to be established in the province of Egypt, and to removing those difficulties which have to this moment endangered the tranquillity of that country. A plenipotentiary from the Bey is actually at this place; and a negociation has already been entered into with the Ottoman ministers, who have evinced a disposition favourable to accommodation. It appears certain that the Porte will consent to restore the Beys to all the prerogatives which they have heretofore enjoyed, and their chief, Elphi Bey, will be nominated governor of Egypt.

PETERSBURGH, June 18.

The chamberlain Barkoff, who lately returned from the city of Urga, on the frontiers of China, again departed from hence, eight days ago, for Pekin. The ambassadors count Golowkin, is still at Irkoutzk, and the commerce between the two empires continues with activity. The official reports give a result of 1,597,838 roubles as the amount of merchandize exchanged.

HAGUE, July 16.

His Majesty this day received the oath from the grand officers of the crown, of his household, and of the household of his queen, who are at present at the Hague. The form of the oath is as follows:

"I swear obedience to the constitutional laws of the kingdom, and fidelity to the king. I swear to serve his majesty with zeal and sincerity in all the posts which it may please his majesty to confer upon me; to obey, and to cause to be obeyed the orders which his majesty may cause to be given me; and should any thing come to my knowledge, which can endanger the honor, the security, or the service of his majesty, to give immediate notice thereof to his majesty."

The superior functionaries, who have the disposal of the funds of his majesty, have moreover promised "to be attentive to and economize the interests of the king in respect to the expenditures entrusted to them."

A decree of the 1st of July regulates the organization of the council of state. There will be thirteen resident, and an indeterminate number of extraordinary counsellors. The council is divided into five sections: The king presides in the council. The ministers have a deliberative vote when called upon. There are to be two classes of auditors attached to the council. The first class, to be called auditors of the king, is to assist in the general assembly of the council: the other will be employed in the sections.

ALTONA, July 4.

M. de Threbra, director of the mines at Friburg, and the professor Lampadius, have ascertained by different experiments the relative temperature of the interior of the earth. They placed at different depths in the mines, two thermometers of Reamur, which they compared twice a day with one exposed in the open air. Whatever may have been the variation of the temperature above ground, one of the two thermometers has constantly indicated 12 degrees above nought, and the other nine and a half.

MILAN, July 4.

By an act of the 24th of June, his imperial highness the prince viceroy has assured to their authors the profits of all new discoveries and inventions; and regulated the forms which are to be observed to ensure these profits, and to determine the rights and obligations of patentees.

DIED,

At New-Orleans, on the 14th day of May laſt, Col. FREDERICK H. BARON DE WEISSENFELS, aged 78 years. A military Eſcort, under the command of Lieut. Taylor, conducted his remains to the grave. This gentleman was born near Elbing, a Hanſe town in Pruſſia, in 1728, of a noble family, which gave a name, ſtill retained, to a town of Germany. He was trained to arms under Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, in whoſe army at an early age he commenced his military career, as a cadet. After quitting this ſervice, he entered into that of the Dutch, which he afterwards exchanged for that of the Engliſh.

In 1756 he came to America, under the command of the Earl of Loudon, and was appointed an officer in the royal American regiment. At the breaking out of the American Revolutionary war, in ſtrong oppoſition to his own intereſt, his political principles led him to ſacrifice his proſpects in the Britiſh ſervice, and join the American army, in which in the year 1779 he received from Congreſs a commiſſion of Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the 4th New-York Regiment.

He was alſo a member of the Cincinnati and Free Maſons Societies. His conduct and reputation in the different ſtages of his military career were unimpeached; a life of arms was ſupported with honor. He died full of years, and eſcaped from the chain of life without ſcarcely a ſtruggle or a groan—though his friends had fondly hoped ſtill to continue to ſoften the diſappointments of life, and piouſly to rock the cradle of his old age.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dinwiddie county, to his friend in Frederick county (Virg.) dated 17th August last.

"Our anxiety to hear from your part of the country is much increased by the present very alarming prospect of our