should make no more. And the court, without improving any evidence to prove the falsehood and malice of the publication, pronounced them Guilty on the spot; and during the term sentenced them each in the fine of $100 and costs of prosecution, and to find bonds in the sum of $500 each, with sureties that they be of good and peaceable behavior towards all the citizens of this state, and especially towards Julius Deming; and to stand committed until judgment be complied with.

Our statute directs that any person convicted as a "common libeller" may be required to give bonds for good behavior. Quere. Is the conviction of publishing a libel on Julius Deming, a conviction as a 'common libeller?'

The jurymen selected this term were unanimously thorough going federalists, of the same stamp with that which had 'Landlord Carlin' for their foreman, and which decided the case of Huntington and Babcock.

This sentence terminated in the imprisonment of the Editor and Printer. Mr. Ashley however, was constrained to sell his interest in the establishment, satisfied the fine and cost, and procured the bond for good behavior. Mr. Osborn feeling a strong wish for the continuance of the business, and not willing to transfer the editorial department to any class of men, has ever since continued in close confinement, where he now is for an uncertain duration.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

We are enabled to assure our readers from the most unquestionable authority, that lord Lauderdale will set off in the course of this day for Paris. His lordship was expected to leave town soon after one o'clock. One of the persons who arrived yesterday from Paris was Mr. Goddard, who was formerly private secretary to lord Grenville, but happening unfortunately to be in France on the breaking out of hostilities, he has been detained there ever since. Mr. Goddard was the bearer of dispatches from lord Yarmouth, which in consequence of Mr. Fox's illness, were taken to lord Grenville's. Mr. Goddard arrived about 7, and at 9 o' clock a cabinet council was held. Lord Lauderdale is to be accompanied by Mr. Goddard, who will act as his lordship's private secretary during the negociation. Our readers will do us the justice to recollect, that we stated a few days ago that the negociation would speedily take a decisive turn. Subsequent events have justified that opinion —and we can now venture to state, that in a few days the question of peace or war will be decided: for his majesty's ministers are, we believe, unanimously resolved not to suffer a protracted negociation.

We received last night Paris papers to the 26th and Dutch to the 30th ult. They confirm what we exclusively stated on Wednesday, viz. that a treaty of peace between France and Russia was signed on the 20th ult. which some of our competitors doubted, and others confidently denied. M. D'Oubril was of course the plenipotentiary for Russia, and gen. Clarke acted in the same capacity for France. A circular letter to the different ports, from the minister of the French marine, announced this important fact to the public. This event seems to have raised the spirits of the people in Paris, and has proportionably operated upon the French funds. Bank stock had on the 24th risen to 1167. 50. and at the same period the 5 per cents. were at 67. 20. Hence, no doubt is inferred in the French capital that this separate treaty between France and Russia is the harbinger of a general pacification with this country, and the several powers of Europe. In consequence, too, of this auspicious event, the Moniteur has announced that the grand triumphal fetes are to take place in September, the last 15 days of which will be wholly devoted to national festivities.

We are enabled, by the receipt of the Hamburgh paper, to anticipate the contents of the next Hamburgh mail. Cattaro has not yet been formerly delivered up to the French; but as peace has been signed between France and Russia, there can be no doubt that the Russians will evacuate it as soon as the French are ready to receive it.

PARIS, July 24.

Gen. Junot, grand officer of the empire, is appointed governor of Paris.

The Argus of this day contains the following:

"The news of the conclusion of peace between France and Russia will excite a very unfavorable sensation at London, where they dread nothing so much as a separate peace.

"This peace is announced before it was well known that the negociations were opened. Ever since the treaty of Presburgh the war has been without an object. The results of this treaty will be more favorable to all Europe than those of Luneville or Amiens. At that period Italy presented only a body parcelled out among powers which were secretly at enmity with each other. Venice and the Tyrol, in the hands of Austria, gave uneasiness to the state which was lately detached from its empire. Holland was a prey to the concussions of a fluctuating government, & was secretly agitated by the neighboring powers, who wished to maintain an influence there. Germany, ill united in its federative system, was every instant menaced with dissolution. The interests of the greater part of the princes were evidently distinct from those of their head; the issue of the last coalition has proved it. France herself had not yet received either in her government or in her relations with other states, either that stability or dignity which she has assumed among nations; but now the basis of the political organization of Europe is laid in such a manner as to afford reason to believe that its tranquility cannot be disturbed hereafter."

FRANKFORT, July 30.

They write from Berlin that M. De Jacobi is expected in that capital about the end of the month. It is believed that no farther delay will take place in shutting the Prussian ports against the English, and in pushing on the war more briskly against Sweden. The retreat of prince Czartorinski from the ministry of foreign affairs gives us complete encouragement with regard to the intentions of Russia. A report is in circulation, that the new organization of Germany will soon be made known to the public. It is believed the north of the empire will be separated from the south, and that this last division will form a confederacy, over which the elector arch-chancellor will preside, whose residence will henceforth be at Frankfort. The reports which circulate on this subject have not yet a character sufficiently authentic to deserve detail; but we shall soon receive more ample information.

VIENNA, July 16.

Last Sunday a courier arrived here from general Bellegarde, in the neighborhood of the Cattaro. The Austrian troops had not landed. Some new obstacles are mentioned, such as the resistance of the Montenegrins, &c. the particulars of which we are yet to expect.

FROM THE MAIN, July 19.

We find the following outlines of the new Germanic constitution in the journals of Franconia. A federation is to be formed between the arch-chancellor, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, and Darmsdat, under the protection of the French emperor. The arch-chancellor is to be put in possession of the city of Frankfort, where the federative states are to assemble in future; cardinal Fesch is to preside in the assemblies of the federative states; the affairs of which are to be managed by the electoral arch-chancellor, in conjunction with a resident deputy appointed by the French emperor. Baden, Hesse Cassel, and Darmsdat, are each to assume a regal title; and lastly there is to be a king of Westphalia. Some small states, viz. Furstenberg, Oettengen, Hohenzollern, Ysenburg, Ahrenberg, and Salm-Salm, are to be preserved, while others are to come under the jurisdiction of the electoral arch chancellor.

According to the pending Concordat, the following important reforms are proposed:—An ecclesiastical constitution, consistent with the spirit of the times. A freedom of thinking, and liberty of conscience in Germany, without any restriction. All ecclesiastics, archbishops, and bishops, to be subject to the oath of allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to sign an acknowledgment of the invalidity of all mandates, &c. not sanctioned by the sovereign. The abolition of all the cloisters and religious orders still subsisting, the brothers and sisters of charity excepted. The establishment of schools and seminaries. The reduction of the number of religious ceremonies—public processions—Saint's days. The abolition of controversial sermons. General permission to eat flesh. A total abolition of celibacy and pilgrimages. The removal of various obstacles to the union of protestants, and the legalization of all their marriages.

Marshal Davoust's corps, and that of Bernadotte, are to pass the Rhine at Manheim, on their return to Paris. All the cloisters in the duchy of Ponte Corvo are abolished.

An archbishop, it is said, is to be established at Munich, to preside over all the states of Bavaria. One of the free cities of the empire, in Franconia, it is said, is to be added to Bavaria.

General Mack has published a declaration, in which he requests the public to withhold their judgment till his trial is finished. He remarks, that in the late unfortunate war he was not the principal in command; but that he managed the affairs of the campaign simply as field marshal of artillery.

WESTPHALIA, July 30.

According to report commiffioners may be expected at Effen, Elten, and Werden, from Berlin and Paris, to negociate an exchange of territory. The bufinefs, it is now faid, will be opened at Effen; on the part of the emperor Napoleon, they only wait for the nomination of thofe who are to conduct it.

BERLIN, July 22.

Since M. Blumenthal, the Ruffian Jager who bro't the laft difpaches to count Stackelburg, has fet out from this city to Stralfund, it is believed that Sweden will raise the blockade of the Pruffian ports in the Baltic. The return of M. Krufemarke from St. Peterfburg is expected in a few days.

HAGUE, July 19.

The conference which was held laft week between the commiffioners appointed by their high mightineffes and fome members of the council of ftate, according to report, related, to an augmentation of territory which our kingdom is to receive.—A meeting, we underftand, will take place between feveral members of the imperial family at Wifbaden, viz. the king of Holland, cardinal Fefch and the duke of Cleves.

FROM THE KENTUCKY PALLADIUM.

August 20, 1806.

Sir,

I have been called upon by name by a writer in the Western World of the 26th of July, who signs himself "An Observer," to produce for publication a letter received by me from Mr. John Brown, then a member of Congress, upon a suggestion that it contains the evidence of an attempt on his part, to detach this country from the union, and to subject it to the dominion of Spain. Having the original letter referred to, still in my possession, I should have felt no hesitation in submitting it to public inspection, had not the request been made in terms highly indecent and offensive. However, as the impropriety of that address must be ascribed to the illiberality of the writer, whose motives would probably only excite contempt, were his real name published; and as others, who are anxious to obtain the means of judging correctly, have also expressed a wish to see the letter, I have concluded to publish it, and for that purpose now deliver it to you, which, with these remarks, you will please to insert in your paper.

After the application of Kentucky to be admitted into the union as an independent state had failed of success, a difference of opinion took place as to the course which ought to be pursued. Mr. Brown and other respectable characters, were of opinion that it was most advisable to declare this country independent, and to proceed to frame a constitution of government. In support of this opinion it was alledged, that inasmuch as Virginia had repeatedly consented by acts passed for that purpose, that this country should be erected into an independent state: and as the sense of the people on that subject had been fully ascertained by repeated conventions, called to decide on the question, that it would therefore be only a waste of time and trouble, to travel again over the same ground; more especially as the pressure of the Indian hostilities, and the inconveniences arising from our local situation, so remote from the capital of Virginia, rendered it altogether inexpedient to encounter the delay, which would probably attend that course of proceeding. Others were opposed to this course, thinking it precipitate, unsafe, not respectful to the state of Virginia, and likely to lead to consequences not contemplated by its advocates. I was of the latter opinion, which ultimately prevailed.

Knowing that colonel Thomas Marshall concurred with me in opinion, I shewed him Mr. Brown's letter to me, in which he had expressed his sentiments on the subject. The use which was made of that letter is known to the public: and what my motives and feelings were on that occasion, may be collected from a publication of mine, dated the 4th of September, 1790, and printed in the *Kentucky Gazette*, of September 13, 1790, which I now furnish you with, and request you will also publish.

I was a member of the convention of November, 1788, tho' not of July 1788. I recollect that gen. Wilkinson read in the convention a memorial of a commercial nature, which he said he had presented to the governor of New Orleans. At the commencement of the reading I was out of the House, as well as I can now recollect, and did not hear the whole of it read. I have no recollection or impression that gen. Wilkinson or any other person moved or urged "a revolution from Virginia and the union in order to join Spain." As to the information and assurance given by Mr. Brown, I cannot at this distance of time recollect particularly; my impressions are, that he assured the convention that all they asked with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi was in their power or their offer. And I do not hesitate to declare that there was nothing in his letter, information or assurance, which impressed me with a belief that Mr. Brown intended to unite this country with Spain, or that his communications related to any thing other than of a commercial nature.

I should have forwarded this publication sooner, had the 4th number of the Western World been regularly received, and my ill state of health permitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient serv't.

GEORGE MUTER.

The Editor of the Palladium.

Copy of a letter from John Brown to judge Muter, dated

New York, July 10, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

An answer to your favor of the 16th March was together with several other letters, put into the hands of one of gen. Harmer's officers, who set out in May last for the Ohio, and who promised to forward them to the district; but I fear that they have miscarried, as I was a few days ago informed that his orders had been countermanded, & that he had been sent to the garrison at West Point. Indeed I have found it almost impracticable to transmit a letter to Kentucky, as there is scarce any communication between this place and that country. A post is now established from this place to fort Pitt, to set out once in two weeks, after the 20th inst. this will render the communication easy and certain.

Before this reaches you I expect you will have heard the determination of Congress relative to the separation of Kentucky, as a copy of the proceedings has been forwarded to the district by the secretary of Congress, a few days ago. It was not in my power to obtain a decision earlier than the 3d inst. great part of the winter and spring there was not a representation of the states sufficient to proceed in this business, and after it was referred to a grand committee, they could not be prevailed upon to report, a majority of them being opposed to the measure. The eastern states would not, nor do I think they ever will assent to the admission of the district into the union as an independent state, unless Vermont or the Province of Main is brought forward at the same time. The change which has taken place in the general government, is made the ostensible objection to the measure; but the jealousy of the growing importance of the western country, and an unwillingness to add a vote to the southern interest, are the real causes of opposition, and I am inclined to believe that they will exist to a certain degree even under the new government, to which the application is referred by Congress. The question which the district will now have to determine upon, will be whether or not it will be most expedient to continue the connexion with the state of Virginia, or to declare their independence, and proceed to frame a constitution of government.—'Tis generally expected that the latter will be the determination, as you have proceeded too far to think of relinquishing the measure, and the interest of the district will render it altogether inexpedient to continue in your present situation until an application for admission into the union can be made in a constitutional mode to the new government. This step will, in my opinion, tend to preserve unanimity, and will enable you to adopt with effect such measures as may be necessary to promote the interest of the district. In private conferences which I have had with Mr. Gardoqui, the Spanish minister at this place, I have been assured in the most explicit terms, that if Kentucky will declare her independence, and empower some proper person to negociate with him, that he has authority and will engage to open the navigation of the Mississippi, for the exportation of their produce, on terms of mutual advantage. But that this privilege never can be extended to them while part of the U. S. by reason of commercial treaties existing between that court & other powers of Europe. As there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of this declaration, I have thought proper to communicate it to a few confidential friends in the district, with his permission, not doubting but they will make a prudent use of the information, which is in part confirmed by dispatches yesterday received by Congress from Mr. Carmichael, our minister at that court, the contents of which I am not at liberty to disclose.

Congress is now engaged in framing an ordinance for putting the new government into motion; it is not yet completed, but as it now stands, the elections are to be made in December, and the new Congress to meet in February, but it may undergo alteration. Ten states have ratified—this state is now in session—what the result of their deliberations will be, is as yet doubtful; two thirds of the members are opposed, but 'tis probable they may be influenced by motives of expediency. N. Carolina will adopt—time alone can determine how far the new government will answer the expectations of its friends—my hopes are sanguine—the change was necessary.

I fear, should not the present treaty at Muskingum prove successful, that we shall have an Indian war upon all our borders. I do not expect that the present Congress will in that case be able to take any effectual means for our defence. There is not a dollar in the federal treasury which can be appropriated to that purpose. I shall leave this place shortly, and expect to be at the September term. I have enjoyed my usual state of health, and have spent my time here agreeably.

I am with great esteem,

Your most humble servant,

J. BROWN.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

July 25, 1806.

Mr. Bradford—

In a weekly paper, entitled "The Western World," the publishers have commenced, and are going on, with an illiberal and fictitious history of "The Kentucky Spanish Association," which never existed; and to prevent their malicious tale from being universally discredited, they go back to a period, long prior to the emigration, or mature age of the great majority of the present inhabitants. The verity of this history, being only supported by positive assertions, it will need no refutation, with those who are well informed; but as a prerequisite, to enable others to judge for themselves, I request that you and all the candid printers in the country, will in your news-papers, insert the following sketch of the reasons which, at an early day, induced the people of Kentucky, to wish it should be erected into an independent state, leaving those who are more immediately implicated in the history, to make more particular animadversions on it, if they shall think proper—I shall only hold myself bound, if properly called on, to support my own statements.

AN EARLY INHABITANT.

It ought to be confessed, that in 1776, the first legislature of Virginia, which convened after independence had been declared, manifested a willingness to foster and protect the infant settlements in Kentucky. It was then erected into a distinct county, that it might enjoy the advantages of proper officers, civil and military, to the same extent as the other counties of that state; and a considerable quantity of ammunition was forwarded, to enable the Kentuckians to defend themselves against the Indians, who were likely to effect their extirpation. The same benevolent disposition of Virginia, was repeatedly displayed during the whole of the revolutionary war; which ended in 1782, and seemed to promise safety to Kentucky.

The Indians, however, continued and multiplied their incursions, and as the inhabited part of the country extended its circumference, it grew more weak, and the business of plunder and murder more easy. But as the state of Virginia after paper currency was funded, had not been able to collect a sufficiency of money to support its civil list, and to pay the quota demanded by Congress, and their other debts, it was found, that the funds necessary for the defence of this country, could not be supplied from that quarter.

Spies and guards were repeatedly ordered, by the authority of the counties here; but not being promptly paid, they were procured with difficulty, and produced no great benefit.

And from 1779 to 1782, inclusive, several expeditions went against the Indians, and the whole or nearly the whole of the provisions, and other furnitures, were provided by the men who marched, or they were procured by very oppressive contributions, or by the most irregular and arbitrary impressments; and both the men and furnitures were paid for, either in paper money or certificates, of so little value, that many persons would not be at the trouble of applying for them. These untoward circumstances put an end to expeditions, which had been the main dependance of the people: and it need scarcely be mentioned, that the continental government was so feeble, that no aid could be expected from thence.

Two or three additional reasons may also be recited. So great was the distance and the danger of travelling, from Kentucky to the seat of the Virginia government, that scarcely any one could be prevailed on to go there as a representative, who had not very pressing business of his own; and so great was the dissimilarity of circumstances and interests of this country, from those of the other parts of Virginia, that the few representatives we were entitled to send, might be justly compared to drops from a bucket: all they had a prospect of obtaining for Kentucky, were gracious favors, or by shameful exchanges of votes with the eastern members. Indeed no one could hesitate to pronounce it impossible, that any country, especially one as extensive and peculiarly circumstanced as Kentucky, could be well governed by a legislature and executive, at six hundred miles distance from it.

At the fall session of the assembly of Virginia in 1784, an act passed, requiring that all entries for land, those on military warrants excepted, should be surveyed, and the surveys returned as the law directs, within little more than a year thereafter—when all the surveyors in office, with the addition of every person then in the country who was skilled in the art, could not have completed the business in twice the time allowed; and when, had all the other men in the country been employed as guards, the number would have been inadequate to defend the surveyors from the Indians. And another act passed at the same session, to provide for the more effectual collection of the tax of five shillings per hundred on land to be granted by patent: which was considered as retrospective, and highly oppressive and unjust.

About the same time, it was discovered, that by a treaty held at the then seat of the federal government, the claim of the U. S. to the Mississippi river, which before was undoubtedly secured by treaty with England, had been on the point of being suspended for 25 years or upwards, and in the mean time, the Spaniards were to enjoy the exclusive privilege. This design was discovered and defeated by the friends of the western country, otherwise it would have been rendered of no value, and its inhabitants have been compelled to remove to some of the Spanish provinces, or to have returned to the eastern states; so that we were not only greatly discouraged by the known poverty of the Virginia and the federal governments, but almost thrown into despair, by finding that great numbers in both were enemies to our prosperity.

By these considerations, and some others of inferior weight, the Kentuckians were excited to meditate the erection of a new state. This step they were pleased to find, was provided for, both by the constitution of Virginia, and the articles of confederation; and by it, they would at least be enabled to exert their own strength and resources. Repeated conventions of deputies, elected by the people, assembled in 1785, 1786, and 1787, to consider of the expediency of the measure, and to decide on the terms. The result was, a prevailing desire and anxiety to obtain the separation as soon as possible, and in the most orderly manner. The consent of Virginia was given without delay, but after the application in 1788 had lain before Congress for many months, almost unnoticed, at length its consideration was postponed, until the present federal government should take effect in 1789.

The Kentuckians viewing the delay as deeply effecting their interest, if not their salvation, met the rebuff with disgust, and the more so, on being informed, by some of the most respectable members of Congress, that it was not probable we should ever succeed, until an eastern faction which then prevail-