[illegible] of the R[illegible] [illegible]ncilious, however [illegible] with the causes of the coun[illegible]

As the party ascended they found the banks of the river less elevated, being only from 9 to 12 feet, and are [illegible] surmounted by the freshes [illegible]. The river becomes more obstructed by rapids and sand and gravel beaches, among which are found fragments of stone of all forms, and a variety of colors, some highly polished and rounded by friction. The banks of the river in this upper country suffer greatly by abrasion, one side and sometimes both being broken down by every [illegible].*

At a place called "Auges d'Arclon" (Arclon's troughs,) is laminated iron ore, and a stratum of black sand, very [illegible], shining with minute chrystals. The breadth of the river is here about 80 yards; in some places, however, it is enlarged by islands, in others contracted to 80 or 100 feet. Rocks of a greyish colour, and rather friable, are here found in many places on the river.* On the banks grow willows of a different form from those found below, and on the margin of the Mississippi—the last are very brittle—[illegible], on the contrary, are extremely pliant, resembling the osier, of which they are probably a species.

At noon on the 24th, they arrived at the confluence of the lesser Missouri with the Washita; the former is a considerable branch, perhaps the fourth of the Washita, and comes in from the left hand. The hunters often ascend the little Missouri, but are not inclined to penetrate far up, because it reaches near the great plains or prairies upon the Red river, visited by the lesser Osage tribes of Indians, settled on Arkansa: these last frequently carry war into the Cadadoquis tribe settled on the Red river, about west south west from this place, and indeed they are reported not to spare any nation or people. They are prevented from visiting the head waters of the Washita by the steep hills in which they rise. These mountains are so difficult to travel over, that the savages not having an object sufficiently desirable, never attempt to penetrate to this river, and it is supposed to be unknown to the nation.—The Cadadoquis (or Cadaux, as the French pronounce the word) may be considered as Spanish Indians; they boast, and it is said with truth, that they never have imbrued their hands in the blood of a white man. It is said that the stream of the little Missouri, some distance from its mouth, flows over a bright splendid bed of mineral of a yellowish white color, (most probably martial pyrites) that 30 years ago several of the inhabitants, hunters, worked upon this mine, and sent a quantity of the ore to the government at New Orleans, and they were prohibited from working any more.

There is a great sameness in the appearance of the river banks: the islands are skirted with osier, and immediately within, on the bank, grows a range of birch trees and some willows; the more elevated banks are covered with cane, among which grows the oak, maple, elm, sycamore, ash, hickory, dog wood, holly, ironwood, &c. From the pilot they learned that there is a body of excellent land on the little Missouri, particularly on the creek called the "Bayou a Terre Noire," which falls into it. This land extends to Red river and is connected with the great prairies which form the hunting grounds of the Cadaux nation, consisting of about 200 warriors. They are warlike, but frequently unable to defend themselves against the tribe of Osages, settled on the Arkansa river, who passing round the mountains at the head of the Washita, and along the prairies which separate them from the main chain on the west, where the waters of the Red and Arkansa rivers have their rise, pass into the Cadaux country, and rob and plunder them.

(To be CONTINUED.)

* *The banks rise into hills of free stone of a very sharp and fine grit, fit for grind stones. The strata irregular, inclining from 20 to 30 deg. down the river.*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Inquisitor will perceive that we have exercised the liberty given, of omitting some parts of his piece.

FEDERAL CREED.

1. I believe that all governments are of divine origin—that kings and nobles are descended in a *right line* from the gods; and that the *favored ones* of the earth, were *born* to rule over, and govern with absolute and unlimited power all that are *less* favored, or less powerful than themselves.

2. I believe that all men are *not* born "*equally free*," as is falsely asserted in the declaration of American Independence.

3. I believe that crowns, crosses, stars, garters, and other badges of nobility, are the consecrated gifts of *heavenly wisdom*, and ought to be held in awful reverence by all the "*swinish multitude*," who owe veneration and implicit obedience to the wearers of them.

4. I believe that the freedom of speech and of the press, tend only to create factions and excite insurrections, and that they ought not to be tolerated in any well regulated, or "*energetic*" government.

5. I believe that the glittering splendor of armies and navies—the dazzling pomp of titles and national greatness, supported by the blood, taxes, tears and misery of the oppressed poor, are preferable to the humble and unsounding blessings of peace, and individual prosperity.

6. I believe the will of the *great* ought to be the law of the land—that their will is *always right*, and that therefore, the few ought to govern the many, and for the same reason I would cheerfully put my neck under the foot of a sovereign to gain his favors; but am determined as long as I have liberty to complain, that I will not cease to *abuse* that liberty, by finding fault with every measure of my own free government, be it right or wrong.

7. I believe that all who do not think exactly as I do, are either fools or jacobins; and consequently that *Selleck Osborne*, (now in jail for telling the truth about his *betters*) and all the democratic editors, who take his part, or have the *impudence* to raise their voice against the *sacred* authority of courts, ought to be sent to the *Bastile*, or *Inquisition*, and there end their rebellious days without seeing the light of heaven, or hearing the voice of man.

INQUISITOR.

FROM THE CITIZEN.

Of the term "Liberty of the Press."

The writer of this remembers a remark made to him by Mr. Jefferson concerning the English newspapers which at that time 1787, while Mr. Jefferson was minister at Paris, were most vulgarly abusive. The remark applies with equal force to the federal papers of America. The remark was, that "the licentiousness of the press "produces the same effect as the restraint of the press was intended to do. "The restraint, said he, was to prevent things being told, and the licentiousness of the press prevents things "being believed when they are told." We have in this state an evidence of the truth of this remark. The number of federal papers in the city and state of New-York are more than five to one to the number of republican papers, yet the majority of the elections go always against the federal papers, which is demonstrative evidence that the licentiousness of those papers are destitute of credit.

Whoever has made observations on the characters of nations will find it generally true, that the manners of a nation, or of a party, can be better ascertained from the character of its press than from any other public circumstance. If its press is licentious, its manners are not good. Nobody believes a common liar, or a common defamer.

Nothing is more common with printers, especially of newspapers, than the continual cry of the *liberty of the press*, as if, because they are printers they are to have more privileges than other people. As the term "*liberty of the press*" is adopted in this country without being understood, I will state the origin of it and shew what it means. The term comes from England, and the case was as follows.

Prior to what is called in England *the revolution*, which was in 1688, no work could be published in that country without first obtaining the permission of an officer appointed by the government for inspecting works intended for publication. The same was the case in France, except that in France there were forty who were called *censors*, and in England there was but one called Impremateur.

At the revolution the office of Impremateur was abolished and as works could then be published without first obtaining the permission of the government officer, the press was, in consequence of that abolition, said to be free, and it was from this circumstance that the term *liberty of the press* arose. The press, which is a tongue to the eye, was then put exactly in the case of the human tongue. A man does not ask liberty before hand to say something he has a mind to say, but he becomes answerable afterwards for the atrocities he may utter. In like manner, if a man makes the press utter atrocious things he becomes as answerable for them as if he had uttered them by word of mouth. Mr. Jefferson has said in his inaugural speech, that "*error of opinion might be tolerated when reason was left free to combat it.*" This is sound philosophy in cases of error. But there is a difference between error and licentiousness.

Some lawyers in defending their clients (for the generality of lawyers like Swiss soldiers will fight on either side) have often given their opinion of what they defined the liberty of the press to be. One said it was this; another said it was that, and so on, according to the case they were pleading. Now these men ought to have known that the term, *liberty of the press*, arose from a FACT, the abolition of the office of Imprimateur, and that opinion has nothing to do in the case. The term refers to the fact of printing *free from prior restraint*, and not at all to the matter printed whether good or bad. The public at large, or in case of prosecution, a jury of the country will be the judges of the matter.

COMMON SENSE.

FROM THE NORFOLK PUBLIC LEDGER.

The EDITOR of this paper has received a letter from a friend in Bordeaux, dated the 17th of August, of which he offers his readers an extract, and he ventures to assure them, that the writer is a person of intelligence, and respectability.

"I have had it in contemplation for some days past, to address you on the subject of the pending negociations, between England and this country.—They lately assumed a character, strongly indicative of an approaching peace; but the Rumours have been so various and contradictory, and the sources of our information so obscure and suspicious, that I deemed it useless to offer intelligence, of which I could not guarantee the authenticity. At the beginning of this month, the opinions of all classes of people were so universally in favor of peace, that preparations were absolutely made to receive and welcome the courier who was hourly expected to appear, and announce its conclusion. This impression was strengthened by the arrival of lord Lauderdale at Calais, on the 3d inst. and at Paris on the 5th, and the erroneous reports of the frigate who brought him over having exchanged a salute of 21 guns with the battery of the former place, and of his lordship having been presented to the emperor on the 6th at the court of the Thuilleries.* The first of these reports originated from the circumstance of the frigate having fired 15 guns when lord Lauderdale and his secretaries, Mesrs. Stewart and Madison, came from along side. I do not know to what cause the report of his presentation at court is to be attributed. A very intelligent and well informed correspondent wrote me on the 10th inst. from Paris, stating that lord Lauderdale had been closeted three hours on the preceding evening with Mr. Champagny, minister of the Interior, and general Clarke, who enjoys the highest credit at the court of St. Cloud. The result of this meeting was very different from what was at first conjectured. The object of the interview was to remove the obstacles which still divided the two cabinets, but so far from its accomplishment, the breach is said to have been widened, and the official communication we have this day received from Paris, under date of the 13th instant,† confirms this opinion. I transmit you herewith a copy of the note published by government, and extracted from the Moniteur of the 13th. It alludes to several important political events, but particularly to the ratification of the peace with Russia, the acknowledgment of the king of Holland and Naples, and duke of Cleves and Berg, by the emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, and to the causes of the interruption of the negotiations between France and Great Britain. If I was to make a conjecture on the latter circumstance, I should attribute it to this government's insisting on some relaxation on the maritime jurisprudence of England. It is very possible that one or the other governments may publish the correspondence in which their respective interests and pretentions have been discussed, to render the public the arbiter of the justice and moderation of their conduct. Sales in colonial produce have been almost entirely suspended for the last three weeks, in consequence of the apprehension of peace. Three days ago, however, a large speculation was made in coffee for a house in Paris, who doubtless had early information of the interruption of the negociations. Martinique coffee which was selling before the appearance of peace at 63 and 64 sous, was bought at 56 and 57. 800 bales of Bourbon was sold at 55 sous, which a month ago was worth 61 1-2 sous. Business will not resume its activity before lord Lauderdale leaves Paris. He is said to have demanded his passports which were not immediately granted—and it is asserted that he dispatched a courier to London on the 12th inst."

* According to established etiquette, Lord Lauderdale could not be presented to the Emperor until *after* a treaty was signed; so says *Journal de l'Empire* of the 12th of August.

† Published in our supplement of yesterday.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under gen. Miranda to his brother in New-York, dated island of Aruba, 7 leagues west of Curracoa, August 23, 1806.

We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July in company with the Lilly sloop of war, capt. Campbell, who acts as commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, 2 gun boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the commodore were dispatched by adm'l Cochrane to assist us. The Sunday following about 10 o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island of Margueritta—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the grand battery in the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept our course until we arrived off Cocne, between Marguerita and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3 P. M. and remained there until next day: we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the bay of La Vela de Coro. The royal city of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the bay of that name. We came to anchor on the W. side of the bay, owing to the mistake of the pilot in the night, 7 or 8 miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day light the next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after we landed to the number of 150, including marines and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours and the Columbian flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded; the Spanish troops were panic struck and fired at random. The ardor and briskness of the attack quite astonished the Dons: we took 20 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela.—We spent the day in debarking more troops, and reconnoitering the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting centinels. About midnight we marched for Coro, with 2 pieces of light artillery, and about 250 troops, including sailors and marines. Gen. Miranda hoped to surprize the enemy at break of day, before the king's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for we found an empty city; the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men & women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America: it is regularly laid out and well built, every house is almost cannon proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaister, and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles; the city is about 4 miles in circumference.—There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold; it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche containing, in colored wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive convent of Franciscan friars; it was built by one of the queens of Spain, and presented to those friars; it is called the convent of St. Francis; it has 15 altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells: all the friars except two abandoned their convent—one of them seemed deprived of reason, for he took the liberty of flogging himself severely every morning. What I am about to mention would have been related more regularly in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order, and so I will say what occurs as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro so early in the morning that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, & here a melancholy scene took place—When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of artillery, arrived in the centre square they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, it proved to be one of our own men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners, clanking their chains, cried out through the grates of the prison "Vive Miranda," when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie; at this time still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front of the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharnessing the mules from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the feu de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery——They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side and the other as close to my left. I had the good fortune to remain unhurt amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining 4 or five days at Coro, endeavoring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time General Miranda, dispatched two vessels, one to Admiral Cochrane on the windward station, at Barbadoes, and another to Admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings, and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the Duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information that one of Miranda's friends has a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the king's partizans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of Carraccas, the birth place of our general. We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health, and kindly treated in the city of St. Leon de Carraccas. We have heard that the officers were hung, and the men sent to mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed, every prisoner without remorse, were it not that they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens. We expect in a few days to hear from Admirals Cochrane and Dacres in the most favorable way, and then to leave this Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained, there is now I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Carraccas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatia has just joined us——the Osprey is expected too every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick.

NOTICE
To Ordinary Keepers, Retailers, &c. in Washington.

As many of the Licences issued in this city will expire on the last day of this month, notice is hereby given to all those concerned, that the Treasurer and Register will attend at the Council Chamber, on Saturday the 1st November next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of issuing licences pursuant to the act of the City Council in that case provided.

Oct. 24—

RACE BALL.

THERE will be a BALL at Mr. STELLE's Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, the 29th inst.

Gentlemen may obtain Tickets by application at the Bar.

October 24—3t

POSTPONEMENT of the LEONARD TOWN

JOCKEY CLUB RACE.

THE race for FORTY Guineas lately advertised and designed to have been run on Tuesday the 14th inst. was postponed til Tuesday the 11th November next, when the purse of 40 guineas will be run for over the Leonard Town course agreeably to the rules of the club, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the sole and absolute property of some member or members of the club; otherwise the person proposing to start a horse shall pay two shillings in the pound on the amount of the purse. The treasurer is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Jockey Club of any person at his discretion—this being the last year's race of the club. Gentlemen proposing to start horses may become members by subscribing one guinea; horses to be entered before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the race. No race unless two horses at least start for the purse.

By order,

E. I. MILLARD, Sec. & Treasurer.

October 24—tr

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED in the night of the 18th instant, MILLY, a dark Mulatto, about 30 years old 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of rather a slim make, a small scar on her forehead, occasioned she said, by a piece of wood striking her when cutting it—When she laughs shews her teeth, which are pretty large, white, and placed a considerable distance apart. Among the articles of apparel she took with her, were a striped calico gown flounced round the bottom, a jacket and petticoat of striped calimanco of a lead color, with white sleeves.

Whoever brings the said mulatto to the subscriber, shall receive, if in the territory of Columbia, 5 dollars, if 20 miles from home 10, and in the same proportion for any greater distance, and all reasonable charges paid.

ANDREW T. M'CORMICK.

Oct. 24—tf.

Came to my place on the Eastern Branch, near the Lower Bridge, a Red and White COW, and Yearling, which sucks her—the marks are, both ears cropt. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ALEXANDER LOVJOY.

October 24—3t.

JOHN COX

Has received a large general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which he will sell by wholesale and retail very cheap.

☞ No one shall sell lower than he will.

George Town, October 13—epNI&UG—6w

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of this county as a runaway slave on the 17th inst. a bright mulatto man by the name of RICHMOND THOMAS about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, wide mouth and thick lips, the little finger of his left hand crooked, his clothing is an old black broad cloth coat, 1 black sattin and 1 silk and cotton jacket, 1 pair dimity & 1 pair osnabrig pantaloons, 1 muslin shirt, 1 pair old shoes and a white and green hat, says he is free and lives in Philadelphia, has taken a tour to the Miami's and was on his way home when taken up, his owner is desired to come and prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees according to law.

L. HILLEARY, Sheriff

Allegany county, Maryland.

Cumberland, October 8—3tw.