early on the morning of the 20th, and had not waited long before Armstrong made his appearance, on sight of me he retreated to a house lately by commanding protection of the inhabitants. The men from the boat thinking from my stay and seeing me in pursuit of a man that there might be some difficulty, rushed into the house armed with cutlasses, in direct contrary to my orders, as I had not given the concerted signal.

I immediately put Armstrong on board the boat and returned on board the gun boat, taking on my return the officers on shore.

I expected this would be the end of it, but this day three Spanish officers, in the name of Gov. Grand Pre, demanded the man which I had taken in the Spanish territory: I have refused to comply with their demand, and informed the officers I should not deliver up the man until I received orders from you, and shall accordingly wait your orders.

I am, with great respect,

Your Ob. Servt.

(Signed) JOHN C. OWINGS.

Commodore David Porter,

New-Orleans.

(COPY.)

*New-Orleans, July 24, 1808.*

Sir,

I am honoured by your communication respecting the two men who deserted from the boat vessel on the 19th, your manner of proceeding to obtain them, and the demand made on you for them in the name of Governor Grand Pre.

I do not approve of your first mode of proceeding in apprehending them, as there was a possibility of obtaining, on application, the aid of civil or military authority to compel them to effect it.

The second mode I totally disapprove of. After formally applying to the Governor for them, you should, if refused, have represented to me that the man was received by the Spanish officers, and should have become the accountable person for him. I should have either applied for him or represented the case to the hon. Secretary of the Navy of the U. States, and thus it would have taken a proper course.

As you have had the man on board you will please to keep possession of them, until I can receive instructions from the hon. Secretary, to whom I have transmitted your letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. PORTER.

Sailing Master John C. Owings,

commanding Gun-Boat No. 21,

Bayou Manchac.

*Secession.*

*Extract of a letter from Geo. Sawyer of Tennessee, to his friend in this place, dated Mariba Springs, May 14th, 1808.*

By the last mail I received an express stating that 440 Creeks and 12 whites, with a proclamation from the South Bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of Duck River, and had killed about twenty persons and took some horses.

If this be true we shall have warm work shortly, I have given orders to disbodge them, & otherways to take defensive measures, only till further orders.

In addition to the above, we are informed that companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on days on the frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians who are becoming very troublesome. *Editor.*

*FURTHER CONFIRMATION.*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

*Maury County, April 27, 1808.*

Gentlemen,

I have lately received information from Gen. Jackson that the Indians have murdered five families, consisting of 21 persons, a small distance below the mouth of Duck, river and are preparing revenge to this, which should have been done on the 8th instant they attacked a boat of major Colquhoun's in Tennessee river, on board of which were 3 white men. They killed two and wounded three, one of which since died of his wounds—the general's informant reports, that there are encamped on the south bank of the Tennessee, a hostile band of Creek Indians, amounting to 440, and with them 12 white men. If this be the case; It is high time to be prepared for war, I am ordered by the general, without delay to place and keep my brigade in complete readiness, so that I may, if called on, furnish my quota with the shortest notice, and his further orders, or order of government—you will therefore immediately make such arrangements in your respective regiments as will insure to you and me the confidence of our country. You will direct volunteers within your regiment to be in readiness and on the alert, as they will be considered as militia men, if emergency requires, or a call from the President.

WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.*

We are obliged, in consequence of the importance of the foreign news received last night, to defer PLAIN TRUTH to our next.

We have been favored by Mr. Latrobe with a particular account of the accident at the Capitol on Monday. Its length, with the lateness of the hour, at which it was received, and the intervening foreign news, compel us to defer its publication till our next, excepting the beginning of it, which follows:

On Monday the Vault of the Court Room in the North Wing of the Capitol, gave way, by a sudden softness, under the direction of Mr. John LATROBE, the clerk of the works, who was at the time, standing upon that part of the centre which still stood under it, just before it fell. A loud crack gave notice of their danger, and all of them escaped out of the windows, or under the adjoining vaults, except Mr. LATROBE, who, to judge from the place in which his body was found, waited only a single step before he leap'd his window also. But being under that part of the arch, the centre of which had fallen, he was struck down by a stone, suddenly buried under many tons of bricks, and must have been instantaneously deprived of sensation and life.

As all the bottoms of this vault are standing, it is thought, that, should it be not easy satisfactorily to account for the sudden falling of the work.

A piece has recently appeared in the New York Evening Post, designed to alarm the people of the Federal Republic, but calculated to make no slight impression on men of all sorts, who seem to be guided by a much standing chief from the fury of faction, coolly perceive the folly of the means by which it is attempted to be effected. We recommends it to the Federalists to abstain from petitioning for the raising of the Embargo, and assigns others reasons assigning the following:

"*It is understood that if the adherents to the Embargo should succeed in the majority going against them, at the elections, they will attempt early next session to order some measure of relief.*

They will then treat the war as a measure for which they are not responsible, and in proclaiming their wishes by the discontents of the people under the embargo. While they believe this a very good thing, they remain persuaded that the embargo if persevered in, would have been a remedy for all our political evils. Thus the rage for experimenting will remain uncured—The leaven of discontent continue and evils of the most serious consequence arise.

"From every view, therefore, which I can take of this subject, I conclude that the Federalists will not think it proper to present any *petition* upon the subject of the embargo."

The Boston Gazette says, "I accept early next session to declare war against England," is nothing else, but a hint to the federal party to raise an embargo, so clamorously called for by the federalists of Massachusetts. This is the only measure which excites apprehension. The British orders will then be in force, or they will not. If they are not, the embargo cannot then be raised as a matter of course, without exposing our commerce to any injury from England. Whatever our relations with France may be, those with England will be amicable, and our commerce consequently attempt to declare war against her. But if the British orders are still in force at the commencement of the next session, and the embargo be raised, every American ship bound to the continent of Europe, would be condemned by England. This will certainly be war with a vengeance. There will, it is true, be likewise war with France, but we shall receive from England ten blows for one received from France, as England can reach us in the force on the ocean. For every ship, therefore, taken by France, England will take ten. It is easy to calculate upon which nation we shall feel the deepest indignation. It will inevitably be against that nation that inflicts upon us the greatest injuries.

It follows, as this sagacious writer, clearly perceives, that the raising of the embargo would be war with France. Well then may he tremble for the responsibility of those who urged the removal of the embargo, and caution the federalists against petitioning for it. If they do excite the people to call upon the government to take it off, and it is taken off in consequence of such an expression of the public wishes, they surely will be as answerable as the government for the consequences. We will go a step further, and say, they will be more answerable, they will in fact be the authors of whatever ensues, and if it be a war with Britain, they will be the authors of that war. Nothing can be clearer, than that it is the duty of the government to obey the public will, whenever it is unequivocally expressed, even though their own individual opinions run counter to it. The President may, with perfect integrity, and without the least derogation from his character as chief magistrate, declare to Congress that he still considers the embargo as proper, but that nothing remained but its removal in consequence of the opposition of the public to it; and Congress would be the same circumstances, although they concide in sentiment with the President, take it off.

Let those then who urge the removal of the embargo take warning from their *federal* friend, however deaf they may be to republican admonition. Let them rest assured that they will be held responsible for consequences, and bear recollected the present administration have struggled, thro' a thousand difficulties, to maintain the peace of the nation, as well as its rights; and let them, ere it is too late, anticipate the indignation and ruin that will overwhelm those who shall destroy the one without securing the other.

Much clamor has been long kept up with regard to French affairs. It is so that they are involved in an impenetrable veil of mystery; and that while we have volumes published on British relations, we have scarcely a shed light on those of France is dealt out with a penurious hand. It is in vain that we demand of the Congress, the highest authority, that every thing important respecting French affairs should be communicated to Congress, and through Congress to the public, the charge is still rung in our ears, that we have been in the dark. The frequency of its repetition will make it be believed. How comes it to pass, that the cabinet of Washington, knew that all the documents relative to France are within the compass of a single sheet, while Congress and England fill a volume? As this appears to be the principal, if not the sole, ground on which the accusation of concealment hangs, we will give it a concise, though we trust satisfactory notice.

The voluminous documents that have been published relative to British affairs regard, the renewal of the except commercial intercourse between two countries, the subject of impressments, and the outrage on the Chesapeake. There is not a word in them, with respect to the orders in Council, except Mr. Erskine's letter communicating them. These are topics of another distinct from, and additional to those which exist between the U. States and France. These topics have no have a commercial treaty. It was, consequently, unnecessary to enter into the commercial relations of the belligerents. Our relations from the impressment of our seamen arose exclusively from Britain, and France has not, and never has asserted the right to impress our seamen on the high seas. The Spaniards are with us, and nd discussions to carry on with her. Finally, with regard to the Chesapeake, France never reminded us such outrage, all negociation on that head was with England.

The French subject is the whole field of negociation with Britain, and are all the subjects discussed in the volumes of documents published. With France neither of them could be a topic of discussion because neither of them involved any grounds of difference between us and France. As then nothing was required to be said upon them, in our diplomatic intercourse, we must infer that nothing passed, and if nothing passed, there was nothing to communicate to Congress or to publish for the information of the nation.

The only remaining topic respects British with the same France. Now let us enquire what has been published on this head?

So far as relates to Britain, merely Mr. Erskine's letter accompanying the orders.

So far as relates to France, Mr. Champagny's letter, *and General Armstrong's remonstrance.*

So that it follows, that on this head there has been in fact more published in relation to France than England; and that, so far as the publication of General Armstrong's remonstrance goes there is a fuller exposure of French than British affairs.

The Editor of the Citizen rudely charges the Editor of this paper with meanness, in noticing the proceedings of Duchess county, N. Y. without giving the name of Morgan Lewis, said to be the chairman of the meeting. Such insolence is only worth notice inasmuch as it may deceive good men, who are informed that in the article from which the National Intelligencer quoted these proceedings the name of Morgan Lewis did not appear.

Mr. CHEETHAM, after publishing the remarks made some time ago in this paper, to prove that our government had remonstrated against the British orders, subjoins the following remark:

"Now if it be true, as asserted by Mr. Smith, that the conduct of our government has been the same to both nations, and I am not disposed to doubt it, as no new communication has been made to England by the Osage, and the other government vessels, it follows that none was made to France! What then has government been doing?"

We will inform Mr. Cheetham, as we have already stated to the public; and this information will shew him that he has been guilty of a *quiddle*, whether intentional or not, we will not say.

Our language was "the measure, either of remonstrance or of action, has been equally and impartially dealt out to both governments."

The article from which this language is taken explains particularly the circumstances relative to the remonstrance made to England, and states why it was made through the Osage, and why it was not communicated by sent by our government directly to the British government.

Now, because the same *measure* of remonstrance was dealt out to both governments, and this remonstrance was made to England through her minister, and consequently not sent *directly* to her, Mr. Cheetham infers that no *direct* remonstrance was sent to France by the government vessels, not reflecting that remonstrance may be made to a government either directly or through its ministers, without its character being thereby in the least affected. In fact, already as explained, is this. The remonstrance was made through Mr. Erskine, because his government prescribed this course; it was made directly to France, because no obstacle had been opposed by her to a direct communication.

The following is extracted from a letter received in this place from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, dated, "We have a highly important & strengthen the hope that the injurious restrictions on our trade will be rescinded, and our commerce be restored to its ordinary channels.

"*Liverpool, July 22, 1808.*

Sirs,

Your government vessel the St. Michael having arrived from France, a report is circulated that the French decrees against your commerce are to be immediately rescinded, and as we consider our ministry pledged to remove the orders in council thereupon, our market is entirely at a pause for all American produce. Nothing official has yet been given, but the ministerial London papers of this morning reason on the probability of such a measure being about to take place. The Spaniards are very successful and as no quarter is given, by this time not a Frenchman can be left in Spain. Ten thousand of our troops are now before Lisbon under Gen. Sir A. Wellesly, it is the only force the French have in Portugal, the weather is so very favorable that we anticipate a most abundant harvest. Corn is great are quite unsaleable, at prices quoted.

Tobacco is quite at a stand but the holders do not seem disposed to take less than our prices below."

The republicans of the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, and Somerset, in the state of New Jersey, have had recent meetings in consequence of the embargo, and with the measures of the administration have been unanimously and warmly approved, and the Democratic ticket has been unanimously to support James Madison for the Presidency, and George Clinton for the Vice-Presidency. The report of Mr. Clinton, at the Hunterdon meeting is made to depend on his "honorable resignation in the nomination made of him for Vice-President." The patriotic Editor of the True American says:

"The Republican meeting at Flemington on the third instant was the largest ever held in this county. Three hundred and thirty-three voted—and a considerable number who attended did not take the trouble of voting. Men of all ages seemed to be animated by the same patriotic zeal—but the number of *venerable old citizens*, whose hairs were bleached by the hand of time, but *whose hearts were yet warm in the cause of liberty*, was remarkable, and gave us great pleasure—" *If a man has lost one day to live*, (said the patriotic Gerry on a late occasion) *he should live that one for his country.*"

Attend, citizens, to the following additional evidence of the ruling spirit of federalism, and of the enduring patriotism of one of your most virtuous and respectable fellow-citizens. Governor Langdon was one of the sturdiest patriots of the revolution. He still maintains the principles that then animated him.

"WHEREAS, a report has been industriously circulated in Portsmouth, that Governor Langdon is opposed to the Embargo Laws; and has remonstrated with the President of the U. States against certain regulations, necessary for carrying the same into effect; and has even sent a vessel to sea: And whereas, it is the duty of *every man to establish truth*: therefore, I feel it incumbent on myself to declare, that the above reports, are founded in falsehood; and that, so far from disapproving of the Embargo Laws, I am ready to declare, that they originated in the purest patriotism, are founded in wisdom, and are the best measures that could be adopted to preserve the honor and peace of the United States.

JOHN LANGDON."

*September 9, 1808.*

We congratulate our fellow-citizens generally on the dignified and magnanimous conduct of our brethren of New-York, as exhibited in the following proceedings. We have always thought, we still think that Mr. Madison will command every citizens real vote of that state.

At a general meeting of the Republicans of the city of New-York, held at Tammany Hall, B. Martling, on on Thursday evening, the 15th Sept. 1808

COL. WM. FEW, Chairman.

ICHABOD PHALL, Secretary.

The following resolutions were writ but for and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That this meeting continues to repose full confidence in the patriotism and talents of the President and of the republican majority in both houses of the Congress of the U. States.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the embargo is a prudent, just, and politic measure, rendered necessary by the rapacity and depredations of the principal belligerent nations, and not originating from any desire to avoid probably involve us in the calamities of war; and that it is therefore the duty of every patriot cordially to aid the administration this firm and decided support.

*Resolved*, That the present opposition to the measures of the administration, merits the severest reprehension of every true friend to the National Independence and Commercial rights of the U. S. particularly as such opposition may encourage foreigners to persist in withholding from us our just rights, and stimulate them to acts of future hostility and aggression.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a resolution of thanks to our fellow-citizens of the U. States, stating our full determination to support the government, and our firm and resolute to maintain the dignity and rights of our country, together with the reasons upon which such determination is founded, and that William Few, Tuite Wortman, Nathan Sanford, Augustus Wright, Abraham Hasbrouck, Adrian Hegeman, Jonas Humbert, Samuel Lawrence, James Townsend, and Abraham Mills, compose the said committee.

*Resolved*, That this meeting do approve of the nomination made by a majority of our Republican Representatives in Congress, of JAMES MADISON as a candidate for the office of President, and GEORGE CLINTON for the office of VICE-President of the U. States.

Resolved, That a general meeting of our Republican fellow-citizens be convened at this place on Tuesday next, at Tammany Hall, at seven o'clock for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the report of the committee.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Public Mercantile papers of this city.

WM. FEW, Chairman.

I. PHALL, Secretary.

*Vermont Election.*—The accounts received are various and contradictory, and of no, in our opinion, supply the materials for any decided opinion of the result. The Boston Herald gives the votes of 66 towns for Governor. These towns give Mr. Smith 1340, and Mr. Tichenor 1309 votes, and 38 of them send republican representatives. The Herald adds:

"From a faithful calculation of the foregoing returns of Representatives to the Assembly and votes for Governor, and from a view of the towns to be heard from, we think we can