

most probable conjecture appears to be, that of soliciting assistance from our government, which if it should be the case, we doubt not will be readily complied with, as it must be the wish of every one to further the object of this enterprising General, as well for the good cause he has embarked in, as for the great benefits that would accrue to Great-Britain from his success.

August 18.

We feel much satisfaction in being enabled to contradict the report which existed some time since, of Mr. William Smith, a very promising young man, the son of Col. Smith of N. York having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, at the time the two unarmed pilot-boat schooners, Bacchus and Bee, belonging to Miranda's expedition were captured, it proving to be erroneous, as he was left in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp to General Miranda, when Capt. Leslie quitted Coro.

The probability of G. Britain having full knowledge of General Miranda's plans for the emancipation of South America, or at all events not disapproving of the measure, appears to be more fully strengthened every day; for certainly if that was not the case, Admiral Cochrane, could not, nor would not have taken the responsibility on himself of granting some vessels of war, for the purpose of assisting that officer to carry his views into execution, for although as an enemy to his Catholic Majesty, we are entitled to annoy him in every way, still in the present method it would be too serious a charge to be born solely on individual shoulders.

August 19.

The crew of the British armed whaling ship *Minerva*, captain Cottle of London, are stated by the report of captain Paul West, of the ship *Cyrus*, arrived from the Patagonia coast of Chili, in America, to have mutined and shot their captain, after which they placed their Mates and Apprentices in two boats, and committed them to the mercy of the elements—when they were taken up two days afterwards. Capt. Cottle has left a family living in Nantucket.

August 21.

We regret to learn that as no orders have been transmitted from his Majesty's Ministers to the heads of government in this Island, to afford General Miranda any succour, for the commendable purpose of endeavouring to emancipate his unfortunate countrymen from the galling subjugation they are held in, that it is more than probable his laudable object must in some degree be defeated, as it will be some time ere a sufficient force can rally round his standard so as to effect his purpose, for by what we can understand the number of his adherents gained at Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. did not exceed one thousand, a force very inadequate (even with those previously enlisted) to an undertaking of such magnitude, as the giving freedom to the whole of the Spanish Settlements on Terra Firma, more particularly when we reflect on the extent and population of those Colonies, as by an accurate survey taken last year of the Provinces dependent upon the Captain Generalship of the Caraccas, it was ascertained, that the province of Venezuela alone, including Darinas, contained a population of 509,000 souls; the inhabitants of Maracaybo were 100,000 in number; of Cumana 80,000; of Spanish Guiana 31,000; and of the island of Marguerita 14,000; making a total of 729,000 souls. Considering, however, the fertility of the soil which might be increased a hundred fold, this population is very small; and the trivial proportion of Europeans amongst the people arises from the difficulties of emigrating from the Mother Country—as no person is allowed to embark for Spanish America without an express order from the King, which limits the time of his residence, and is never granted except on commercial business. This prohibition extends to females; and even the Creoles, who visit Spain, cannot return to their native country without obtaining permission from the Court. On the other hand, the predilection for the Mines attracts to Mexico and Peru all the Spaniards whose ambition induces them to leave Europe; and so opposite is the system of emigration from Spain to that of all other Governments, that no individual has been suffered to emigrate to those Settlements since the year 1584, unless he procured strong recommendations. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the people are ripe for revolt, we much fear this brave General's plans will be considerably injured, if not entirely defeated.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

Case of the BRILLIANT.

A letter from Halifax, dated August 23, says, "This morning I was present when the case of the *Brilliant* was brought up for decision. She was owned by the Hollingsworths of Baltimore, and was taken on her voyage from Martinique or Guadaloupe going to that port, and laden with the produce of the island. The fact of its being, both ship and cargo, American property, was fully established, and it was further proved, that the owners never re-exported but always sold the cargoes of their vessels to others. But it so happened that a certificate of origin was found on board, relating to a cargo shipped on board another vessel, which the owners,

with a frankness and honesty which should have procured them more just judgment, declared was intended to be delivered with the cargo to which it referred, in case the purchaser intended to export it, in order to obtain a remission of duties in the mother country. His honor the judge most wisely considered it as establishing the continuity of the voyage, and accordingly condemned both ship and cargo. This judge, who figures away in a three tailed wig and scarlet robes, has it seems written a book "on the trade of neutrals," the principles of which, however absurd and contrary to law and justice, he is determined at all hazards to carry into practice."

WASHINGTON CITY, September 18.

Some time since the sloop *Falmouth* was condemned at St. Johns, N. Brunswick, for receiving on board a cargo in certain waters of Passamaddy Bay, adjudged by the court of vice-admiralty to be subject exclusively to the British jurisdiction. This seizure, we understand, was made by Mr. Leonard, a British officer of the customs, &c. without the concurrence of the superior officers of the customs; but he has since been requested by the President of the council, in the absence of the lieutenant governor of the province, to abstain from seizing any American vessel, that should be found under those circumstances, until further instructions respecting the matter should be received from the government of his Britannic Majesty.—No doubt is made of Mr. Leonard's compliance with this request, which will afford time for explanation. We further learn, that our government has directed the matter to be stated to that of Great Britain, with a view to prevent any future seizures.

It is stated through the medium of the federal prints that "his most Catholic majesty has renewed and continued the appointment of the Marquis Yrujo as minister to this country."—This measure of the Spanish court, it is added, "can be considered in no other point of view than as a full and entire approbation of the conduct of the Marquis towards this government."

It is most probable that this announcement is from the Marquis himself. If so, it is entitled to little credit; for the man, who has heretofore so shamefully distorted facts, and so grossly misrepresented the measures of our government, may mistake, and probably has mistaken, in this instance, the measures of his own. Be this, however, as it may, the triumph of the federal press is perfectly characteristic of the party, who do not fail to rejoice at every obstacle that is presented to the accommodation of our differences with foreign powers. Be it their boast, that in their devotion to personal feelings they forget their country.

If the king of Spain has unqualifiedly approved the conduct of his minister, and has thus made his acts those of the Spanish government, much as we may regret the folly of the measure, we must submit to its effects. Our government has acted with dignity and forbearance. It has endeavored to prevent the misconduct of a subordinate agent from being converted into a serious misunderstanding between the two governments. If Spain will permit herself to be deceived, and will adopt the unjustifiable conduct of her agents, she must take the consequences.

The circumstances attending this case strictly enforce the policy of having the least possible political connection with the nations of Europe. Their course of conduct and motives to action are so repugnant to the honest principles of our own government, that it is scarcely possible to make them believe that our views are not as contracted or sinister as their own.

Of the gross ignorance of foreigners with regard to our views and measures, we have another conspicuous example in the following extracts from the [London] Morning Chronicle.

"If we did not consider the intemperate language of the Americans as occasioned in some degree by their pending elections, it would appear incredible that a people so prudent as to have hitherto avoided embroiling themselves in the wars which have desolated Europe, should think of quarreling with the only power they are connected with, and for a cause so easily capable of explanation and satisfaction."

"The resolutions of the clubs and parties of the Americans are intemperate and absurd enough. They not only wish to anticipate but to dictate the proceedings of their government. It is, however, a bad beginning of hostilities against us, to fall out among themselves, and to hesitate whether they shall be guided by the House of Congress, or the tavern."

Here the U. S. are charged with entertaining the idea of "quarreling with the only power they are naturally connected with, and for a cause easily capable of explanation and satisfaction."

Now, with respect to the idea of quarreling with England, can those measures be said to indicate such a purpose, which are, only in miniature, the identical measures, which Britain has herself systematically pursued towards the U. S. If these occasional measures, taken by us, are evidence of a momentary disposition on our part to quarrel with her, are not her uniform measures of the like complexion, unequivocal evidences of a systematic hostile disposition on her part?

Further can those measures be rationally viewed as hostile, which are accompanied by a new mission, by renewed efforts to negotiate, by the strongest assurances of a desire to remain on friendly terms?

"A cause so easily capable of explanation and satisfaction."—By whom?—By the British government. Why then does not that government at once, if the task be so easy, explain its views, and render that satisfaction which our interests and their honor require? If it refuses or declines to do this, when it can be so easily done, the disposition to quarrel is on its part, and not on ours.

With regard to the last paragraph we have quoted, nothing which we have seen betrays a more profound ignorance of real facts, for we will not be so uncharitable as to ascribe to the writer a deliberate purpose to misrepresent. The facts, that measures were never taken by a government with less freedom from the influence of popular passion than those of the last session. An opinion universally prevailed of the necessity of doing something, but it was entirely left to the wisdom of Congress to decide what this should be. It was felt that the subject was a complicated one, and the public prints forebore to press any particular plan of operations. They confided totally in the wisdom of the government. As to the illusion made to tavern influence, it is too contemptible for notice.

NORFOLK, Sept. 23.

On Sunday the British ship, *Bellona*, capt. Douglas, of 74 guns, anchored in Hampton Roads.—There were four other British men of war in sight of Cape Henry. The *Malamus* frigate which was in the Roads for some days, sailed yesterday.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship *Protectress* from London, and with whom we conversed, says, that they spoke the British frigate *Virginia*, who informed, that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which said accounts were received there of the DEATH of Mr. Fox.

PETERSBURG, September 25.

D'RUJO

Has gone back to Philadelphia, without having visited Washington; and no doubt can now exist, but that this meddling, officious little ex-minister, palmed the forged tale of his re-appointment on Mr. Reif and Mr. Bronson, who are his obsequious lacqueys, in order to feel the national pulse with regard to Spain. Did Mr. Yrujo imagine that an American President would disgrace himself and his country, by receiving him as an ambassador? He could not. The indignant spirit that turned him from Washington last fall, would have sent him, perhaps a prisoner, to his own court. He knew too well the fate that awaited him at Washington, to think of obtruding himself into the presence of the executive of the U. States.

If Mr. Yrujo excites so much abhorrence by his hostile deportment towards our government, what are we to think of Reif and his copartner in political turpitude, Bronson, who have become willing instruments in the hands of an enemy, in order to traduce the national government, and heap odium on those who administer it. These are the patriots of the order of federalism—these are the men of virtue and talents, who, in the days of John Adams, denounced every republican as a French Jacobin and disorganizer. Behold them now, receiving the "wages of villainy," and selling their presses, their souls, and their country, to a vile Spaniard; to a being, who has forfeited the protection of the laws of nations, been driven with ignominy from the office which he disgraced, and who is only permitted to remain here through motives of humanity.

These are the patriots of the old school—these are the defenders of American honor, glory and independence!

CHARLESTON, September 27.

The Swedish schooner *Fanny*, capt. Hand, from St. Bartholomew, which arrived at this port on the 24th instant, touched at Cape Francois. To the politeness of the owner we are indebted for the following information. The Emperor of Hayti exercises the most despotic government, like his great prototype in France, over his unfortunate subjects. He had lately been in Aux Cayes and dissolved the Administration, without ceremony. He has declared that he wishes to see no foreigners in his ports—that his subjects must learn to do without the luxuries which they formerly received from America, and live solely upon the produce of the island. He anticipates the time, and is preparing for the event, when France will be at liberty to attack them; when all his ports will be blockaded, or his sea ports destroyed, and they obliged to seek for shelter in the fastnesses among the mountains. Here they will make their great, their last stand; already accustomed to depend for their support and comfort, solely upon the produce of their own soil, it will be a difficult matter to dislodge them or to bring them to terms by starvation. The Emperor pays great attention to the plantations; all the idlers in the cities are compelled to go out and work for their living; an example worthy of being followed by more refined governments. The black inhabitants are much dissatisfied with their Emperor and his government, and oftentimes complain of his tyranny, although death is the consequence.

From the Raleigh Register.

Among the papers which we have recently received from New Orleans, we find the following resolutions of the Legislative body of the Orleans territory.—

They relate to an object of equal importance and delicacy. The course taken is unusual. How far it will ensure the end contemplated, time only can determine.

Resolved by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans in general assembly convened, That both branches of the legislature shall appoint James Brown and Moreau Lisier, lawyers, whose duty it shall be to compile and prepare, jointly, a civil code for the use of this territory.

Resolved, That the juriconsults shall make the civil law by which this territory is now governed, the ground work of said code.

Resolved, That both houses shall appoint separately a committee to consist of four members of the house of Representatives, and of two members of the legislative council.

That said committee shall be bound to meet, whenever requested so to do by the juriconsults, in order to examine and to discuss such parts of the new code as may be completed.

Resolved, That the two juriconsults shall be present at the meetings of the committee and shall have a right to debate.

Resolved, That whenever the opinion of the committee, after the discussion of any article of the new code shall be in opposition with the opinion of the two juriconsults, this opinion of the committee shall be put down in writing, and submitted to the legislature, when the legislature shall take up the discussion of the said code.

Resolved, That no compensation shall be allowed to the members of the committee, and the indemnity justly due to the juriconsults shall be determined by the legislature at their next session.

Resolved, That when the new code shall be adopted by the legislature, the two juriconsults entrusted with the reduction of said code, shall receive for five years out of the treasury of the territory the sum of eight hundred dollars each, every year.

Resolved That in consideration of said sum, and during all the time the said sum shall be to be paid, it shall be the duty of the two juriconsults to attend as much as possible the superior and inferior courts in the city of New-Orleans, in order there to take notice of any imperfections in the new code, owing either to the ambiguity of expressions, or omissions and contradictions, &c. and it shall be the duty of the said juriconsults to submit faithfully their observations thereon to the legislature; and to subjoin to those observations, the additions, corrections and amendments which they may deem necessary, in order to enable the legislature to make this new code as perfect as possible.

Resolved, That the said committee be hereby duly empowered to make such appropriations as may be deemed necessary, for the expenses incurred by the copies, translations, and the like, which may arise from the formation of the civil code, and to issue warrants for that purpose out of the treasury of this territory.

FROM THE AURORA.

L' MINISTRE SANS DROIT,
ou
LE MARRUIS SANS MARRUISAT.

Notwithstanding the incessant efforts made by the character alluded to, by putting himself off in the Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Gazette, and by private tricks which he practices to disseminate reports, intended for the moment, to veil his disgrace, and gratify his malice against the executive of the United States; we are disposed from various causes, to question his re-appointment. We do not believe it to be the fact—we believe that he is actually in disgrace, at Madrid as well as at Washington; and that he is not likely to visit the former any more than the latter in haste.

That he does not possess the confidence of his court is obvious from a single circumstance. When steady intelligence of a peace arrived, so shallow was his understanding, and so utterly unacquainted was he with the diplomatic situation of Europe, that he swallowed this silly news; though there was not an editor of any understanding in the United States, that had not discernment enough to see that it was too marvellous and irreconcilable with the relative circumstances of the powers of Europe, to be believed for an instant.

This ambassador without rights and without respect, had so implicitly believed the news, that he was in treaty to ship himself off—but whether for Spain or South America is not certain. So much for his intelligence, diplomatic and intellectual.

Although he endeavours to have it propagated out of doors, that he is re-appointed to confirmed by "the king his master," in opposition to the express desire of our government, we totally discredit the fact. The agents of the United States, would not remain at Madrid, if he was not removed, or a promise for his removal given; we have very recently heard of the presence of one of our public agents at Madrid, and of his representations on the affairs pending between the two nations. This occurrence could not take place if Yrujo was any longer considered as the ambassador of Spain; and in fact we have