

lieve to have had its origin, also in rumor's blow pipe. It appears that the French Chamber of Deputies presented an address to his French Majesty, in which a censure is conveyed by innuendo, and insinuation against his administration. His Majesty in his reply, notices the fact with temperate indignation, and resents this outrage on his dignity. We now hear of the death of the King of France, and domestic disturbances in consequence of that event, and of an open invitation given to the son of Napoleon, to resume the sceptre of his ancestors. In England a partial change is rumored to have taken place in the ministry, not however sufficient to occasion any revolution, either in the interior or exterior policy of that nation. In Ireland there are still terrible commotions, murders, and massacres; what is to be the issue of such deplorable events, time alone is capable of unfolding. This may be regarded as a general summary of the intelligence presented by the last arrival. Rumor has told us already so many wonders—she has dealt so much in gogons, hydras & chimeras dire, that we who have been so often her obsequious slaves, now begin ourselves to distrust this lying Goddess. We are far more prone to scrutinize and examine, than we have formerly been, and we shall find in the end more abundant satisfaction, when we found our belief on evidence. Those of us who live in Baltimore, and have often witnessed the groundless alarms occasioned by the cry of fire will learn by this simple fact to distrust those political incendiaries who from the same motives, raise the same cries and excite the same apprehensions.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

CAUTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

Askes have burnt houses and human bodies to ashes! Yet many old house keepers do not know or do not mind this! When asks are removed from fire places, they must be cleared from coals and embers, and afterwards put in a safe place: in the cellar vault, or if such is not provided, in an iron pot with a lid; never in a wooden vessel; nor near to any dry stuff.

Cats are not to be left at night in rooms with open fire places, because they would lie close to the remaining fuel, readily catch fire by their hairs, and pained by it, or in pursuit of mice, run about the whole apartment, jump on chairs and tables among combustible articles. Dogs being also fond of a warm place, must be excluded.

Public places in which many candles and several copious fires are burning late in the evening, require great attention; in houses of worship, courts of justice, museums, circuses, ball rooms, theatres, the fuel should be gradually reduced, the remains well secured, and all matters not to kindle removed from the fire-places before the rooms are closed. Theatres are most liable to danger by the scenery, which is extensive and composed of combustible materials. Their construction ought to be such, that in case of fire the people speedily come out: wide passages and several doors are necessary.

Persons employed in business that requires large fires, as bakers, brewers, sugar boilers, distillers, tallow-chandlers, blacksmiths, founders of massive materials, keepers of steam-boats, all should guard against the hazards which may happen. Flammable materials demand peculiar caution, even in the use of small fire.

Factories in which large piles of hemp, flax, wool, cotton, are manufactured, may be set on fire by a single candle.

Naval stores of tar, turpentine, &c. are indispensable in sea ports; they demand extraordinary vigilance; and ought if possible, to be in a sequestered place. Tar and pitch must not be boiled near to them, nor to vessels and houses.

Gun powder must not be stored in a city; and sellers of it ought not to keep much at a time, but procure it according to demand; place it remote from other things, and never leave it uncovered.

Chemical laboratories cannot be safely managed without great skill and prudence, because many of the materials are inflammable, and intense fire is also necessary in several operations.

Some articles are capable of spontaneous burning. Moist hay closely stowed has not seldom been thus consumed; perhaps some livery stables in this city have taken fire from this cause. Vessels loaded with unslacked lime exposed to rain have been burnt. Hemp becomes very heated by compression and its oily quality: A magazine stored with it and tallow, was burnt in a European city. Violent and continued friction can produce a flame, and is in some cases dangerous. A momentary collision of stones, and various articles of iron, emits many sparks, and has caused fatal accidents in operations by powder, for breaking rock, &c. It must by all means be avoided in powder magazines.

House carpenters, joiners, turners, cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. will, in common

prudence, keep off chips and shavings from the fire places. Such litter should not be left in unfinished houses, because vagrants may come there at night, and make fires. Nor should they be thrown out near to them, and far less burnt there; by which I saw once a good new frame house consumed: When materials of furniture are to be dried, glued, varnished, or bent before the fire, caution is necessary. Warehouses of furniture, and all kinds of dry wooden stuff require attention, because fire would make quick ravage.

Shops containing dry goods, easily kindled, run a risk from candles if they are carelessly displayed; those of milliners, having many articles of muslin, and toy shops, filled with little pieces of light wood and paste board, are most exposed.

Booksellers, book-binders, and printers, will do well to gather all loose papers before candlelight; and never to have fire among such at late hours. Mr. Andrew Brown for many years a respectable printer of this city, was burnt with his wife and children in the night. The fire began in a room where many papers were scattered; he was busy there very late; whether the candle or fuel in the stove was the cause, is uncertain.

Literary men should keep their studies clear from litter, and seldom enter their libraries with candles.

N. COLLIN.

GOVERNOR JACKSON & JUDGE FROMENTIN.

Extracts from the documents relating to the misunderstanding between General Jackson and Judge Fromentin, and also the affair with Col. Callava.

Judge Fromentin to Governor Jackson. Pensacola, Sept. 3d, 1821.

Sir—I am informed that it is rumored in town, that in the interview between your excellency and myself, in the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, I had apologized to your excellency, for issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Colonel Callava. I hope your excellency will not hesitate in enabling me to contradict that report.

Your excellency cannot have forgotten, that, from the beginning to the end of the conversation, I insisted, not only on the right, but on the duty of a judge of the United States, to grant that writ; and that among other things, upon being questioned by your excellency, whether I would order a writ of Habeas Corpus, to be served upon the Captain General of Cuba, I told you no, but that I would not hesitate, if the case should require it, and I had the necessary jurisdiction to issue one to be served on the President of the United States. To this you answered that the President was only liable to impeachment; I added, that I was confident, that, in my place, you would have issued a writ of Habeas Corpus.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. ELIJ. FROMENTIN, Judge of the U. S. for W. F. &c. His. Ex. Gov. A. JACKSON.

Governor Jackson to Judge Fromentin. Pensacola, Executive Chamber, September 3d, 1821.

Sir: Your note, by Mr. Scott, has just been handed me, and I am truly astonished at its contents, and in answer, state that, when you appeared before me in the Executive Chamber on the 24th ultimo, you did then and there state, and acknowledge, that you had acted hastily, without due consideration, and without proper information as to the facts of the case, upon the importunities of John Innerarity and some other Spanish gentlemen, and that, had you been apprised that Col. Callava had been committed by me for contempt of my authority, that you certainly would not have interferred, and you further acknowledged, that you had called upon me several times in a friendly way to advise with me as to your jurisdiction; and that I had always told you, that it was my opinion you had no other jurisdiction, except as far as the laws of the United States, had by the act of Congress, been extended over the Provinces, and that when I shewed you the powers which had been granted to me by the President of the U. States you declared that there was no necessity for your being here, and that you might as well return to New-Orleans, and that I had replied you had no jurisdiction over the revenue, and the infraction of the laws of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves. And you did then declare that, hereafter, you would in no way interfere with my authority.

There was likewise some conversation in relation to the powers of a judge of the U. States to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the states, except in particular cases, and I stated to you, that if you were in the states you would have no right to interfere in the manner which you had attempted here, and referred you to the laws of Congress. If this, sir, was not an apology, I know not what is. I received it as such, and dismissed you

accordingly under the citation by which you were brought before me to shew cause, &c. &c.

I am, sir, with due respect, &c. ANDREW JACKSON, Gov. of the Floridas, &c. Elijus Fromentin, Judge, &c. &c.

Judge Fromentin to Governor Jackson. PENSACOLA, Sep. 3, 1821.

Sir: If your Excellency has been astonished at my letter, I may assure your Excellency that I have not been less so at reading your answer. I to "acknowledge that I had acted hastily, without due consideration, and without proper information as to the facts of the case, upon the importunities of John Innerarity and some other Spanish gentlemen, and that, I had been apprised that Col. Callava had been committed by you for contempt of your authority, that I certainly would have interferred." Never, Sir, never, my blood recoils at such a statement. Its last drop will flow before I subscribe to it.

Give me leave, Sir, to put your Excellency in mind, that you began the conversation, and I could scarcely find time to place a word; nor did you hear me mention Mr. Innerarity's name, nor any other name, until your Excellency asked me who were the persons that had applied for the writ, and then I mentioned Mr. Innerarity's name, with the names of the other gentlemen, who jointly with him had applied for it. The conversation then turned on the verbal application for the writ, when Dr. Bronaugh entered, & reduced that part of it to writing. The extent of your powers was the next topic, and you read the act of Congress, and began to read one of your commissions. But neither then, nor at any time before, did your Excellency favor me with an entire perusal of your several commissions.

On that occasion, as on every other preceding occasion, when our respective powers and duties were the subject of conversation, you insisted on my being confined to the two cases stated by your Excellency, and as that had been already referred to the President, it was unnecessary for me to insist.

It is most assuredly true, that I said that I never had, nor ever would interfere with your authority, nor, indeed, sir, the authority of any man. But, sir, does it follow that I am disposed to surrender the authority vested in me? Assuredly not. Legal authority is one thing; illegal authority is another thing. Upon that we differ. A higher tribunal than yours or mine must of course pronounce.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant, ELIJUS FROMENTIN.

Gov. Jackson to Judge Fromentin. PENSACOLA, Sept. 3, 1821.

Sir: I have this moment received your second note of this day. The first created my astonishment, it is true, but the second my indignation and contempt, for I did not suppose, until your note now before me furnished conclusive evidence, that you were capable of stating a wilful and deliberate falsehood. That you have done so in your note of this evening, I do assert, and the enclosed certificates of Dr. Bronaugh, (who was directed by me to pay particular attention to our conversation) and Mr. Rutledge, fully prove. That you have the hardihood to deny that when you called at my house, that I did not send for my book to the office containing the record of my commissions and instructions, and that I did not read the whole of them to you, shews that you are regardless of truth, and in this I do pronounce that you have stated another deliberate falsehood.

I have barely to add, that I recommend you to keep within your legal jurisdiction and powers. Whilst you do this, all your proceedings will be supported, and all my aid given that may be necessary to carry them into effect; but when you attempt to transcend them, and interfere with my legitimate powers, recollect the admonition I gave you when before me on the 24th ultimo, and attend to it, or you will be treated and punished as you deserve, regardless of your boasts of blood flowing, &c. &c. which pass by me as the fleeting breeze.

Here, sir, on this subject, our communication closes, as I am too much engaged to read yours.

I am, sir, yours, &c. &c. A. JACKSON. To Elijus Fromentin, Esq.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received per schooner Caroline, from New-York AN ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN & FLOWER SEED Warranted to be of the last year's production; which he will sell at the New-York retail prices.

GEO. A. HALL. SHIPPING PAPERS OF THE MOST APPROVED FORM, For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the President and Directors of the CLUBFOOT & HARLOW'S CREEK CANAL COMPANY, have required the payment of the third instalment of TWENTY DOLLARS on each Share subscribed, on or before the first day of March next. E. WHITEHURST, Sec'y. Beaufort, Jan. 14, 1822.—2i4w

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the last session of the General Assembly, to receive subscriptions for additional Stock in the Clubfoot & Harlow's Creek Canal Company, give notice, that Books will be opened for that purpose on the first day of March next, at the Bank of Newbern, in the town of Newbern, under the direction of Alexander Henderson and M. C. Stephens, agents appointed by said Commissioners; and shall remain open thirty days, unless all the additional shares be sooner subscribed.

James Manney, Otway Burns, Joseph Borden, Jechonias Pigott, Elijah Pigott, Commissioners. Beaufort, Feb. 11, 1822.—4 i4.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening, the 3d instant, a Negro woman named ESTHER,

about 28 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, straight and well made. complexion rather inclined to yellow, and has large eyes. All persons are forbidden from trading with Nathaniel Locker or Josiah Morse, for said Negro, or harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law.

ASA KENNEDAY. Beaufort, February 8, 1822.—2w3*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to close his business, requests all those who are indebted to him to make early payment, as he will in a short time put his papers in the hands of proper persons for collection. All persons having claims against him are requested to present them for payment. Nath'l Smith. Jan'y. 29th, 1822.—3i2

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and outbuildings on Craven-Street, next door to the Bank of Newbern, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. R. Street. The House has a dry Cellar, and the Kitchen a well constructed brick Oven. For terms apply to the subscriber. JAMES CARNEY. an. 26, 1822—201 tf.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE on the West side of Craven-street, where the subscriber at present resides. A liberal credit will be given. The purchaser must remove it by the middle of April. JOHN MERRIT. February 9, 1822.—4w3

FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, Four likely young Negroes; Enquire at this Office. Newbern, Feb. 11th, 1822.—4tf

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of February 1820, his NEGRO MAN SAM, who is 28 or 30 years of age, about six feet high, thin made, remarkably black, and a little marked with the small pox; has thin whiskers, the hair on his head quite scattering, some places not having any, small red eyes, and a down look when spoken to.

SAM was raised by the subscriber, and is by trade a carpenter; he is also something of a seaman. I have been informed that he has procured a seaman's protection, and obtained forged free papers.—He has, no doubt, gone to some of the Northern seaports.

A reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, if taken out of the state of North-Carolina, will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of Sam in jail, so that I get him again; or, a reward of Seventy-five Dollars, if he is taken and secured within the state.

All persons are forbid harboring or employing said Negro, and masters of vessels from carrying him away. Allen Backhouse. Newbern, Dec. 15, 1821.—195tf

PAINTING

In various branches on the most reasonable terms.

M. E. MYNARTS respectfully informs the Public that he has taken the House belonging to Mr. N. Smith, on Folsom-Street, near the State Bank, where he has separate Rooms for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to have their Likenesses taken.

He will warrant exact Likenesses in large, on canvass, and in Miniature on Paper and Ivory. Those on Ivory will be calculated for Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings. The lovers of this elegant art are invited to call and examine a specimen on Ivory. Profiles taken at 25 cents, and attendance given until 8 o'clock in the evening. February 23d, 1822.

Notice.

On Tuesday the 5th of March WILL BE SOLD, At the late residence of Needham Simmons, dec'd. THE PERISHABLE PROPERTY Belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

CONSISTING OF Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Oats, Bacon, Pork, and Beef;

TOGETHER WITH Plantation utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c &c.

Six months credit will be given the purchasers.

AT THE SAME TIME & PLACE, A NUMBER OF LIKELY

Negroes

Will be hired, and the

Plantation Rented

for one year.—Notes with approved security will be required by the Executors.

Jones County, February 16, 1822. 205—2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid from trusting A Blacksmith JIM, (commonly called Jim Clark) or from paying him for any work done by him, as I shall hold all who employ him accountable to me for his work. Said Jim will be sold on accommodating terms to any person inclined to purchase him. JOHN F. SMITH. February 22d, 1822.—2i2.

Newbern Prices Current.

MERCHANDIZE.	From D. C. to D. C.
Bacon	lb. 8 1/2
Beef	do. 4 1/2
Butter	25 1/2
Bees-Wax	30 1/2
Brandy, French	gal. 2 2/3
do. Apple	45 1/2
do. Peach	75 1/2
Corn	bbl. 3 30 1/2
Meal	bush. 8 1/2
Cotton, (New crop)	cwt. 15 3/4
Coffee	30 1/2
Cor dage	12 1/4
Flour	bbl. 7 1/2
Gin Holland	gal. 1 25 1/4
Country	45 1/2
Pine Scantling	M. 7 1/2
Plank	7 50 1/2
Square Timber	16 20 1/2
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50 1/2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15 18 1/2
do. R. O. do.	7 10 1/2
do. W. O. bbl.	5 7 1/2
Heading, W. O. hhd	18 20 1/2
Lard	lb. 9 1/2
Molasses	gal. 35 1/2
Tar	1 10 1/2
Pitch	1 30 1/2
Rosin	1 10 1/2
Turpentine	1 65 1/2
do. Spirits	gal. 30 1/2
Pork, prime,	bbl. 10 11 1/2
Do. Mess	12 14 1/2
Rice	cwt. 3 1/2
Rum, Jamaica	1 10 1/2
do. W. I.	80 1/2
do. American	40 1/2
Salt, Alum	bush. 75 1/2
do. Fine	65 1/2
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 22 1/2
do. Lump	18 1/2
do. Brown	cwt. 9 11 1/2
Whiskey	gal. 40 1/2