bly to make provision for the expence of sending to France the Spanish prisoners of war taken at St. Domingo, an application to which the assembly returned for answer, that they could not undertake for any part of the expence.—In this humor they met again in December, 1804, as will, I think, clearly appear from the documents to be found in the foregoing pages of the present sheet, all of which documents I beg leave to recommend to the attention of the reader. The first is a resolution of the governor and council, notifying, that after the end of six months, reckoning from the 21st of November last, the importation of provisions and lumber hitherto permitted in neutral vessels, shall no longer be permitted; and that, the exportation of rum and molasses, hitherto permitted, under certain restrictions, in the same vessels, shall no longer be permitted. Whereupon the assembly, in an address, dated on the 8th of December, represent to the governor the deep concern which this resolution has excited, and the fatal consequences, which, if persevered in, it must produce. They say, that it is notorious, that, without a continuance of their intercourse with the United States of America, their plantations cannot be supplied with the articles indispensably necessary to the cultivation of their land and the conveying of its productions to the mother country. They, therefore, beseech the governor either to revoke the resolution, or to recal the publication of it, until an opportunity is afforded the assembly of making a representation to their sovereign. In answer to this address, the governor expresses his extreme concern, that the imperative orders he has received from the ministers of England compel him to refuse the request of the assembly. But, he observes to them, that the six months notice of the termination of the intercourse will afford him time to communicate their wishes to the ministers, and will afford them time to make their representations to the king, in the manner, that they may think most conducive to their interests. The petition of the assembly to his majesty, which is the last of the documents here laid before the public, appears to have been drawn up in consequence of a resolution agreed to previous to the date of the resolution of the governor and council, the subject of that resolution being reserved for a separate representation to the king. The petition complains first, of the attacks which have been made, and which are still making, upon the rights, the reputation, and the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of the West India colonies, by those speculative men, who have, with such dreadful success, propagated their fanatical and chimerical notions of liberty and equality in the old world; and, it expresses a firm reliance on the wisdom and paternal care and solicitude of his majesty to prevent similar success in his distant possessions. The other subject of complaint, is, the breach of the compact between the mother country and the colony of Jamaica, which breach consists, in the imposing, by the ministers at home, enormous duties upon the produce of Jamaica, and in the encouragement of the production of sugar in the settlements of the East India company, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of discouraging the West India production of that article. The observations, to be made upon these complaints, naturally divide themselves under four distinct heads; namely—the *intercourse with the United States of America*: the *slave trade*; the *oppressive duties*; and the *preference given to the produce of the East India Company.*—The first is, in every sense of the word, the most important subject; for, it is to be hoped, that the legislature here will not hastily adopt the notions which the assembly dread, relative to the slave trade; the oppressive duties may be lightened; and the East India sugar project may be abandoned, or may soon fail, from more than one cause. But with regard to the *intercourse with America* there is not a moment to be lost. Three months of the six will shortly have expired: already merchants and planters must have made preparations for regulating their conduct upon the resolution of the governor and council: already the colony must have begun to feel its effects; and, unless it be revoked, without loss of time, consequences the most serious must ensue, consequences resulting in a state of things that may, without exaggeration, be described as the total ruin of the colony; and if the example be followed in the other islands, by the ruin of all our colonies in the West Indies. That such must be the effects of this harsh measure will admit of little doubt in the mind of any one who takes times to consider what is the nature and what the extent of the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States. The Americans supply the planters of Jamaica with flour, Indian meal, Indian corn, rice, pork, beef, salt fish, some live stock, house timber, scantling, boards, shingles, and staves; that is to say, with a great portion of the food required for the planters, the negroes, the merchants, and, as the assembly observe, even for his majesty's troops, with timber, scantling, and boards wherewith to build and repair the houses and manufactories, with shingles to cover them, and with staves for making the hogsheads and puncheons wherein to send the produce of the colony to the mother country. In payment for these articles of prime necessity the planters have been hitherto permitted to employ, in part, the produce of their land; but, this permission has extended, I believe, no further than the articles of rum and molasses, and has been confined, as to value, always within the amount of the importation in each American vessel respectively, still preserving to the mother country all the useful and practicable advantages of colonial monopoly. This intercourse is now to be put an end to; and, observe, too, that this step is taken in time of war, and at a time when the colony is already sinking under the burthens imposed upon its productions! That the articles above enumerated are absolutely necessary to the very existence of the colony of Jamaica cannot be denied; and, that they are to be obtained, in sufficient quantity, no where but in the American states, is another incontrovertible position. But, say the partisans of this measure, these articles will be just as good when conveyed in British ships, as when conveyed in American ships; and, a rigorous adherence to the navigation laws, in this respect, will tend to increase the British, and to diminish the American, mercantile marine. True, the articles will be full as *good*, when conveyed in British ships, but there is little risk in asserting that they will not be half so *cheap*; or, to speak more correctly, that they will be twice as dear as when conveyed in American ships. British ships, from the high price of their building and repairs, and from the dearness of their provisions, always sail dearer than American ships. Then, observe, that the carrying trade between America and the West Indies will be nine times out of ten at a distance from the owner. At present, and always in time of war, the British ships will be liable to be stripped of their men every time they come into a West India port, while the insurance on the vessels and cargo must be five times as high as upon American vessels; circumstances that will cause a very great addition to the expences of navigating, and, of course, to the amount of the articles imported in, such ships. But, is this all? Is there nothing to be apprehended from the counteracting measures, that will be adopted, on the part of the United States? In order to answer this question, we must form an opinion of what those measures will be; and, in order to form that opinion with tolerable correctness, we have only to read the report made to the Congress by Mr. Jefferson, in the year 1793, when he was Secretary of State for foreign affairs. In that report (which will be found entire in the Political Register, vol. 1. p. 801) he first describes, with great precision, the checks which the different nations of Europe have opposed to the commerce and navigation of the United States: then he comes to the remedies, which it may be wise to adopt, in order to produce the removal of those checks. Amongst the several cases, for which these remedies are calculated, he states precisely that which will arise out of the resolution adopted by the governor and Council of Jamaica; and, here is the remedy he proposes. "Where a nation refuses to our vessels the carriage of any of our own productions, to certain countries under their domination, we might *refuse to theirs*, of every description, *the carriage of the same productions to the same countries.* But, as justice and good neighbourhood would dictate, that those who have no part in imposing the restrictions on us," [meaning the West India colonists] "should not be the victims of measures adopted to defeat the effect of those restrictions, it may be proper to confine our restrictions to vessels owned, or navigated by any subject of the same dominant power, other than the inhabitants of the country, to which the said productions are to be carried." That is to say, that, with regard to Jamaica, for instance, no American produce shall be suffered to be shipped thither in any vessel belonging to subjects of England, except those subjects live in the island of Jamaica. "And," continues he, "to prevent all inconvenience to the said inhabitants, as well as to our own, by too sudden a check on the means of transportation, we may continue to admit, the vessels marked for future exclusion, on an *advanced tonnage* and for such length of time only, as may be supposed necessary to guard against that inconvenience." Thus, supposing this, the most mild measure to be adopted, the immediate consequence of the Jamaica regulation will be an advance upon the tonnage duty of British ships in all the American ports; and this will, of course, form another item in the additions which will be made to the necessaries of life in Jamaica. It may be asked, whether the Americans will adopt such measures to the certain diminution in the amount of their produce sold to the West-Indies. To which this is Mr. Jefferson's answer. "It is true, we must expect some inconvenience in practice, from the establishment of discriminating duties. But, in this, as in so many other cases, we are left to choose between two evils.—These inconveniences are nothing, when weighed against the loss of wealth and loss of force, which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscrimination." When, therefore, we recollect, that this Mr. Jefferson is not only now President of the United States, but that he has been again chosen to fill that office for four years, beginning in the next month, when his present Presidency will expire; and, when we recollect, that there is now no party of any consequence to oppose any measure that he may wish to adopt; when we recollect how great a favorite the West India commerce is in the United States, and how necessary an exchange of commodities with the islands is to the people of America; when we recollect these things, it is impossible not to foresee the adoption of every measure calculated to compel our ministers to rescind their Jamaica resolution; and, if such measures are adopted, rescind the resolution we must, or the colony must be ruined.

(To be continued.)

RAPID POPULATION.

New Connecticut.—This district of territory, which constitutes the north east section of the new state of Ohio, is fast rising to notice. Six or eight years ago, it was a trackless wilderness known only to the hunter and the savage. Yankee enterprize, however, promises to convert this wilderness into a garden, and thus verify the prediction of the celebrated Volney, who in speaking of our north western country, says that it will hereafter become the Flanders of America. The emigrations already amount to about 800 families* and 200 families more are expected to come in the present year. Mills are erected in various parts, schools established, and a charter obtained for a college. The general face of the country is level, and the soil uncommonly rich and deep. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, in latitude 42 and extends south on the west line of Pennsylvania, to within about 40 miles of Pittsburgh. The climate, according to Volney, corresponds with that of Maryland, notwithstanding that it lies nearly in our parallel of latitude.

PLEBEIAN.

* *By the last accounts there were one thousand two hundred.*

Mr. WIRT, the ingenious author of "the letters of the British Spy," is said to be preparing materials for writing a biographical view of the Worthies of Virginia. His labors are to commence with the memoirs of our divine orator Patrick Henry; to collect particular information about whose family, education and early pursuits he has already addressed a series of questions to a gentleman of Hanover, the county which had the honor of giving birth to Mr. Henry. Of Mr. Wirt's distinguished qualifications for such an interesting office, few men can doubt, who have had an opportunity of admiring in the letters of the British Spy, a style always easy and often energetic, an imagination that so happily collects the beauties of the picturesque, and a discriminating genius, which knows so well how to catch and describe the peculiarities of living characters. To the honor of having produced worthies whose virtues and talents so eminently deserve to be recorded, Virginia may soon add the boast of having given birth to an historian, whose genius is so admirably qualified to commemorate their merits.

Enquirer.

Norfolk, May 6.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas we are obligingly informed of some circumstances respecting the defeat of the Haytians before the city of St. Domingo, by the garrison under command of the brave Ferrand; who on this occasion it is said displayed all the qualifications of a consummate general, and all the firm intrepidity of real courage.

When the negro army appeared off the city, and were in a condition to attack it, a summons was sent to the following purport.—'JEAN JACQUES, the first emperor of Hayti, to gen. FERRAND, commanding a division of the troops of the French republic—As it is inconsistent with the laws and indpendence of the empire, that any portion of the French army should be allowed to remain in the island, gen. Ferrand is summoned to surrender the city of St. Domingo in 24 hours; if at the end of that time the city shall not be evacuated, it will be delivered to plunder, and all the inhabitants thereof be put to the sword"—It being difficult to procure any person who would risk the delivery of a suitable answer to this demand, the commandant ordered three cannon shot to be levelled at the Black camp, which conveyed a defiance in terms as strong as the pen could have done, and doubtless as well understood.

The action was fought on the plain of St. Charles, on the 28th of March. The resources not less than the courage of Ferrand and his associates is seen in his finding means, with so small an army, to garrison every part of the city, and to make a fortie against a foe so numerous, so desperate, and so insatiable for blood and vengeance. Seconded by a little band of heroes, he, however, attacked successively, and successively carried, every intrenchment of the enemy. His second in command heading the attack on the first line received a very severe wound; not discouraged he led them on to the second, where he received several others; still concealing his situation from his companions, he conducted them to the third, in carrying which he received a musket ball through the lower viscera, of which he almost instantly died. From the Spanish troops but little aid was received in the first and partial engagements with the blacks, but in this decisive one, the presence of their commander, whom they loved and feared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French comrades.

The defeat was complete. 1380 brigands were counted dead on the field of battle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military stores, their magazines of provisions, and the military chest and treasure of the emperor, fell into the hands of the victor; whose loss in the battle did not exceed 80 men.

The fleet of admiral Missessi (or Minissi, arrived either on the day of the battle or the day succeeding, *but had not at the time landed any troops.* The ships did not come to anchor, but after putting the aids which they had for the garrison on shore, stood out to sea.—We understand that the inhabitants of St. Domingo have been invited to return; as the siege is raised, and the army of Dessalines completely withdrawn.

Admiral Cochrane touched at St. Thomas, in pursuit of the French squadron, but not finding it there continued his course for St. Domingo.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL H. SMITH.

—PRICE TWO DOLLARS—

THE

TRIAL OF

SAMUEL CHASE,

An associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, impeached by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors, before the Senate of the United States, taken in short hand by

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

AND

THOMAS LLOYD.

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This volume contains,—

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

[SEAL.] BE IT REMEMBERED, *that on this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and five, Samuel H. Smith of the said district, hath deposited in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district of Columbia, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "The "trial of Samuel Chase, an associate "justice of the supreme court of the "United States, impeached by the House "of Representatives for high crimes and "misdemeanors, before the Senate of the "United States, taken in short hand by "Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Lloyd," in conformity to the act of Congress of the United States entitled an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned.*

G. DENEALE, Clk. Dist. Col.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Amendatory of an act concerning Nuisances and creating a Superintendant of Police.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That so much of the act concerning nuisances, and creating a superintendant of police, as provides for the appointment of an officer, styled the superintendant of police, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted,* That such of the duties required by the said act to be performed by the superintendant of police as are contained in the second, third, fourth, and eighth sections, shall be henceforth devolved exclusively on an officer, to be annually appointed, who shall be denominated the high constable of the city, and who shall receive the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the other duties, required by the said act to be performed by the superintendant of police be devolved upon the high constable, and the other constables of the city.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That in case either the high constable, or any other constable shall fail to pursue the proper mode for bringing to justice any person who shall infract a law of the corporation, on his own knowledge, or on information given him thereof, he shall incur the penalty which would have been recovered for such infraction; and the penalty thus incurred by the high constable shall be deducted from his salary.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the constables to make on the first Monday of every month a full return of their proceedings to the high constable, who shall communicate the same, together with a statement of all his own proceedings, to the council or to one of their secretaries, on the Monday ensuing, under a penalty of ten dollars for every omission, which shall be deducted as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases of infraction of the laws of the council, it shall be the duty of the high constable, or of the other constables, to institute a prosecution against the infractor within one week thereafter; provided that this direction shall not operate as a bar to any prosecution commenced subsequent thereto.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That the high constable shall give security to the Mayor for the faithful discharge of his duty in the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec 8. *And be it enacted,* That all the penalties, which by the aforesaid act accrued to the superintendant of police, shall accrue to the high constable or the constable who shall prosecute for the penalties incurred.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first Chamber, &c.
ALEX. M'CORMICK,
President pro tem. of the second chamber, &c.
Approved May 2d, 1805.
ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.
Test THOMAS HERTY, REG.

APPOINTMENT BY THE MAYOR.

Richard Spalding, high constable of the city of Washington.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensible term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in June next for the choice of Eighteen members to represent the City of Washington, in council. The elections will be held at the following places, viz.

In the First Ward, at William Rhodes's.
In the Second Ward, at Lewis Morin's. &
In the Third at Pontius D. Stelle's hotel.

The polls to be kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of Washington.

May 13—

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

GILBERT DAY,

and says he belongs to John Hodd, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He is about 18 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high; his clothing is a striped Nankeen coat, black cassimere waistcoat, osnaburg shirt, and an old pair of dark cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and has a pleasant countenance. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.

April 15—w8t