His Excellency was pleased to receive them in the most gracious manner.

Every day some latent branch of the conspiracy is discovered through the confessions of prisoners implicated in that desperate undertaking. Several persons were arrested yesterday—one of whom is said to be a leader, and was concealed in a kish on his way to the country.

Miles Roche, committed a few days ago by Mr. Justice Bell, on a charge of being engaged in Thomas-street, on the night of the late insurrection, is the brother to the celebrated General Roche, of Wexford. He is also, it is said, charged with offences of a capital nature, in that county, during the late rebellion.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Justice Bell, and a party of the Liberty Rangers, apprehended, at a public-house, in Harold's Cross, a committee of those deluded wretches, who have a second time suffered themselves to be duped into rebellion and murder. They were, together with the owner of the house, committed to the Provost.

Captain Wilson—that active and valuable officer, who was piked in Dirty-lane, on the night of the 23d of July, is perfectly recovered from his wound.

CORK, August 4.

This day eight persons were brought to the city from the country, charged with treasonable practices; some of them belong to the yeomanry of the county of York.

Todd Jones, formerly a member of the Irish parliament, was taken at Clonaghkilty, and is now lodged in our county jail.

A proclamation was issued this morning for the purpose of suspending the habeas corpus act. The persons taken up in this city are confined on general charges, some of them are persons of opulence. We expect that the courts martial will assemble in the course of the week. The yeomanry corps are ordered on permanent duty.

DILLON's REGIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

London, August 9, 1803.

SIR,

Having commanded the Regiment of Dillon for the last seven years of the war, and left them only since the expedition in Egypt; and as during that time the men gave me ample satisfaction in point of discipline, respect, and obedience to their officers, I consider myself bound in honor to come forward, and by every means in my power do away the bad opinion that must have been formed by the public, in consequence of the calumnious reports inserted in the papers yesterday. I therefore request you will insert the following correct statement relative to that regiment. The private men are chiefly Hungarians, and other Austrian subjects. In the year 1795, being prisoners of war to the French, they were sold by them to the Spaniards, to be sent to their mines in America, but very fortunately they were retaken by our men of war, and privateers, brought to Corsica, where having their choice to be set at liberty, or enter our service, seven of them enlisted in Dillon's regiment, to serve during the war only; and others went on board the different men of war in lord St. Vincent's fleet. Their remaining so long in Egypt has prevented them being disbanded at the fixed period; and the regiment has, for that purpose, been ordered to Gibraltar, the only place we have on the continent where this could be done. The men were each to receive a certain sum of money to pay their expences home; but fresh orders were given since the breaking out of the war, to offer a considerable bounty to those of the men that chose to re-enlist for seven years longer. A letter from the paymaster, dated the 26th of June says, a great many enlisted the first day, and I can only presume that this invidious report has arisen from those men returning to their own country, that did not chuse to re-enlist.

With regard to the behaviour of those men during the war, and particularly the campaign in Egypt, I shall refer to Sir Ralph Abercromby's general orders, after the actions of the 13th and 21st of March; when on the 14th he desired general Cradock to assure the officers and men of the 90th regiment, "that their meritorious conduct has commanded his admiration; that to the 92d regiment, and the regiment of Dillon, an equal share of praise is due; and where it has been so well earned, the commander in chief has the greatest pleasure in bestowing it."

As to the action of the 21st, I am sure the officers and men of the 28th and 42d regiments will do every justice to those of Dillon's regiment. In the general orders the commander in chief says:—"The support given to the reserve by general Stuart, and the 5th brigade (of which Dillon's regiment had the centre) was as gallant as it was prompt, and has entirely confirmed the fortunate issue of that brilliant day."

I must add to this, that during seven years the men have been under my immediate command, not one has been found guilty of insubordination. I therefore positively declare and certify, that all the time they have been in his majesty's service, their conduct has been such as to obtain not only the approbation, but also the thanks of the officers under whose command they have been placed.

F. DILLON,

Late Lieut. Col. commanding Dillon's regiment in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Rostock, of the 26th says, an English cutter anchored lately near the Russian fleet in our neighborhood, and the English captain paid a visit to the Russian admiral, who invited him to dinner. After the healths of the Emperor of Russia, of the king of Great Britain, and all other lawful sovereigns had been drank, the Russian admiral gave the following toast—"The political and commercial connections of Russia and England, and destruction to all plotters of revolutions, either commercial or political."

New York, Sept. 27.

By the politeness of capt. Gallop, of the ship Black river, from Bristol, London papers are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle to the evening of the 12th August, inclusive. We make from them a few extracts, but nothing material had occurred since our last accounts either in Great Britain or on the continent. Ireland remained in a state of forced tranquility; and the usual intercourse with France continued suspended.

The English politicians still calculate on the friendship of Russia; while if we may judge by the complection of our Paris paris, the great northern powers are disposed at this moment, to question Great Britain's right to the dominion of the sea, and to assert the long contested claim of *free ships making free goods*, a question that involves in its decision the importance of the British navy.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 12th, after considerable debating to the very last moment. Col. Hutchinson, supported by several members, wished the sitting to be protracted, that the affairs of Ireland might be investigated; and noticed, at some length the state of that unfortunate country: representing the distressed state of the people; recommending mild and conciatory measures; and suggesting, that if the prince of Wales was sent as a peacemaker into that part of the united kingdom, there was not a man in Ireland who would not rally round him.

The most active preparations for defence are still going on; and the nation appears disposed to meet with great spirit their threatened invaders. We extracted from our last papers an account of their seeking Jerome Bonaparte in a convent of emigrant Benedictines; and find that he has since been carefully sought after among his baggage, and the hard hands of the captive crew of the L'Epervier examined in hopes of detecting him in disguise. In the mean time it is here whispered that *Monsieur* is prosecuting a matrimonial scheme in the city of Baltimore.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

It is confidently asserted in some of the best informed circles, that the court of St. Petersburg has given the most unequivocal assurances to our government of the friendly disposition and hearty co-operation of his imperial Majesty. This accords with what has been repeatedly stated in this paper, though discredited by some of our cotemporaries. We mentioned that the Russian ambassador at Paris had been insulted by Bonaparte and that Russia was decidedly with us.

While we state this, however, we ought to inform our readers that some well informed politicians believe that in consequence of our having blockaded the Elbe, the Russian ambassador in this country will be recalled, unless certain propositions of the court of St. Petersburgh, respecting the opening again the navigation of that river, be acceded to by this country.

Respecting Prussia, whose conduct has been more ambiguous, we hope also soon to announce something gratifying to the hopes of Europe. The real interest of that power is so obvious, that we wonder it should ever have allowed France to occupy Hanover and the banks of the Elbe. A little time will probably throw some light upon this. In the mean time, we have to announce, on good authority, that the French wishing to cross the Elbe, sent lately to the Danish side pontoons. The answer was to the following purport:—"You cannot come to this side without invading a territory to which you have no claim; and the attempt, if persisted in, will be considered as an act of hostility, and resisted by all the strength we can oppose to you." It is added also, that Denmark has received assurances of support from Sweden.

A letter from Bremen says, that when the French began to remove the artillery and horses from Hanover, the king of Prussia interfered, and in consequence of a remonstrance from him, they were stopt until the return of a messenger who was sent off to the chief consul.

August 12.

This afternoon between two and three o'clock, the king went in state to the house of peers and prorogued the parliament with a speech from the throne.— The business of one of the most important sessions of the present reign terminating last night, when an interesting debate took place on the existing state of Ireland.

New writs were yesterday ordered for the county of Cambridge and the city of Bristol. The right hon. Charles Yorke and the right hon. Charles Bragge having accepted the Chiltren Hundreds, previous to their new appointments.— The former, it is said, as successor to lord Pelham—the latter as secretary at war. General Maitland is to be member of the board of Controul, preliminary to his being sent out as governor of Bombay.

Wednesday, in consequence of an order from the lords of the Admiralty, captain Jervis, of the Magnificent, went on board L'Epervier corvette, at Portsmouth, to examine if Jerome Bonaparte, the commander of her, was on board or not. He scrutinized every man, and could gain no satisfactory information respecting him. Captain Jervis was accompanied by a lieutenant of the Magnificent, who is acquainted with Jerome Bonaparte's person. L'Epervier has a great quantity of his baggage on board, and a great many animals and natural curiosities belonging to him.

Treasury of the United States,

Washington August 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress dated May the 8th, 1792, intitled "An act to provide for a Copper Coinage," in the second section thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of six calender months from the time when there shall have been paid into the Treasury by the said Director (of the Mint) in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand Dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers, published at the seat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand laim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all, copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given,"

And whereas it appears by the books of this office, that more than fifty-thousand dollars in cents and half cents, have been so paid into the Treasury. I now therefore, in obedience to the said act, do hereby give public notice of the same.

TH. T. TUCKER.
Treasurer United States.

August 15. taw3m

S. CLARK.

HAS just opened in the City of Washington, an extensive assortment of shoes, viz Ladies elegant white sattan and white colored fashionable kid with and without heels—handsome spangled slippers,—Black, led, plumb, yellow, red, blue and green Morrocco of good quality, with and without heels—best plain and variegated English kid do. with fashionable ornaments- leather and stuff slippers, with and without heels—ladies good black Morrocco bootees, well made—misses kid slippers, Morrocco do. black, blue green, red and yellow—Misses leather slippers—black Morrocco pumps large sizes—leather do from 12 to 6 inches long, very neat—brunswick slippers, handsome—children's red and blue Morrocco and leather pumps—men's fashionable and coarse shoes from 2 dolls to 1 dollar.—About 80 pair smaller size of coarse shoes, 56 cents—boys fine and coarse shoes assorted. All sizes of trunks Also, naukeens, blue and white silk stockings, cotton do a few umbrellas, a few pieces of furniture, Spanish Segars, &c. The whole of the above will be bartered or sold low by wholesale or retail for cash.

JOHN WILSON,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

September 28. 6t

☞ S. Clark is in daily expectation of more shoes of every description, and purposes continuing his stock of shoes in Alexandria.

WAS committed to the geal of Baltimor country as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man by the name of WILLIAM GROCE—He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high a deep black complection, thin visage, large thick lips, and has lost one lower and upper fore tooth, and has a scar on the back part of his left shoulder, occasioned by the cut of an axe; he has on a round about blue cloth jacket with sleeves, light colored mixed cloth vest, Osnabrig shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat—he says he belongs to Mr. John Chisley, of Prince William county, Virginia, within 15 miles of Dumfries. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees according to law.

James Wilson, Sheriff.

September 12 1awtf

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare CONVEYANCES OF LAND, and every other species of DEED or INSTRUMENT in the line of his profession, with legal precision, and on moderate terms, Titles investigated, &c.

∴ A choice selection of lots on the Pennsylvania avenue and in other desirable situations in the City to lease or sell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digest of the laws of the United States in 2 vol for sale at the above office.

City of Washington, April 18 1803. 1wtf

For the National Intelligencer.

Purchase of Louisiana.

The third enquiry is, whether there was not a necessity imposed upon the executive to act.

In the month of December last the president officially informed Congress of the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans. In consequence of this information the House of Representatives after mature deliberation came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that this house receive with great sensibility the information of a disposition in certain officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans to obstruct the navigation of the river Mississippi, as secured to the United States by the most solemn stipulations: That, adhering to that humane and wise policy which ought ever to characterise a free people, and by which the United States have always professed to be governed; willing, at the same time, to ascribe this breach of compact to the unauthorised misconduct of certain individuals, rather than to a want of good faith on the part of his Catholic majesty; and relying with perfect confidence on the vigilance and wisdom of the executive, they will wait the issue of such measures as that department of the government shall have pursued for asserting the rights and vindicating the injuries of the United States:—holding it to be their duty, at the same time, to express their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries, and the rights of navigation and commerce thro' the river Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

About the same time that these resolves were passed, resolutions were offered in the two houses, the avowed object of which was to obtain the possession of New Orleans by force. After mature deliberation these resolutions were rejected by great majorities. The Senate, on their part, came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures to organise, arm, and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, 80,000 effective militia, officers included.

"Resolved, That the president may, if he judges it expedient, authorise the executives of the several states to accept, as part of the detachment aforesaid, any corps of volunteers; who shall continue in service for such time, not exceeding months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

"Resolved, That dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted, and for defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of Congress, the president may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States.

"Resolved, that dollars be appropriated for erecting, at such place or places on the western waters, as the president may judge most proper, one or more arsenals."

In the spirit of these resolutions an act passed the two houses by an unanimous vote authorising the expenditure of two millions of dollars, and actually placing that sum under the immediate contrlo of the president.

From these facts it is evident that the legislature must have come to three decisions;—first, to decline, under existing circumstances, going to war, secondly, to wait the issue of executive negociation under the pledge of its support; and thirdly to sanction the purchase either of New-Orleans, or some other place of deposit, or of Louisiana. The two first appear from the above resolutions, and the last appears from the appropriation of two millions.

Under these circumstances there can remain no doubt of its being the duty of the executive to act. Having announced to Congress, that he had taken certain steps, Congress sanction them by their expression of confidence, and authorise their further prosecution by furnishing the means of effecting them.

So far as relates to a declaration of war the powers of Congress are full and preclusive of those of the president, with them alone it rests to say whether war shall be declared or peace maintained. So long as they do not do the first, they produce a necessity in the executive, as far as depends upon him, to preserve the last. Had then, the president taken any step which should have led to war when he had within his power the lawful means of averting it, he would have infringed upon the powers of the legislature; he would have been guilty of usurpation; he might have been impeached and punished.

Being forbidden a resort to war, and being compelled to proceed in effectuating the object of the government, his only remaining resource was negociation. We have already seen that the legislature, in a manner the most intelligible, by the appropriation of two millions, either sanctioned a purchase as the original suggestion of the president, or as the fruits of their own reflection—For, on no other ground than the contemplation of purchase, could such an appropriation have been made.

The fourth enquiry is whether a purchase of territory was not the most eligible and just step that could be taken.

It is a strong argument in favour of purchase, that the public from the earliest periods of the negociation, looked to it in the event of a favorable issue. That this was the case, there is, at this period, no necessity of shewing, when all the circumstances attending this affair are fresh in every man's memory. However dangerous or delusive it may be to be guided by public opinion in nations that are extremely depressed and ignorant, it will in general be both safe and desirable to be governed by it, when the people are well informed.

The negociation had two objects: one, the restoration of our rights of deposit, violated by the Spanish Intendant: the other, security that such violation would not be repeated. The first object might, perhaps, have been attained without purchase. But would the nation have been satisfied with this? If there be any truth in the declarations of the opponents of the administration *they* would not; and we are certain the friends of the administration would not. What should we, indeed, have gained by the accomplishment of this object? No other than a right, acknowledged by France, to deposit our goods at New-Orleans, subject to undefined conditions, and revocable, as by Spain, at any moment. Would there have been any safety in this? Would the nation have asserted its dignity by obtaining merely a *nominal* recognition of a previous right?

It might possibly have obtained some pecuniary compensation from Spain for the injury sustained by our trade. But what proportion would this have borne to the inconveniences of a future state of insecurity, the risques arising from which, being always contemplated as possible, would have had a steady and constant tendency to depress the price of produce and discourage the spirit of adventure? To have contended for one at the expence of the other would have been to seize the shadow and neglect the substance.

If then it be ascertained, that neither the public feeling, nor the security of our rights, would have been satisfied by a mere restitution of the deposit, it only remains to consider whether any thing short of purchase would have been effectual.

We might have obtained New-Orleans by force. Of this there can be no doubt. But would this have given us the secure and undisturbed possession of our right? Is there a man in the nation who does not believe that the use of force on our part would have produced it on the part of France? If used by us it would not have been merely to regain the right of deposit, but to protect its future enjoyment. This could only have been done by the conquest of New-Orleans, or, which amounts to the same thing, the occupation of it by a military force.— Nor would this alone have been sufficient. A national armament would have been also required to command the mouth of the river. The effect would have been war with France.

The absurdity of France giving us New-Orleans for nothing, need not be considered. Nations are too seldom just, and never generous. She would have had an equivalent; and that could only be found in money, or partial commercial stipulations in her favor. Against the latter every voice among us is united.

They, therefore, who object to a purchase, and who still insist upon the necessity of obtaining the secure possession of our rights, have no other alternative than war. A more distinct consideration of the policy and effects of war is reserved for the solution of the sixth enquiry.

FRANKLIN.

(To be continued.)

ESCAPED from Washington city jail, district of Columbia 29th inst. a negro man the property of col. Thomas Parker, near the Black Ridge, state of Virginia, He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, he had on when he went away two blue jackets sewed together, three pair of trowsers the outside one blue, a pair of old half boots; he appears to be 26 years old very dark complection, he appears also to have lost all his fore teeth but two. He goes by the following names to wit, James Parker, John Grant and Abraham Shorter, I will give 10 dollars reward if taken within the district and 15 dollars out of the district and all reasonable charges paid by

ROBERT M'CLAN, Jailor, for
DANL. C. BRENT. Marshal of the district of Columbia, Co. Washington.

October 3. 1aw3t

LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT STORE.

S. THOMEE, takes the liberty of informing the ladies and gentlemen of George town and the City, that he has opened a store next door to Mr. Bowles in High street, opposite Mr. March's book store; where any orders will be executed with punctuallity.

N B. Looking glass and picture frames regilt and needle work framed and glazed in a handsome manner.

September 30. 3t