ne first January ensuing $24,444,792 74 cents.

That the payments to be made on the public debt during the years 1807 and 8, amount to $16,735,153 58 cents, viz. for interest 7,041, 795 38 cents, for principal 9,714,358 25 cents.

So that by the 1st January, 1809, the amount of principal of the public debt paid since April, 1801, will be nearly thirty four million of dollars.

That there will then remain unpaid of the public debt 57,491,888 77 cents.

That of this sum the annual appropriation of eight millions will (with some modification of the stock) discharge all but the Louisianna debt by the end of the year 1815; and.

That the Louisianna debt, amounting to 11,250,000 dollars, and payable in four annual installments, 1812, '19 and '21, will be paid off the last mentioned year, and complete the extinguishment of the public debt.

NEW YORK, February 14.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The ship Kingston, captain Leslie, arrived at this port yesterday in a short passage from London, and captain L. has obliged the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers and Lloyd's list to the 29th of December.

Our intelligence from the European continent is not so late as we had previously received; and those papers contain no political information of consequence after the following articles are extracted.

The king of England was indisposed and parliament was opened by a message. On the 22d of December all the documents relative to the negociations lately broken off between Great Britain and France were laid before the two houses. They are of extreme length, and would occupy 40 or 50 columns.

An order of council had passing permitting a commercial intercourre with the government of Hayti in every kind of traffic excepting that of negroes.

Trial of captain Whitby—A court martial is called in England to try capt. Whitby for the murder of Pierce.—Capt. Brewster, of our revenue cutter, Jonathan L. Brewster, his brother Robert Mitchell, branch pilot, and Jno. White, gone as witnesses, and are expected to sail in the Latona for Liverpool, where they proceed to London.

LONDON, December 19.

We have received some further particulars of the loss of this majesty's ship L'Athenienne.

L'Athenienne was proceeding to Malta when this melancholy accident took place.—The rocks on which she struck are situate between the western extremity of Sicily and Cape Bon, on the Barbary coast. She was going at the rate of nine knots an hour at the time. Were it not that this dreadful disaster happened at night, the whole of the crew might have been saved. The conduct of captain Raynsford is spoken of in the highest terms. When the ship struck, he declared he would be the last to quit her. His first care, when he perceived the dangerous state in which she was, was to embark as many persons in the boats as they could contain, with orders that they should make the nearest land, and return to the ship as soon as possible. The persons who were thus saved were landed, we understand, on one of the cluster of barren islands, or rocks rather, near the Skerki rocks, on which the vessel was lost. When the boats returned to where they had left the ship, scarcely a vestige of her was to be seen. The gale was so fresh, that it is supposed she must have gone to pieces soon after they quitted her. She had a considerable quantity of specie on board, for the payment of the troops at Malta.

No advices from the continent have been received since our last. An English gentleman is arrived in town, who lately travelled through Poland. He reports that at the time he passed thro' Warsaw, an army of 130,000 men was collected in the vicinity of that city. He was detained for twelve hours, and was sent to head quarters to be examined.—He states, that the Russian army were very indifferently provided with artillery relative to which, however, they expressed no concern, having determined to rely entirely on the effect of the bayonet.

December 24.

Lord Hutchinson and suite arrived at Copenhagen on the 2d, and they immediately set sail in prosecution of his mission on board the Alert.

The Dart, from Lisbon, which sailed from Lisbon on the 12th, brings dispatches to government from lord Strangford. The English packets had arrived. No accounts had been received respecting the recapture of Buenos Ayres, of which we have had some indistinct rumors in England, and it is totally disbelieved. Nor is there any truth in a report which was current yesterday, that there was an alarm in Spain in consequence of some new information made to the court by the emperor of the French. It is certain no such report comes from any authority at Lisbon, where every thing was quiet.

Among the regiments now embarking for the West Indies, is the 54th regiment, Sir David Baird's.

December 29.

There is not the least foundation for the intelligence received at Gottenburgh from Elsineur, that the court of Denmark *has*, at the requisiton of Bonaparte, shut up the ports of Husum and Tonningen against the British vessels. [But he will.]

December 29.

An English squadron is stated to have appeared before Alexandria for the purpose of occupying that place.—They talk loudly in Paris, that decisive measures will be adopted to force England to consent to the repose of Europe.

Nine sail of the line, and three frigates were ready for sea at Brest, on the 9th instant.

His majesty has been pleased to direct that a pension of £ 500 per annum be settled on Sir Samuel Hood, in consideration of the loss of his arm.

Price of stocks at 1 o'clock—Consols, 62 1 Three per cent. reduced, 5 7 8 ths 9.—Omnium, 2.

Sir Samuel Hood sailed from Spithead on Thursday morning, in the Centaur, with the Comus Frigate, to cruize off the Western Islands.

Admiral Murtary sailed also with the Polyphemus, Africa, Camel and Cormorant, for Buenos Ayres, but was forced to return to Spithead in the evening.

A paper of yesterday says, his Sicilian majesty has, it is said, been pleased to confer upon Sidney Smith the dignity of a duke.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 6th mention that lord Hutchinson has proceeded on his mission. Probably he will go to Memel, or Konigsberg. The Astrea, which carried out his lordship, has been so much damaged, that it is doubtful whether she can be repaired so as to be fit for the voyage home.

December 30.

The report of war between Russia and Turkey rests on very doubtful ground. It is dated from Berlin, the very mint of fabrications. This rumor, perhaps was circulated with a view to induce the French to suppose, that Bonaparte still retained his influence in the Divan; that such a war would divide the strength of Alexander: in the mean time Sebastiana would exert all his arts to dissolve the treaty concluded between the courts of Petersburgh and Constantinople. The French, it is well known, have played off such temporary tricks, when any object was to be carried. If it should, however, turn out to be true that the Turks have driven Russia to appeal to the sword, the theatre of war, in all probability, will be transferred from Poland to Turkey.—In such a case, the navy of this country would be of essential service to our ally. Egypt would once more fall into our hands, and a trade with Persia thrown open to our merchants. If the articles of the treaty, inserted in the Statesman of yesterday, be authentic, all the christians of the Greek church will range on the side of Russia, so in one of these articles it is expressly stipulated, that they shall be permitted to enter into the Russian service, a privilege they have long wished for, as a dawn of cheering prospects. If the war has really broken out, and if the Russians have stretched so far, as stated into Turkey, it is a proof of the wisdom and activity of the cabinet of Petersburgh, that it could not be lulled into false security; and that the most prompt measures were taken to put the army in motion on the first signal of hostilities.

We feel sincerely happy in being able to state, that the treaty between this country and America is proceeding in the very best train; and that the difficulties attending it are almost all surmounted; and that such a completion of it may be speedily looked for, as will ensure the permanent good understanding and mutual benefit of both countries in future.

Private letters were received yesterday from Charleston, announcing the seizure of our vessels in that port, and the landing and lodging their cargoes in the custom house stores.

In consequence of this information, a deputation of *American merchants* is said to have waited on lord Grenville yesterday, to *receive instructions* with respect to the line of conduct most prudent to be adopted under the existing circumstances. The answer rumored to have been given was, that whatever inconvenience might have been experienced, there was *very little likelihood of its being of long duration*. From this reply it may be inferred, that the differences with America are *likely to be adjusted*.

"We do not desire *war with America*, but we desire as little to see that system of *concession to America* continued, which has been adopted since the new ministers came into power. *What right has America to expect concession from us?* Have we received any *peculiar favor* at her hands? Concessions must be as injurious to our commerce as to our national character. But we confess we are not without considerable apprehensions; "all the talents in the country," having shown themselves as *incompetent to conduct a negociation* as *to carry on war* with vigor and decision.

Letters from the French coast, of the 18th inst. continue to state, that in all the ports to the westward, the utmost exertions are using in the equipment of privateers destined to capture neutral shipping bound to English ports—and that upwards of sixty of them were expected to be out to sea in a few days.

Our negociations with England—In the house of a discussion, in the British Parliament, on the Address to the King, Mr. *Percival*, having noticed several topics, which, to his regret, had been omitted in his Majesty's Speech, "observed, that we had discussions with America which had not been brought to a close which he wished to have been taken notice of in the king's speech; for he wished as the matter was important, to know the state in which that discussion stood, and that was still the more interesting, when he reflected on the measures of the last session of Parliament; measures of concession to America:—and particularly one (the American Intercourse Bill) which was directly hostile to the principle, on a due observation of which the glory of this country was founded, the principle of the Navigation Laws; and what was to him, and those who thought with him, ominous was the reflection, who it was who brought in, and who sanctioned that measure in the House of Lords, and who now were the persons appointed to settle our differences with America?—*Hear! hear! hear! from Mr. Rose, and others.*—He was alarmed lest a mistaken policy might be the cause of sacrificing the true interests of this country. Some notice ought to be taken of this subject in the king's speech, and it was a subject which called for serious discussion. He would say no more on the subject at present; but he hoped no treaty would be concluded upon it without a full explanation and a perfect understanding on that subject."

Lord *Henry Petty*, in reply, said—"Upon the subject of intercourse with America, he submitted that the affairs of the two countries should not be laid before Parliament until every thing was adjusted completely; and he trusted that for knowledge of the true interests of this country, and understanding of the means to preserve them, as well as conciliating manners, and those other qualities which constitute the character of perfect negociators, they would not be thought wanting in those on whom his Majesty had been pleased to devolve this trust."

In explanation, he said—"A word or two in explanation, he said—I was very much surprised at what fell from the Noble Lord. I was very much surprised at what fell from the Noble Lord, if he supposes me to insinuate any want of knowledge or deficiency in conciliating manners in the Noble persons who are appointed to discuss our affairs with America; what I was alarmed at was the connection which appears between the authors of the American Intercourse Bill, the coincidence between the manner in which the bill was introduced into Parliament, supported and carried, and the appointment of these Noble Persons to manage the negociation between this country and America. I am afraid of the spirit of that bill—a spirit of concession to America, at the expense of the dearest rights of Great Britain, and the foundation of all her glory being too predominant in the discussion on our part."

New-Orleans, January 9.

This day at one o'clock the aid-de-camp of gen. Wilkinson, read the following in the coffee house, and had it entered on the books.

"General Wilkinson regrets that it is not in his power, from a pressure of public interests, which imperiously command his attention, to be at the coffee house as he intended this day.

"He therefore takes this mode of warning the merchants and ship owners, to hold their vessels in readiness to haul off into the stream should it be found necessary, on the shortest notice.—But he begs that this may be considered merely as a salutary precaution, not that he believes col. Burr is at Natchez, or that he will ever reach this city under his own volition—and he warns the citizens not to respect the rumours in circulation, because the general by a letter from col. Burr's own hand, written to Dr. Bollman, is authorised to say that the colonel's utmost calculation of force did not exceed 6000, and that he would in person precede the main body with 2000 men to Natchez were he intended to hale.

"The faithful citizens may be assured that with moderate exertions only, and the decisive expulsion of traitors, the storm will burst over the heads of its authors, and hurl them headlong to perdition, whilst the inhabitants of this city shall dwell in security."

Letters from Natchez also state, that no alarm prevailed there with regard to Mr. Burr.

A singular coincidence of names appears in a marriage, which had lately been celebrated in Shropshire, between Mr. *Frost* and Miss *Snow*..... *Hail* wedded love!

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

Rupem Caveto, Transenfoli antique.

To be quacked to death, by the nostrum of an ignorant Empiric, who has never been regularly trained, to dispatch his fellow creatures into another world, is to die, in the most unreputable manner imaginable; to be sent secundum artem to the shades below, is to die covered with honor—Where is the man of spirit who would not rather be killed by the paw of a lion than the hoof of an ass. The adventures in physic, who pretend to make all diseases fly before them, do not act with common policy, not to mention a word about "honesty;" they must put every considerate man upon his guard against them; for how in the name of Esculapius, is it possible for them to perform their pompous promises? It fills one with melancholy reflection, to think on the havoc, which the brazen pretenders to medical knowledge, have made in all ages, and in all nations, and it fills me with astonishment, to think, that their influence is still considerable enough, to be lamented by those, who are capable of reasoning with accuracy, upon the human frame. The men most intimately acquainted with that frame, will ever be doubly astonished to see persons, who would wish to be thought possessed of no contemptible understanding, pay an implicit obedience to the prescriptions of a self-taught physician, who perhaps has never looked into the writings of a single real physician, who probably could not read them if he did, and who really knows no more of the Materia Medica, than the ignorant simpleton who hires them to poison him. To read over the annual lists of infallible medicines, which at every turn stare you in the face, which serve as a frontispiece for every shop-keeper's door, from the city merchant, down to the country gin shop, is now a labour of time. Here you may see diseases, diametrically opposite to every particular, quickly eradicated by the same application, without regard to time, place or circumstances. Should the inventive geniuses of our cities, go on in the same rapid progress of physical discoveries (as no doubt they will while they find it so profitable) we may fairly hope that in a few years all those who should unfortunately make their exit through the medium of casuality, the only avenue to be left, may for the trifling sum of four or five shillings, be speedily reanimated by their irresistable restoratives. In fine, the age of miracles is almost revived, this mortal shall then be enabled, without the inconvenience of spiritual or corporeal change, to put on immortality, and prolonged an active existence if FINITUM.

CIVIS.

Extract of a letter dated,

FORT GIBSON, (Miss. Terry.) 14th Jan. 1807.

"Burr, with about seven boats, and from 70 to 100 men, is now on the Mississippi river, 50 miles above Natchez, where he will remain until the balance of his boats arrive—an attempt has been made to take him by the sheriff with a small party, but without success—to-morrow the sheriff with the posse comitatus will again make an attempt—the executive has issued orders to the militia, and the territory is in motion—but from the number coming down the river to join Burr, and the disposition of many of the inhabitants of the territory to not molest him, I am apprehensive that he will pass the country without being taken. He declares his views are not inimical to the government of the United States but that he intends to take Batan Rouge and operate entirely against the Spaniards, and add a brighter star to the American government than ornaments its present brilliancy."

MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate, for the information of congress, a letter from Cowles Meade, secretary of the Mississippi territory, to the secretary of war, by which it will be seen, that Mr. Burr had reached that neighbourhood on the 13th of January.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 10.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

From Cowles Meade, secretary and acting governor of the Missippi territory, to the department of war, dated Washington, M. T. Jan 13.

SIR—I have just time by the mail to inform you, that I received this morning a letter from col. Burr, at Bayou Prerre, avowing the innocence of his views, and the fallacy of certain rumours against his patriotism. His object is agriculture, and his boats the vehicles of emigration. However, several military corps were ordered to be on the alert, and apprehend him, and all suspicious persons, on the day before the receipt of his letter—these orders may possibly bring him into my possession. In his letter he hints at resistance to any attempt to coerce him, and deprecates a civil war. These hints will have no influence on my conduct. He will be apprehended, if possible, at the hazard of the lives of our militia, and the honor of the executive. We are all bustle and activity. I hope in a day or two to give you a better account of this troublesome man.

A boat passed Natchez last night—was hailed, and pursued by the guard. They fired two guns at the pursuers, being better manned.

The citizens of this country are republicans and patriots, and on their exertions I have every reliance.

LAST OF MIRANDA!

Accounts from Trinadad, as late as the 26th of December, state, that Miranda's ship the Leander, had been libelled, for the wages of the crew, and was to be sold on the 14th January.

Pennsylvania looking up.

We have particular gratification in stating to the public, that a bill has passed the house of representatives of this commonwealth, appropriating the sum of 300,000 dollars, for the construction of the CANAL which is to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill; the proceeds of the duties on auctions is to be received for this laudable and liberal purpose.

A bill has also passed appropriating 3000 dollars towards the establishment of a botanical garden.

If the congress of the United States will but give equal encouragement to the Chesapeake and Delaware CANAL, which may be fairly and truly considered as a link of a NATIONAL WORK, the example as well as the utility, will be a proud occurrence for the United States.

Aurora.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of North-Carolina.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That instead of the times heretofore established by law, for the sessions of the circuit court for the district of North Carolina, the said courts shall hereafter commence and be holden on the twelfth day of May, and the twelfth day of November. In each year any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. And all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, commenced or to commence in the said courts, and all recognizances returnable to the said court, on the twentieth day of June next, shall be continued, returned to, and have day, in the session to be holden by this act, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as heretofore, and shall have all the effect, power, and virtue as if the alteration had never been made: *Provided nevertheless*, That when the twelfth day of May, or the twelfth day of November shall happen on Sunday, the next succeeding day shall be the first judicial day of the term.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be holden on the following days, instead of the times heretofore established by law, that is to say; at Wilmington, in and for the district of Cape Fear, on the first Mondays in February, June and October; at Newbern, in and for the district of Bamptico, on the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June, and October; and at Edenton in and for the district of Albemarle, on the first Tuesday which shall follow the Friday next after the first Mondays in February, June and October. And that all actions, suits, writs, process, pleadings or other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall be now depending in any of the district courts of the district of North Carolina, shall be continued over, and have day in the next district court to be holden in the several districts as hereby established, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 4, 1807.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Example for farmers.—Last year Mr. Henry Baker of Hopewell, fatted and killed one litter of pigs, which at 10 months old weighed 2375. This season, from the same sow, he fatted and killed another litter, (6 in number) 9 months & 10 days old—which together, weighed the handsome number of *one thousand six hundred and eighty five* pounds. The heaviest of the litter weighed 313.—Whole amount from one sow in two seasons 4,060lbs, which at 7 cents per lb. is *two hundred, eighty four dollars, and twenty cents.*

Trenton Fed