From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

NUMBER 10.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

Thoſe who at this time ſtand forth in defence of Spain, tell us that this violation of her treaty is unauthoriſed by the ſovereign, and will doubtleſs, on being properly repreſented to him, meet with a prompt reparation. The intendant's proclamation, ſay they, ſhews expreſsly, that he has acted without the command or even knowledge of the king: and our ſecretary of ſtate has very courteouſly obſerved in his official report, that "*other circumſtances concur with the good faith and friendſhip otherwiſe obſerved by his Catholic majeſty, favoring a belief that no ſuch orders have been given.*" We ſhall not ſtop to encounter the very extraordinary ſuppoſition, that in an affair of ſo very great importance as the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and which was the ſubject of a treaty, the king of Spain ſhould not have made known his intentions for the ſpace of more than ſeven years; although he was limited for that purpoſe to the firſt three. *Credat Judæs Apſella.*

But may we be permitted to aſk, what are thoſe *other circumſtances* which concur to evince this *good faith and friendſhip* on the part of Spain? Will our complaiſant ſecretary of ſtate be pleaſed to inform us whether he adverts to the marks of *friendſhip* which our countrymen have for ſo long a period experienced in the outrages committed on their perſons, and in the millions of property of which they have been plundered, from La Plata to Peru? Will he ſeek for the evidence of this *good faith and friendſhip* in the damp and killing dungeons of *Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Valparaiſo* or *Lima?* If this gentleman would for a moment look in upon a picture of real life in a Spaniſh priſon, he would meet with a ſcene more affecting than the fancy of Sterne ever drew—Through an iron grated window he would behold one who calls him his countryman—He would ſee him, after having been ſtripped of his laſt farthing, and ignominiouſly ſcourged to death's door like the vileſt of criminals—heard in the ſame cell with Spaniſh felons and murderers—He would behold him extended half naked on the bare planks; with his arms folded under his head as his only pillow—his body feveriſh, waſted and meagre—his only employment that of counting over the diſmal days and nights of captivity—and he might ſee him turn a hopeleſs eye upon his country, which has abandoned him. Such has been the fate of many American citizens within the laſt fourteen months—and at this moment many a wretch lingers out his exiſtence in ſimilar captivity, while an officer at the head of our government aſſures us of the *good faith and friendſhip* of his Catholic majeſty; and while the executive himſelf boaſts of *friendſhip abroad and peace at home*—conſoling himſelf with the belief, that while he can tell the people there is plenty of money in the treaſury, his darling popularity will never be endangered, though a portion of our fellow-citizens be periſhing under the rigor of confinement in a diſtant land!

Are Engliſh ſailors treated in this manner either by Spain or France? Is it not a fact, that when Americans were ſuffering every indignity and oppreſſion from Le Clerc, in St. Domingo, the Engliſh received from him a treatment in every reſpect the direct oppoſite; and that this was ſo palpable that the name of an American was a ſubject of pity, and the government of deriſion, to both French and Engliſh? But Great-Britain knows how to make herſelf feared and reſpected, and ſhe never fails to protect the moſt inſignificant ſeaman in her navy. Away then with the ridiculous attempt to make us believe that we are befriended and eſteemed abroad—No fact can be adduced to warrant the aſſertion.

Where then, we aſk again, where are thoſe *other circumſtances* which concur to ſhew ſuch *good faith and friendſhip*, on the part of Spain, as to induce the belief that this breach of treaty is not the act of her government? Cut it is ſaid that humanity and ſound policy require us to attempt to ſettle the preſent diſpute by negociation before we reſort to force. Such, in every poſſible caſe, will be the language of timid and indeciſive councils. Let us obſerve a little deference for the opinions of thoſe great and celebrated men who have reduced policy to a ſcience, and have given us maxims founded on the leſſons of experience and afforded by hiſtory.

The object in controverſy, we are officially informed by the preſident, is now ceded away to France. We might aſk if this conduct on her part and the keeping it entirely ſecret from us, was evidence of friendſhip? but we ſhall leave that topic and paſs on to another of more conſequence. Has France given any aſſurances to our government reſpecting the point in iſſue? We preſume not. Are we not then imperiouſly called upon for every poſſible precaution while precaution may yet be of any ſervice! Or are we to deſiſt from attempting to avert the evil with which we ſeem to be threatened by two formidable powers, till it is too late to avail ourſelves of thoſe advantages now in our poſſeſſion, and which, if taken in time, may fruſtrate every dangerous deſign? In ſuch caſe we find the rule to be, that *where it is impoſſible or too dangerous to wait for an abſolute certainty, we may act on a reaſonable preſumption.* "If a ſtranger, ſays Vattel, preſents his piece at me in a wood, I am not yet certain that he deſigns to kill me; but ſhall I, in order to be convinced of his deſign, allow him time to fire! What reaſonable caſuiſt will deny me a right of preventing him? But preſumption becomes nearly equal to certainty, if the ſovereign, who is on the point of riſing to an enormous power, *has already manifeſted an unlimited pride and inſatiable ambition.*" It is for the adminiſtration to judge, whether he who is now to come into poſſeſſion has or has not manifeſted an *unlimited pride and inſatiable ambition*, which promiſes neither repoſe nor ſafety to any nation whom he can once approach.

Again; "The intereſt of nations are of a very different importance from thoſe of individuals: The chief magiſtrate is not to be indolent or indifferent in the care of them, or from generoſity to wave his ſuſpicions. The whole nation lies at ſtake when it has a powerful and ambitious neighbor. As men are under a neceſſity of regulating themſelves generally by probabilities, theſe probabilities claim their attention in proportion to the *importance of the ſubject*, and to make uſe of a geometrical expreſſion, their right of obviating a danger is in a compound ratio of the degree of appearance, and of the greatneſs of the evil threatened. If the queſtion be of an evil *eaſily ſupportable*, of a *ſlender loſs*, matters are not to be hurried; there is no great danger in delaying oppoſition to it till there is a certainty of our being *threatened* But, if the ſafety of the ſtate lies at ſtake, we cannot exceed in precaution and foreſight. Are we to delay the averting of our ruin till it becomes inevitable? If the appearances are ſo eaſily credited, it is the fault of the neighbor who has betrayed his ambition by ſuch indications.

"It is ſtill eaſier to prove, that ſhould this formidable power betray any unjuſt and ambitious diſpoſitions by doing the leaſt injury to another, the nation injured may avail itſelf of the occaſion, in order to reduce the ambitious power, and diſable it from ſo eaſily oppreſſing its neighbor, or keeping them in continued awe and fear. *For, an injury gives a nation a right to provide for its future ſafety, by taking away from the violater the means of oppreſſion.*

"In fine, ſhould this formidable power plainly entertain deſigns of oppreſſion and conqueſt; ſhould it betray its views by prepartions or *other motions*, the neighboring nation has an unqueſtionable right to prevent it. And if the fate of war declares on our ſide, a *further right to make uſe of this happy opportunity for weakening and reducing a power dangerous to the common liberty.*"*

Here we cannot avoid bringing into view the ſituation of the ſtates of *Ohio, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, and the Miſſiſippi Territory.* The memorial of one of them has already been preſented to congreſs, complaining in ſtrong terms of the *violation* of the treaty on the part of Spain; and it is to be feared ſo much alive is their ſenſibility to the eſſential injury done them, that they will with great difficulty be brought to believe that they ought to ſubmit to the tedious forms of a prolonged negociation. A conſideration which ought to have no ſmall weight in the deliberations of our adminiſtrations; for ſhould theſe people become too impatient of the wrong, and march to do themſelves juſtice, it would expoſe the government to merited deriſion for its want of thoſe energies neceſſary to the protection of its own members. Should ſuch an event take place it would find itſelf at once reduced to the alternative either of giving a full ſupport to this large and important portion of the community, againſt its own inclinations, and thus ſtand expoſed to utter contempt, or to leave theſe people to take their chance alone in a war, in which whether ſucceſsful or not it muſt in the concluſion, end in a diſmemberment of the empire. And it is much to be apprehended that this is an evil which will inevitably take place unleſs our adminiſtration, rejecting feeble and temporizing meaſures, ſhould adopt a vigorous policy, and with becoming ſpirit and dignity, yield them that ſupport which they think they have a right to demand and which the government will do well, to conſider in time if they can ſafely refuſe.

[*To be continued.*]

* *Vattel.*

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

To the People of the North-Weſtern Territory.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Having been requeſted by many gentlemen in different parts of the country, to become a candidate for the office of governor of the ſtate of Ohio, an appointment that is ſoon to be made by that part of you who reſide to the eaſtward of the Great Miami, and offered their ſupport, I take this method of preſenting to them my beſt thanks for their kind invitations and intentions, and of informing them, and the people in general, that I entirely decline it.

The care of this colony of the United States was committed to me from its firſt inſtitution, and it was my ambition, and has been my chief ſtudy to render it flouriſhing, and to bring it to that point when it might, according to the terms on which it was founded, ceaſe to be a colony, and become an independent ſtate. In theſe my ambition has been fully gratified, and my labors crowned with ſucceſs. The management of that delicate period, from perfect infancy to the mature age at which you are arrived, moſt of you are acquainted with. It was a period that neceſſarily required your governor ſhould be inveſted with a conſiderable portion of power, and that power was applied to your benefit only. You have been protected from dangers from abroad, and made happy at home. To oppreſſion you were perfect ſtrangers—your liberties and your property were guarded by wholeſome laws, executed with exactneſs, and at the ſame time with mildneſs. But, while I have been thus, for fourteen years, unremittingly endeavoring to extend and ſecure to you thoſe benefits, my private affairs have been entirely neglected, and are run into great confuſion. They now demand my attention, and will require it for ſome time. You will be at no loſs for a governor—many, I am told, are anxious for the office. The lot, I hope and pray, may fall upon ſome perſon who, with better talents than have fallen to my ſhare, may poſſeſs an equal inclination to render you happy—a greater inclination that way no man can poſſeſs.

With but two exceptions, I leave all the miniſterial offices filled with men of capacity and of probity. It would, indeed, be gratifying to me to ſee them continued under the new order of things, and it would be advantegeous to yourſelves, becauſe they have acquired knowledge and experience which new men will want. The exceptions are, the clerk's office of the court of common pleas and of the quarter ſeſſions of the county of Roſs, which are in the hands of bad men. I can never believe that perſons who return injuries for favors, ſtrongly ſolicited by themſelves, can be men of probity, and from the perſons who held thoſe offices, I have received many injuries and been treated with the blackeſt ingratitude. It is true, that it was always in my power to have puniſhed them by depriving them of their offices, but I was willing to try if evil could not be overcome by good, and beſides, it was a maxim laid down very early in my adminiſtration of the governmet never to diſplace any man on whom I had conferred an office for any other cauſe than miſbehavior in that office. The governor diſdained to revenge the injuries offered to the man. Having ſo far explained this part of my conduct, which has been blamed by many as unpardonable weakneſs, I will take my leave, aſſuring you that my beſt wiſhes will ever attend you, hoping that you may never have cauſe to look back with regret to the time when I was at the head of the political family, and that whoever may be at the head of the new family, he may as ſincerely and more ſucceſſfully direct his efforts to your true intereſt, than has done

Your affectionate friend,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Cincinnati, 8th Dec. 1802.

Edward N. Clopper,

No. 87, Bowly's wharf,

Has for Sale,

50 hhds. Virginia tobacco
20 bales New-England hops
London refined ſaltpetre
A few thouſand buſhels coarſe and fine ſalt
Men's and women's coarſe and fine ſhoes, in packages
Hollow glaſs, in boxes
Bar iron and caſtings
Gunpowder and ſhot
And as uſual a general aſſortment of Groceries.

January 19. eo1m

Mrs. Lytton

BEGS leave to inform the ladies of Baltimore and its vicinity, that ſhe intends opening, at No. 3, Calvert-ſtreet, a large and elegant aſſortment of MILLENERY and FANCY GOODS, conſiſting of

Pink, blue, yellow, orange, white, black and cequlico Crapes
Gold and ſilver Cords and Taſſels
Feathers
Flowers
Gimps
Black and whito Laces
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk Hoſe
Muffs and Tippets
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Silk Gloves
Extra kid do.
Velvets
Pealong Satins and Sarſnets
Gold and ſilver Spangles
Ribbous
Gold and ſilver do.
Bugles by the ounce.

January 18. eo4w

Saltpetred Hams.

THE Subſcribers have on hand, fit for immediate uſe, a quantity of Saltpetred HAMS, of their own curing, which they can recommend to their friends and the public. Likwiſe, LARD, put up for family uſe, in ſmall jars—And continue to keep green HAMS, for the accommodation of thoſe who wiſh to cure their own bacon.

Alſo,

200 barrels PORK, which they will diſpoſe of on liberal terms, for caſh or good paper.

ISAAC & JAMES PHILLIPS,
No. 68, Howard-ſtreet.

January 7. eo6t

To the Gentlemen of the Bar.

AN EDITION OF BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES,

With Notes, &c. by the hon. St. George Tucker, being about to go to preſs; any perſon deſirous of ſeeing the plan, conditions and the author's preface, may be ſupplied with them by applying to either of the book-ſellers in Baltimore.

December 29. eo1m

Notice.

THE copartnerſhip of Charles Marr and Co. being diſſolved, the buſineſs will be carried by the ſubſcriber, ſolely on his own account—thoſe indebted to the above firm, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe having claims, are requeſted to call as above for ſettlement.

CHARLES MARR.

January 5. d12t-2aw4t

Notice.

THE creditors of John Oſborn, late of Fell's-Point, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their claims, without delay, legally authenticated; and debtors to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

REBECCA OSBORN,
Adm'rx of J. Oſborn.

December 23. 1aw6t

To be Rented,

A STORE No. 31, Calvert-ſtreet, two doors below Mr. Goldthwait's china ſtore. The dwelling part of the houſe, in which a ſmall family may be well accommodated, would be rented with it—To any perſon taking both they will be made low. Apply to

ROBERT LEMMON,
At Lemmon and Campbell's.

January 17. m-w&f

LONDON, November 19.

On Wedneſday, a levee was held at St. James's, which was very numerouſly attended: General Andreoſſi, miniſter plenipotentiary from the republic of France, accompanied by M. Otto, was introduced by ſir Stephen Cottrell, maſter of the ceremonies. The ambaſſador had a private audience with the king, when he delivered his letters of credence: he was well received by his majeſty.

A man of war, to carry 100 guns, was launched at Peterſburg, on the 14th ult. built by the ci-devant French ſhip-builder, Le Brun, who, during the ancient government, was employed at Conſtantinople.

The total number of commanders, officers, ſurgeons and purſers, which are proceeding to India, this ſeaſon, in the ſervice of the honorable Eaſt India Company, amounts to 287. The number of ſeamen neceſſary to navigate the 41 ſhips, amounts to 2590. So that the Eaſt-India Company employ, according to as correct a calculation as can be formed, allowing for thoſe now homeward bound, about 6,800 ſeamen annually.

Notice of trial was yeſterday ſerved from the attorney general, on Mr. Peltier, againſt whom a criminal information has been filed for libelling Bonaparte, in his publication, entitled, "*L'Ambigu.*" The trial, it is underſtood, will come on the ſittings after term.

November 20.

The king of Etruria, arrived at Barcelona, on the 4th of October, after a paſſage of eight days from Leghorn, under pretence of paying his reſpects to the king of Spain, his father-in-law; but it is generally believed that Bonaparte, being diſpleaſed with his conduct, has given him to underſtaud, that he has no father occaſion for his ſervices as king, and has furniſhed him with this pretence of quitting his dominions.

Some tumult is ſtated, in letters from Gibraltar, to have taken place at the opera houſe, at Malta, in conſequence of general Vial, the French miniſter there, having refuſed to ſtand up when God ſave the King was played. His family, who went there the next night, was hiſſed out of the houſe. To prevent a recurrence of ſimilar diſturbances, orders were iſſued that no popular airs, or any piece of muſic, ſhould be played, except ſuch as belonged to the performance.

November 22.

Private letters brought by the Hamburg mail ſtate, with confidence, that the enſuing ſpring will exhibit an entire new arrangement of the great intereſts of Europe, made with a view to check the farther encroachments of France. The appointment of count Woronzow, as Ruſſian ambaſſador to England, is conſidered as manifeſting a very friendly diſpoſition on the part of his Imperial majeſty towards this country.

The eldeſt ſon of the emperor of Germany is, according to letters from Vienna, to be affianced to the daughter of the emperor of Ruſſia.

The treaty between France and Spain, giving Parma to France, on the death of the late prince, was, we find, publiſhed a conſiderable time ago. The object of it was, to beſtow on the Infant of Parma the kingdom of Etruria; and it contained this remarkable expreſſion, that not only the conſul would acknowledge him as king of Etruria, but *would cauſe the other powers of Europe to do the ſame.* In lieu of Parma Etruria was given; and in lieu of Elba, taken from Etruria, Plombino was given at the expence of Naples. The ſame treaty alludes to another with Spain, which never has been publiſhed, and in which it is acknowledged that Spain cedes to France, Louiſiana. But though this treaty was before known, the aggrandizement of France is not the leſs alarming.

An order has appeared at Vienna, relative to all public libraries and reading inſtitutions, by which any works of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Bayle, Helvetius, &c. are forbidden to be given or lent to read.

November 26.

A letter from Dover of the 24th inſtant, gives the following additional particulars of the loſs of the Dutch ſhip Verde: "She drove aſhore upon Dymechurch Wall, about three miles to the weſtward of Hythe, and went to pieces, almoſt immediately, ſhe being an old crazy ſhip. The ſcene, at the moment ſhe went to pieces, was agonizing beyond the power of words to deſcribe. The following liſt of the crew is taken from one of the ſurvivors:

Soldiers,	320
Officers,	42
Seamen,	61
Women,	20
Children,	7
Paſſenger,	20
Total,	472

of whom, lamentable to relate, only 18 were ſaved, and the greateſt part of them are dreadfully maimed and bruiſed. About two hundred of the bodies have been picked up along ſhore. Not an officer was ſaved.

November 27.

On Friday the privy council met again, to examine further into the charges exhibited againſt col. Deſpard, and the party apprehended with him. Colonel Deſpard was brought to the office, and remained there a long time, but underwent a very ſhort examination before the council. He was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial, but not for high treaſon, as it has been reported, in plotting againſt the life of his majeſty—no evidence to that effect, or of ſeizing the tower, the bank, &c. was adduced. The crime he was accuſed of is, ſeducing ſome of the guards from their duty and allegiance. It has been idly rumored, that more than two hundred of them were ſeduced; but we can aſſert, from unqueſtionable authority, that the number does not exceed ten.

Broughton, one of the moſt zealous ſupporters of the object of the meeting at which colonel Deſpard preſided, and whoſe exertions were chiefly confined to the borough, alſo underwent an examination which laſted for a conſiderable time, and was remanded for a further hearing.

The ſame day another of the party, of the name of Pendle, was apprehended. He had been particularly active in Weſtminiſter and the city. After a ſhort examination he was ſent back to priſon, to be brought up on a future day.

Whatever may have been the object of the perſons apprehended, and of thoſe connected with them, it is certain that no poſitive proof has yet appeared of their entertaining any deſign to aſſaſſinate the king on his way to the houſe of Peers. Their aſſemblies have been held with much ſecrecy, and their numbers are very conſiderable. We learn that in the borough of Southwark alone there were ſeven diviſions and eight ſubdiviſions of them, all regularly organized. Each ſubdiviſion had four delegates, all of them qualified to vote at any general meeting, the time and place of which were always kept ſecret until within a few hours of its aſſembling. The perſons who have been the chief inſtruments of diſcovering the tranſactions of the meeting, on Friday, gave in the names of the ſoldiers who took an active part in the proceedings. They were brought by different eſcorts, to lord Pelham's office, and examined before the privy council. Several were ordered into confinement. The great allurement held out to the ſoldiers by the delegates was, that large ſums of money were expected to be remitted from France, and that, on accompliſhing their object they would be allowed for life three ſhillings and ſixpence per day.

Among the papers found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoners, were ſeditious toaſts and ſongs; but the moſt material was, one declaratory of certain rights, with a copy of the oath taken on becoming a member. It begins with—"Conſtitutional Independence of Ireland and Great-Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights." Then follows an aſſurance, that the members will unite to maintain the families of all thoſe heroes who may fall in contending for their rights.

The words of the oath run nearly thus: "I A. B. do hereby ſwear to endeavor, to the utmoſt of my power, to obtain the objects above ſtated, and that neither fears, rewards nor puniſhments, ſhall compel me to reſign thoſe rights and privileges which the Supreme Being in his bountiful goodneſs has given to all men; and that no force whatever ſhall induce me to give information in the buſineſs—So help me God."

We annex an accurate liſt of the names of the perſons who have been apprehended, and the priſons in which they are confined.

Newgate:

Edward Marcus Deſpard.

New Priſon, Clerkenwell:

John Francis	Thomas Broughton
Thos. Jackſon, alias Phillips	Edward Ruſſell
	James Price
Dennis M'Grae	William Laader

Tothill-Fields, Bridewell:

John Wood	John Doyle
Jerome Ganer	Abraham Baily
Thomas Newman	Solomon Chaffon
John Connolly	Lawrence Sheridan
James S. Wratten	Charles Whichelo
Daniel Tendall	Michael O'Neal
Charles Dry	George Wade
Joſeph Blake	Samuel Smith
John Vincent	John Emblin
Peter Pollard	Charles M'Cooty
Owen Byrne, alias John Lambert	Joſeph Wheeler
	Charles Pendle.

It appearing that this alarming combination had agents in different parts of the country, particularly in the manufacturing towns, meſſengers have been diſpatched to the magiſtrates of thoſe places, with inſtructions to take the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual meaſures to make every poſſible diſcovery relative to the ſubject.

Saturday another examination took place, but nothing further, of conſequence, tranſpired.

Monday the privy council again ſat at lord Pelham's office, White Hall, when they proceeded to examine Thomas Phillips, James Price, William Lander, Dennis M'Grae and Edward Ruſſell, who were ſeverally remanded to New-Priſon, Clerkenwell, from whence they had been brought.

John M'Namara was apprehended, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the conſpiracy, by Tanton, an officer, who took him on Sunday night, in a court oppoſite Somerſet houſe: he was charged as having been a very active perſon at ſeveral of the meetings which have taken place. Aaron Graham, a ſlater, in the neighborhood of Vauxhall, was alſe apprehended, and underwent a long examination; after which he and M'Namara were both committed to New Priſon for re-examination.

A ſoldier of the name of Meadows, belonging to the Coldſtream, was brought up from Windſor, charged with having been a delegate, and, after a long examination, was committed to the Savoy. One of the priſoners from Tothill-fields bridewell underwent a very long examination, who, from his not being ſent back to priſon, but being detained in the cuſtody of a meſſenger, we conclude has diſcovered ſomething more concerning the buſineſs.

The plan has almoſt always been to invite the ſoldiers to the ſocieties, under the pretext of their being free and eaſy. Moſt of the perſons who are charged with being particularly active are in cuſtody.

We underſtand it is aſcertained, that among the ſeditious meetings, the members of which are now in cuſtody, not