

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Deposition of Harry Innes, continued. New-Orleans, July 16th, 1795.

"SIR. The confidence reposed in you by my predecessor, brigadier general Miro, and your former correspondence with him, have induced me to make a communication to you, highly interesting to the country in which you live, and to Louisiana. His majesty being willing to open the navigation of the Mississippi, to the people of the Western country; and being also desirous to establish certain regulations, reciprocally beneficial to the commerce of both countries, has ordered me to proceed on the business, and to effect in a way the most satisfactory to the people of the Western country, his benevolent designs.

"I have therefore, made this communication to you, in expectation that you will procure agents to be chosen, and fully empowered by the people of your country, to negotiate with Col. Gayoso on the subject, at New-Madrid, whom I shall send there in October next, properly authorised for that purpose, with directions to continue at that place, or its vicinity until the arrival of your agents.

"I am by information well acquainted with the character of some of the most respectable inhabitants of Kentucky, particularly of Innes, Nicholas, and Murray, to whom I wish you to communicate the purport of this address; and should you, and those gentlemen, think the object of it as important as I do, you will doubtless accede, without hesitation to the proposition I have made, of sending a delegation of your countrymen, sufficiently authorised to treat on a subject which so deeply involves the interest of both our countries.

"I remain with every esteem & regard, Your most obedient, Humble servant, THE BARON OF CARONDELET."

This deponent further states, that after deliberating on the contents of the letter, it was the unanimous opinion of the four persons referred to in the letter, that from the situation of the pending treaty between the United States and Spain, of which no communication had been received for near twelve months, and the uncertainty when it would terminate, that as it was a subject in which all the Western people, were greatly interested—that as it had excited great heat in the minds of the people of this country—that as we had no power to appoint agents, to meet Col. Gayoso, as was requested, that under these existing circumstances, it would not be prudent to communicate the subject matter of the letter, yet, that it was advisable to know what was the object of the Spanish government upon that important subject. To accomplish this object it was thought advisable that as the communication was made to Mr. Sebastian, he ought to meet Col. Gayoso; and in consequence of this opinion, Mr. Sebastian descended the Ohio. On Mr. Sebastian's return from New-Orleans in 1796, he informed this deponent, Col. Gayoso was at the mouth of the Ohio river, waiting for an answer to the Baron's letter; that the severity of the weather induced them to go to New-Madrid, where a conference took place on the subject of the letter, that among the concessions which were stipulated, Gayoso proposed to reduce the duty of six per cent import, and six per cent export, amounting to twelve per cent, to four per cent—that he, Mr. Sebastian, insisted that as the Spanish government had come forward upon the principle of conciliating the people of the Western country, that no duty ought to be exacted from them because they claimed as a right the free and undisturbed navigation of the Mississippi river. Finding Gayoso fixed and immovable on that point, he proposed to go to New Orleans, and refer the point in dispute to the governor general; which being acceded to he descended the river to New Orleans, with Col. Gayoso. Upon their arrival at New Orleans, the governor had a private interview with Mr. Sebastian, and requested information as to the point in dispute between him and Colonel Gayoso. Mr. Sebastian stated the demand of four per cent import; to which the governor replied, that Colonel Gayoso was wrong, and that he would release it, as the plan was altogether conciliatory; but observed that he was then pressed by public business, yet would attend to him on a particular day, which he named—that a day or two preceding the time fixed for the interview he received a message to immediately wait on the governor—upon repairing to the government house, the governor informed him that a courier had arrived from the Havana informing that a treaty of friendship, limits and navigation had been entered into by his catholic majesty and the United States, which put an end to their business. That Mr. Sebastian then showed this deponent a paper in his hand writing, containing the concessions which had been stipulated by Gayoso; and which he believes is the same paper now in his hands, and here presented to the committee, which is in the words and figures following:

"His catholic majesty having taken into consideration the relative situation of his province of Louisiana and its dependencies, and that part of the U. States of America lying west of the Appalachian mountains, and being of opinion that a commercial intercourse between the two countries, will be productive of the harmony and reciprocal interest thereof, has been pleased to concede to the people of the said western country, during his pleasure, the following privileges:

"1st. The people of the western country shall henceforth freely use and exclusively enjoy for the purpose of commerce, the navigation of the river Mississippi, and all the ports and places thereof under the government of his catholic majesty, subject to the same regulations and restrictions, and no other, by which the commerce of the subjects of his catholic majesty is now governed. And whereas the people of the said western country are now subject to the payment of six per centum, ad valorem on all the produce of the said western country, imported into the government of Louisiana and its dependencies, and also to the payment of the same duty on the exportation thereof, and his majesty being willing to remove every obstacle to that friendly intercourse which he is desirous to establish and maintain with the said western people, does hereby concede that the said western people shall hereafter be subject to the payment of a duty of four per centum only, whether the produce imported be disposed of in the markets of Louisiana, or exported to foreign markets; and that the duty to be thus paid by the said western people shall be regulated by the valuation of their produce hereto annexed.

"2d. That there may be no impediment or obstruction to the fullest and most advantageous enjoyment of the privileges hereby granted to the people of the said western country by his catholic majesty, such of the western people as may chuse to reside in the government of Louisiana, for the purpose of carrying on commerce, shall henceforth be permitted to acquire by purchase or otherwise both real and personal property in any port or place on the said river Mississippi, or at any other place within the government of the said province of Louisiana and its dependencies, and shall be protected by the said government in the enjoyment thereof, the said residents being amenable during their residence, to the same laws and regulations by which the subjects of the said province are governed; and should the said residents or any of them die in the said province, or think proper to remove to the United States, or elsewhere, their property both real and personal, shall in the first case be disposed of according to the will of the decedent, and where no will has been made, shall descend to, and be distributed among the legal representatives of the decedent, agreeable to the laws of the said province; and in the last case the remaining residue shall have the liberty of disposing of the absolute estate, in the whole or in part of the property which he has either carried to, or acquired in the said province, and to transport the proceeds thereof free from duty to any part of the world.

"3d. His Catholic majesty to evince to the said western people his disposition to encourage the commerce of their country, hereby permits them when they cannot get a satisfactory market for their produce in the province of Louisiana, or its dependencies, to export the same to the Havana, or any other port or place, either in the United States or Europe; and the said produce being exported to the Havana, or to any of the said ports in the Spanish dominions, having paid the duty in the province of Louisiana, and the proprietor thereof taking from the proper officer in the said province, authentic documents of the payment, shall not again be subject to the payment of any duty in any port or place in the said Spanish dominions, to which the said produce shall be exported, but the same may be disposed of in such port or place under the same rules and regulations which at present govern the disposal of the produce of Louisiana.

"4th. To prevent any misconception or improper use of the privileges hereby granted, it is explicitly declared that the importation of all articles of commerce, of what nature or description soever which are not actually the production of the said western country, is absolutely prohibited, and if any person shall hereafter attempt under any pretext whatsoever, to introduce into the province of Louisiana or its dependencies down the Mississippi the products or manufactures of any other country (unless specially permitted by the government) the same are hereby declared to be contraband and liable to seizure.

"5th. As the communication of the products of one country for those of another is the foundation of commerce, his majesty in order to establish that reciprocity of interest between his dominions and the said western country, without which no commercial intercourse can be permanent, will cause a preference to be always given in his markets to the products of the said western country, and therefore expects that the people of the said western country acting under the influence of the same principle, will in the purchase of such articles of commerce as they may need, whether foreign or domestic, prefer his markets to any other. And as a further inducement thereto, his majesty contrary to a long established rule of his government, does henceforth permit the people of the said western country, to carry out of his dominions whatever money may remain to them after completing their purchases, free from any duty or impost whatsoever."

This deponent having detailed every thing which occurred within his knowledge respecting Mr. Sebastian's receiving a pension, and the object which had induced him to descend the Mississippi in the latter end of 1795 or beginning of 1796, addressed this committee and stated that he was going to make a communication which was not pertinent to the subject of the testimony he had already given, but had relation to the same matter—that he was induced to do it in consequence of the slanders which had been falsely and lavishly heaped upon him by the publications in the Western World—that he had been charged as a disorganizer of the government—that he had been charged in an indirect manner as having improperly received Spanish money, on account of his intimacy with and friendly agency towards general Wilkinson after he joined the army. To make this communication was a duty he owed his own character, and to the memory of the late Colo. Nicholas, whose character has also been attacked by the publications in the Western World—that he made a solemn appeal to the chairman of the committee, to his country and to his God, that the accusations were false; that the communication he was about to make was of a delicate nature as it related to this deponent; because from the circumstances which attended it, much must depend upon his own veracity, as he could only prove the facts by circumstantial evidence, to wit: the declarations of Colo. Nicholas in his life time on the same subject.

This deponent then proceeded to state that a certain Thomas Power, who this deponent never saw, came from Louisiana in the summer 1797 and made a communication to judge Sebastian in writing, which has a reference to the same characters that are named in the letter of the baron of Carondelet, herein before inserted—that Mr. Sebastian came to this deponent's house some short time after receiving the communication and shewed it to him, upon which this deponent observed that it was a dangerous project and ought not to be commenced, as the western people had now obtained the navigation of the Mississippi by which all their wishes were gratified. Mr. Sebastian concurred in sentiment but observed that Power wished a written answer, and requested me to see Colo. Nicholas, saying that whatever we did he would concur in. I promised to visit the colonel in 2 or 3 days. This deponent never had any communication with Mr. Murray upon the business, nor does he know that Mr. Sebastian ever did inform Mr. Murray of it.

The deponent rode to Lexington and had a conference with Col. Nicholas respecting the communication from Power, who agreeing with this deponent that the proposition ought to be rejected; he, Colonel Nicholas instantly wrote an answer, which was copied by this deponent signed by both of us, & directed by me; that the copy of our answer was taken possession of by me, & has been ever since in my possession, except for a short time that I left it in the hands of Mr. Morrison in August last, to have copied as being the executor and friend of Col. Nicholas, he wished to have a copy; Mr. Morrison having previously informed me that Colonel Nicholas in his lifetime had related all the circumstances to him; and that he had communicated it to James Ross, esq. of Pennsylvania, when in this country, in 1 believe 1798, who was then a senator in the congress of the U. States.

(To be continued.)

ALBANY, December 22. ROBBERY!

A correspondent has politely favored us with the following particulars of a most daring robbery, attempted early yesterday morning, at the house of Mr. John Pye, inn-keeper, in the village of Washington.

Yesterday morning between the hours of three and four o'clock, a person lately from the province of Upper Canada, who calls himself Robert Johnson, entered through a window, into the dwelling-house of John Pye, about four miles above this city, armed with two or three loaded pistols, and after lighting a lantern, went to the bedside of Mr. Pye, and demanded his money, threatening instantly to take his life if he made any resistance. Pye arose from his bed, and went with the robber into the bar room, in order to get his money out of the bar; but when he came to the bar, discovered that Mrs. Pye had the keys. Mrs. Pye in the mean time alarmed two strangers, who slept in the other part of the house, and got a loaded gun—Pye went back from the bar, followed by the robber to obtain the keys from his wife, and coming near the door where the strangers slept, the robber perceived they were alarmed, threatened to shoot them in case they should come out of the room. During this time Pye went up to his wife for the keys of the bar, when she presented him the gun, which the robber perceiving, fired and shot Pye through the body—Pye instantly returned the fire, and wounded the robber in the head. The robber fell, but soon recovered, and the lights being extinguished, got out of the house to a hay-stack, where he had left his horse, and made off towards this city. His wounds bled so profusely, that he was constrained to stop by the way, a little off the road, where he was passed by one of Pye's people, who came for Dr. Willard. Soon after the robber came thro' the colony into the city, and was attempted to be stopped by Mr. Ayling, at whom he fired a pistol. He then escaped through the upper end of Market-street to Columbia-street, and down the same to the river, which he crossed. A number of persons

soon pursued, and he was overtaken a short distance from the river, by Mr. Winne, the penny-post, who kept him engaged, until Mr. Evert Van Alen and Mr. Robert Austin, came to his assistance and secured the robber. He appears to be a smart, active man, of about 33 or 34 years of age, of a good person, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair and eye-brows. He had a counterfeit twenty dollar bill of the bank of the United States, besides some gold and silver, and a few bank bills. His pistols were rifle barrels and of the largest size.—He had a small steel saw and other implements for breaking open houses. When bro't to town, and previous to commitment he underwent an examination before the recorder. We are happy to learn that Mr. Pye, though severely wounded, is out of danger. Great praise is due to the citizens of the Colony, Albany, Bath and Greenbush, who, on the alarm being given, turned out in great numbers to apprehend the robber.

NEW-LONDON, December 24. Considerable alarm has been excited in some of the neighboring towns, we are told, by the appearance of mad dogs. Some individuals and several cattle have been bitten. Perhaps the following remedy for the bite of these animals may not be useless:

"A cure for the bite of a mad dog, by Dr. B. Moneta, physician in ordinary to his Polish majesty. The Doctor advises to cover the wound with fresh earth, or with stuff to imbibe the saliva of the animal, and then to wash it with water. At the same time, warm half a pound of butter, in four times as much vinegar; and when the wine is cleared, apply a compress of linen, steeped in that mixture, and moisten it very often with the same for nine days; after which time you may safely remove the compress, and cure the wound in the usual way. During the time the vinegar is used outwardly, the patient must take internally four times a day, in doses of an ounce and one half of vinegar, warmed; with a little fresh butter; and his common drink for at least fifteen days, must be pure water, a little vinegar, and juice of citron. Strong liquor is very hurtful, as is any emotion of anger or impatience. Phlebotomy patients may be bled; but this precaution the author regards as little necessary. Dr. De Moneta has used the same remedy against the bites of vipers, and other venomous reptiles, and always with success. He has prevented the hydrophobia in more than sixty people; and many other physicians, who have followed his method have found it equally efficacious. It is remarkable that, in Italy vinegar has also been lately discovered to be a remedy for this dreadful disorder.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5. Cleared, ship Maysville, Ryan, St. Kitts; brig Commerce, Robbins, Lisbon; D'Ammond, Bingham, Martinique; Catharine, Small, Madeira.

The brig that was reported ashore at Reedy-Island, was the Nancy and Katy. New-Castle, Friday, at 4 o'clock. A large ship is now in sight, standing up for Reedy-Island, and as the Packet Telegraph has left the pier, standing down apparently to meet her, we have no doubt the ship is the China Packet. The sch' Hope, bound to Leghorn, is aground in the Bite. Ship China Packet, Hewit, from Calcutta; brig Nancy and Katy, Griffing, Havana; and sch' Richmond, Butler, Leghorn, have got up to Reedy-Island piers.

BY THE DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 5. Arrived, the ship Illinois, Rogers, 108 days from Batavia, with 565,000 lbs coffee, 27,000 do. sugar, 32,000 do. pepper, 7000 block tin, and 420 bundles rattan, to Franklin Robinson and Co. owners, and the captain. Sailed in co. with ship Sidney, for Baltimore [arrived]. Left September 15, brig Charles Stiles, of Baltimore, repairing. At Onrust, ship Margaret, Thud, from Transquebar, for Baltimore; in 40 days. Sept. 17 off Pula Maba in Java sea, spoke ship Eugenia, Field, 35 days from the Isle of France for Batavia. December 20, in Aug. 68, lat. of Bermuda, was boarded by his majesty's sloop of war Squirrel, captain Shortland, and after a strict examination was permitted to proceed. Captain Rogers received very polite treatment from captain S. and was supplied with some small stores. On the 19th December in a violent gale the Squirrel sprang a leak. December 26, in lat. 38, 40, long. 72, spoke schooner Hamilton, Downs, 6 days from Boston, for Charleston, with soldiers on board. 31st, a schooner 16 hours from Philadelphia, for Trinidad—on capt. R. asking for a supply of water, the schooner made all sail and stood off! One hour after, spoke sch. Sally, Brown, 70 days from Marseilles for Philadelphia.—Cape Henlopen bearing WNW. 30 leagues. Captain Brown spared some of his water, tho' he was short himself. Passenger, Mrs. Hawkins, of Philadelphia. The Illinois was off Barnegat 9 days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6. Extract of a letter dated N. York, Jan. 4. Arrived below, ship Illinois, Rogers, Batavia; ship Isabella, Zuill, St. Croix, 15 days; sch' Messenger, of Philadelphia, 40 days from St. Jago de Cuba; sch' Sylvia, Pratt; the William and the Ocean, both from Baltimore. Signals for a ship & brig."

SAVANNAH, December 24. Captain Williams spoke on the 3d. inst. ship Sally, 14 days from Baltimore, for Dublin, but returning back in distress, lat. 37, long. 68, 30.

Stock and Stand. JEREMIAH HOFFMAN, intending to decline his present business, will dispose of his stock on hand, which is a choice and excellent one, on advantageous terms for the purchaser. The stand, which is a first rate one, and well established for fifteen years, can be secured to the buyer of the stock. January 5.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

From such authority as we have reason to believe correct, we hear that there is a report in town, which states, that an express has arrived at Washington, with dispatches from Orleans to government. It states that the budget is not yet opened; but that much has leaked out: That many and great men in that country are in close league with Col. Burr; that even governor Claiborne is very strongly suspected; that general Wilkins stands almost alone in his attachment to the union; and that the aspect of affairs in the west and S. W. is truly alarming.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper (T. American) received by this day's mail, that some letters from Col. Burr have been intercepted. The correspondent, who writes from Washington, mentions nothing of the contents.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The following pathetic and extra-patriotic address, from the legislature of this state, to the president of the United States, must afford much pleasure to the admirers of pompous burlesque; but all men of sober minds, although truly jealous of their rights, as Americans, will see in it so much of Gallic servility, that we need only publish it to produce its condemnation.

Every body knows, that under the republican government of ancient Rome, when uncommon danger threatened the welfare of the state, it was no unusual resort to appoint a Dictator. This supreme governor, invested with unlimited power, holding the purse-strings and wielding the sword of the nation, generally, as was to be expected, proved unwilling to resign that power which had been granted for the protection of the country. The same spirit prevails in all ages & in all countries—from the earliest date of history down to the present day. Whether he bear the name of Caesar or Sylla, of Cromwell or Bonaparte, of Jefferson or Burr, an ambitious man, having much power, will always grasp it more. Accustomed to such reflections, every friend to the constitution will feel indignant at the humiliation of a legislative body, who can thus submit, in doleful mood, to petition for a master. It will answer no purpose, for the democrats to plead, that the threatening thunder of Europe, or the frightful storm in the west, calls for an able leader, unless we prepare to meet the expected storm. It is true, indeed, the times require energy in the senate, and nerve in the executive; then why not place the country in a proper state of defence? Neither gun-boats in dry-docks, nor militiamen in work-shops, can defend our seaports or protect the frontier settlements.

When Caesar led his veteran legions from the Alps, and made an easy conquest of Italy, it was more owing to the weakness of the country, than to the strength of Caesar's army. Had Pompey, who could easily have commanded thrice the number that were opposed to him, prepared in time to meet the approaching foe, he would not have been so ingloriously conquered. But we have many Pompey's amongst us, who would rather "stand" on the ground for troops, than take efficient measures to raise and discipline an army. We have some Pompey's high in office too. I wish we may have no Caesars training armies beyond the Western Alps.

Enough is said; it is time for the reader to see the address—this humble petition for a Dictator. Here is the prayer of honorable men—for the members of our legislature are all honorable men. According to the spirit of the times, they are so economical that they want a president for life, who will legislate for them; and these are the men who rail at federalism:

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, President of the United States.

It being congenial with republican principles to consider the devotion of public service as originating from nobler motives than those which are excited from the expectation of pecuniary rewards, under this impression we think the approbation of a grateful people the greatest reward a nation can bestow on her deserving executive.

The legislature of Maryland, cordially approving your administration, eminently distinguished for wisdom, moderation, firmness and equity, would not act agreeably to the will of the people, and to their own sensations, if they were to neglect, at this critical moment, to assure you of our unabated confidence in your wisdom and virtue.

The policy which has characterized your administration, has augmented the happiness and prosperity of this fortunate country. The American character has been eminently exalted abroad, and the happiness of the people, the design of government, increased and promoted at home.

In vain have the machinations of despotism been levelled at the principles of our government. Your vigilance and wisdom have always been directed towards the protection of those principles which completely secure to us life, liberty and property.

When we take a retrospective view of the transatlantic convulsions and at present behold all Europe engulfed in the misery of war and despotism, we are obliged to approve of those measures which have averted from us those horrors and calamities. We cordially hope the same wisdom which has guided and protected us thus far, may be guided and protected us thus far, may be guided to annihilate the demon of conspiracy, the offspring of desperate and abandoned men, who backed by foreign aid, expect