

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, December 2. (Concluded.)

To the Democratic Society of Lexington, CITIZENS,

Events unforeseen, the effects of causes which it is unnecessary here to develop, have stopped the march of 2200 brave Kentuckians, who strong in their courage, in the justice of their rights, their cause, the general assent of their fellow citizens, & convinced of the brotherly dispositions of the Louisianians, waited only for their orders to go, by the strength of their arms, take from the Spaniards, despotic usurpers, the empire of the Mississippi, ensure to their country the navigation of it, break the chains of the Americans, and their brethren the French, hoist up the flag of liberty in the name of the French Republic, and lay the foundation of the prosperity and happiness of two nations situate so, and destined by nature to be but one, the most happy in the universe.

Citizens, the greater attempts you have made towards the success of that expedition, the more sensible you must be of the impediments which delay the execution of it, the more energetic should your efforts be towards new means of success. There is one from which I expect the greatest advantages, which you may render decisive by an address to the National Convention, or to the Executive Council of France. In the name of my countrymen of Louisiana, in the name of the interest of your's, I dare once more ask you this new proof of your patriotism.

Being deprived of my dearest hopes, of the pleasure, after 14 years absence, and three years proscription, to return to the bosom of my family, my friends, and my countrymen, I have only one path to follow; that of going to France, and express to the representatives of the French people the cry, the general wish of the Louisianians to make part of the French Republic, to inform them of the most ardent desire which the Kentuckians have had, and will continue to have, forever to take the most active part in any undertaking tending to open to them the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The French republic in their sublime constitutional act have professed their protection to all those nations who had the courage of shaking off the yoke of tyranny. The Louisianians have the most sacred right to it. They are French, but have been sacrificed to despotism by arbitrary power. The honor, the glory, the duty of the national convention is to grant them their powerful support.

Every petition or plan relative to that important object would be considered in the highest degree; the address of the Democratic society of Lexington would give it a greater weight.

Accept, citizens, the farewell, not the last, of a brother who is determined to sacrifice every thing in his power for the liberty of his country & the prosperity of the generous inhabitants of Kentucky.

Salut en la patrie. AUGUSTE LACHAISE.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE BACK. This letter was written previous to the 14th January 1794, the democratic society acted on it that day—an address was prepared and presented—and on the 19th day of May an answer returned.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA; The remonstrance of the Subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth:

That your remonstrants have observed with indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the U. S. by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which, might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents supplied arms, ammunition, clothing and provision to those merciless savages, who have so long ravaged the western frontier of these states.—He has interposed, unsolicited, and negotiated truces for Portugal and Holland, with the piratical states, in order to turn the rapine of those African barbarians solely on the American commerce. His vessels of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have despoiled of commerce and incited the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these states, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most despicable of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his armies.

That these injuries and insults call loudly for redress; and that we will, to the utmost of our abilities and in any mode that can be devised, support the general government, in the firmest and most effectual measures to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants, and the other inhabitants of the U. States west of the Allegheny and Appalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and stipulation to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi; and that from the year 1783 to this day, they have been uniformly prevented by the Spanish King, from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed, with concern, that the general government, whose duty it was to have preserved that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment.—That even the tardy and ineffectual negotiations have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That, that secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizen, as it declares that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts relative to their rights, and that servants may retain from them the knowledge of those facts. Eight years are surely sufficient for the discussion of the most doubtful and disputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Mississippi admits neither of doubt or dispute. Your remonstrants therefore, conceive that the negotiations on that subject have been unnecessarily lengthy, and they expect, that it be demanded, categorically of the Spanish king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, and cause all obstructions, interruption and hindrance to the exercise of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate answer there, to be requested; and that such answer be the final period of all negotiations upon this subject.

Your remonstrants further represent that the encroachment of the Spaniards upon the territory of the U. States, is a striking and melancholy proof the situation to which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy should still continue to direct our councils. Your remonstrants join their voice to that of their fellow citizens in the Atlantic states calling for satisfaction for the injury and insults offered to America and they expect that such satisfaction shall extend to every injury and insult done or offered to any part of America, by Great Britain and Spain; and as the detention of posts, and the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi, are injuries and insults of the greatest atrocity and longest duration, they require the most particular attention to those subjects.

Joseph Hamilton Daviess, deposed, that no information has been derived by this deponent from the papers of the late col. Nicholas, this deponent's testator, relative to any connection between any citizen and the Spanish government. This deponent does not believe he has seen any letter from judge Sebastian on the subject of the present enquiry, other than that in possession of the committee.

J. H. DAVEISS. John Brown, deposed, and saith, that he has no personal knowledge of the business, upon which it is said Mr. Sebastian went to New-Orleans, in the year 1795—6, or relative to his having at any time received a pension from the government of Spain—that Mr. Sebastian never made to him any communication whatever on those subjects—nor did he ever receive any information respecting them from any quarter, until he read certain publications which appeared in the Western World, since the 4th of July, last. That in or about the month of August, last, Mr. Innes did make a communication to this deponent relative to the business on which he said Mr. Sebastian had gone to New-Orleans; and also stated some information which he said had been given to him by Charles Wilkins, relative to said pension; but as the communications then made to the deponent, are, as he believes, substantially contained in the testimony delivered by Mr. Innes to the committee, he deems it unnecessary to state them. That he heard that Mr. Sebastian had been in Philadelphia on his return to New-Orleans in 1796, but he did not call on this deponent, then attending congress in that city, and he has been informed that he did not call on any of the then members of the Kentucky delegation at that place. That some time after Mr. Genet arrived at Philadelphia, and during the continuance of the war between France and Spain, he informed this deponent that he had it in contemplation to raise an army, to consist of recruits from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Creek and other Indian tribes, for the conquest of Louisiana, in behalf of France. Shortly after he understood from one of the heads of departments, that he was apprized of the project of Genet. That he was absent from Kentucky from the autumn of 1792, till about August, 1793, and therefore he has no personal knowledge of the progress of any agent of Genet, in issuing commissions, or enlisting men; but during that time he received letters from Kentucky, containing information on that subject, and without delay gave extracts from them to the then secretary of state, for the information of the president of the U. States.

J. BROWN. Dec. 1, 1806. Thomas Todd, being sworn, was interrogated by Mr. Grundy. Do you know any thing of any money being received by Mr. Sebastian, or from his having any negotiation with the Spanish government, or any of its officers? If you do, at what time did you come to the knowledge of it? The deponent says that in the month of August last, in a conversation with Mr. Innes as to the statements published in the Western World he shewed to this deponent a copy of the concessions which some short time before, as this deponent understood, had been sent to Mr. Innes by Mr. Sebastian. Mr. Innes at the same time shewed this deponent the papers relative to the proposition made by Power and the answer. That in the course of the said month of August at Lexington, Mr. Innes mentioned to the deponent a conversation which he had with Mr. Charles Wilkins of that place, shewed this deponent the copy of a letter from Mr. Sebastian to Mr. John A. Seitz who had previously died at New Orleans, and informed this deponent that the original letter was in the possession of Mr. Wilkins, and that Mr. Wilkins had seen among Mr. Seitz's papers a draught drawn by Mr. Sebastian on some officer of the Spanish government, in favor of Mr. Seitz for his (Mr. Sebastian's) pension. That the papers above alluded to, and the information coming from Mr. Wilkins, was the first knowledge I had of the real cause of Mr. Sebastian's having descended the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. That at the commencement of the last October term of the court of appeals, this deponent mentioned to Mr. Sebastian the above circumstances, he then acknowledged that he had drawn such a draught in favor of Mr. Seitz, and stated that in consequence of a letter which he had received from the governor of New Orleans, he had, in the fall or winter of 1795—6, descended the Ohio, and at or near its mouth had met with Gayoso. That they entered on the business, and he received the concessions before alluded to—that a difference in opinion took place between him and Gayoso as to the duty which should be paid by the people of the Western country, who might export produce down the Mississippi—Gayoso insisting that they should pay four per cent. as an acknowledgment for the permission given them—He, Mr. Sebastian, insisting that it was a conciliating measure on the part of the Spanish government, that no duty ought to be exacted—that it was at length agreed to descend the river, and submit the difference to the governor at New Orleans. They did so, and in some short time after their arrival, he (Mr. Sebastian) had an audience with the governor, who decided against Gayoso. That the governor appointed a day when he should again attend, in order to complete the business; but previous to the day appointed, a courier arrived at New Orleans with intelligence that the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation had been entered into between the governments of the United States and Spain. That the governor sent for him, and informed him of that circumstance, and observed that the business as to the concessions was at an end; but that he had it in charge from the king to inform whoever should come on that business, should be entitled to two thousand dollars a year. That upon this ground he had drawn in favor of Mr. Seitz the draft before alluded to.

Upon being further questioned—At what time was Mr. Sebastian appointed judge of the court of appeals, at what times was he absent, and how long? This deponent says that Mr. Sebastian was appointed a judge of the court of appeals in the year 1792, shortly after the commencement of this government, that from the record book of the court of appeals it appears that he qualified as judge on the 7th day of January 1793. From the same record book it appears that he was absent at the May term of the court of appeals 1796—that this absence was, as this deponent was informed and believes in consequence of his having descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the fall or winter 1795—6. That it also appears from the said record book he was also absent at the May and October terms of the court of appeals in the year 1798—that this absence was from his having also descended the said rivers in that year.

Question, was you not clerk of Kentucky convention in the year 1788?—Answer, I was. Question, Did not general Wilkinson produce a lengthy memorial and read the same in that convention, and then state that he had before that time presented to the governor or intendant at New Orleans a copy thereof?—Answer, He did. Question—Was that paper deposited and left with you as clerk as other papers produced in like manner generally are?—Answer, It was not.

Question—At what time were you first informed, that a negotiation of any kind (unauthorized by government) had been carried on, or attempted between the officers or agents of the Spanish government, and any individuals or set of men in the Western country?—Answer, not until I saw the papers before stated in the month of August last.

Question—Did Mr. Sebastian, at the time he explained himself to you, as to the drafts drawn in favor of Mr. Seitz, speak of his having drawn drafts in favor of any other person? Answer, He did not. Question.—Do you recollect the substance or subject of memorial read by general Wilkinson? Answer, I do not—but upon reading the letters published in the news papers, as having passed between col. Marshall, and gen. Washington, it appears to me to be tolerably accurately stated in col. Marshall's letter.

THOMAS TODD. Col. Joseph Crockett, being duly sworn to give evidence, before the special committee appointed by the house of representatives for the enquiry into the charge against judge Sebastian, deposed, and saith, that he was in the Kentucky convention, held at Danville in the year 1788, when gen. Wilkinson produced a memorial which he read to the said convention as handed to him, sheet by sheet, by judge Sebastian—and that the said memorial, never was read, or handed into the clerk's table of the said convention.

JOSEPH CROCKETT. Dec. 1st, 1806.

State of Kentucky, Clerk's office of the Court Appeals, &c. At the request of a special committee appointed to enquire into certain charges alleged against Mr. Benjamin Sebastian, late a judge of the court aforesaid, I do hereby certify that from an examination of the order books of said court, I find that Mr. Sebastian qualified as a judge of said court, on the 7th day of January 1793—and that he hath attended the respective terms of said court ever since, the May term in 1796, and the May and October terms in 1798 excepted.

Given under my hand as clerk of the court aforesaid, this 1st day of December, 1806. ACHILLES SNEED. Auditor's Office, November 29th, 1806. I do hereby certify that it appears from the books and records in my office, that the hon. Benjamin Sebastian has regularly drawn his salary, as one of the judges of the court of appeals for the state of Kentucky, from the 18th day of July 1792, to the 1st day of October in the present year.

Given under my hand as auditor of public accounts, for the state of Kentucky, the date above. GEORGE MADISON. Whereupon your committee does not hesitate to declare as their opinion, that the information given to the house of representatives is substantially true, and correctly detailed—and that the said judge Sebastian is guilty of having for several years received from the Spanish government, a pension paid in cash annually, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

Your committee further report as their opinion, that whilst judge Sebastian was in the exercise of his office in this state, and drawing his annual salary therefrom he was employed in carrying on with the agents of the Spanish government, an illicit, unjustifiable, and highly criminal intercourse, subversive of every duty he owed to the constituted authorities of our country, and highly derogatory to the character of Kentucky. And the same being read was unanimously agreed to.

For the FEDERAL GAZETTE. To the contributors for the relief of Benjamin Stuart. Some account is due to you of the state and management of the fund your benevolence created, for the support of this unfortunate young man. It should have been rendered long ago; but beside the unceasing engagements that occupied every day, something of personal inaptitude, for which a good natured allowance is trusted to, has contributed to a backwardness in appearing with a public report.

The account of pecuniary donations, that reached the subscriber's hands, was Dollars, 530 Of which was laid out in purchasing of six shares of stock in the Union bank of Maryland, 498 The balance paid to B. Stuart for board, expences of journey from Baltimore, &c. 32 —530

Left to himself, the subscriber thought proper to solicit as trustee for B. Stuart, in the assignment of bank stock, Mr. John M. Kim, junr. whose age and independence of circumstances and temper, as well as his being a contributor, recommended him to continue the trust when sickness or change might disable others. And no doubt a proper care will be taken in this case to perpetuate the proper application of the fund in its present direction, and preserve it from sinking in a private property.

Donations of money only, and such as were received by the subscriber are stated above. But considerable gifts in clothing, &c. were presented, particularly by some ladies, whose unsparring hands have often, before this provided for the destitute. Some money received by the object of his charity himself, was beside applied to his immediate use. It must be observed to the honor of those who gave on this occasion, of this city and these times, as exhibiting, though in narrow bounds, a noble specimen of moral sympathy and religious duty; that all was done upon a single suggestion in a newspaper, with little solicitation employed in its aid. That many of the subscriptions on the paper, express only the sum given, and are silent as to the giver. Some of the donations have been conveyed in anonymous letters, and others by the hands of persons different from the benefactors. Neither the world at large can give them praise, nor he who received the benefit return them respect. Who or what has taught this generous mode of acting worthily, and renouncing the repute of the action? A reputation so dear to the human mind and gratifying to the natural feelings. The writer knows of but one person who ever lived, and one system that has ever inculcated this. Is it not then of this Teacher, and this precept, the proper and exclusive effect? And as exercised by many persons not to be numbered among the refined sons of letters and philosophy, but standing in the common ranks of life, does it not bespeak a wide and general influence of this divinely delivered principle. But though the meritorious names alluded to are not on the subscriber's list; they are no doubt, to use the words of another, recorded elsewhere.

It is a satisfaction that remains to be communicated to those interested; that though the sum raised was not sufficient to accomplish the plan at first in view; yet it affords a semi-annual relief to the person intended, and furnishes some independence and comforts that fall not to the lot of every one who subsists on a public provision. This he has been obliged to seek in the almshouse of Philadelphia, where he now finds an acceptable refuge.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH. January 9, 1806.

Baltimore Price Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like BREAD, BEEF, BACON, BUTTER, COFFEE, COTTON, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, CHEESE, DUCK, RUSSELL SHEETING, FISH, FLAXSEED, FLOUR, GRAIN, HOPS, HOGS LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEAL, PORK, PLASTER, PORTLAND CEMENT, SOAP, SALT, SUGARS, TALLOW, WAX, WINES, and WATER STOCK.

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Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like BREAD, BEEF, BACON, BUTTER, COFFEE, COTTON, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, CHEESE, DUCK, RUSSELL SHEETING, FISH, FLAXSEED, FLOUR, GRAIN, HOPS, HOGS LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEAL, PORK, PLASTER, PORTLAND CEMENT, SOAP, SALT, SUGARS, TALLOW, WAX, WINES, and WATER STOCK.

Bengal Sugar. 50 bags of a very superior quality BENGAL SUGAR, particularly suited for retailing, just received per schooner Mary, capt. Urann, from Boston, and for sale by JOHN BUFFUM, 84, Bowly's wharf d6i.