

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

This gentleman ever since he obtained a seat in congress, has contrived in some way or other to be a conspicuous member, and has of late been honored with much of the public notice. We are not at all surprised at the Federal strictures of this gentleman upon federal men and federal prints. Nor shall we insist, as we might, upon the high characters and splendid talents of many of the federal editors, as a pledge to the community, that their presses will never be prostituted to the base and unworthy purposes of "falseness, scurrility and error." Still more we shall not invite our fellow-citizens to consider, who are the men who compose the federal party, in the foremost ranks of which will be found the brightest worthies of our country, the distinguished heroes of our revolution. Men whose best exertions were directed to the establishment of that constitution, to which they are charged to be inimical—whose lives and fortunes were risked in the achievement of that independence and liberty, which they are said to be ready to subvert. These charges too, ridiculous to require to be repelled.

Wretched indeed must be the condition of the good people of this country if the opinion expressed by Mr. Randolph is correct. If republican printers will not publish the abuses, and errors of government, and federal representatives cannot be trusted—If the poor federalists must not be believed, also they should tell the truth, and republicans will not tell the truth, though they would be credited—then indeed the people must forever remain in ignorance of the misdeeds and malversations of their officers, and must be content to wear the chains which have been forged for them in secret, and which will be fastened upon them, while they, unapprized of the disasters which have befallen them, are exulting in the excellence of republicanism, and the virtues and wisdom of those who govern them.

We are willing, however, to admit the justice of the portrait which Mr. Randolph has given of democratic printers. No man is better acquainted with them, and no man can describe them more correctly. It is indeed a solemn truth that the republican printers will not publish the abuses and tyrannical measures of the government.

But let not the people and Mr. Randolph be disconsolate. To those who seek for the truth it will be unfolded. The federal presses, will continue to warn them of the dangers which impend over them—of the daring violations of the constitution, and of the inroads of tyranny and corruption. The alarm will still be sounded, though many may be unwilling to hear it. The imbecility and madness of those who have the management of public affairs will yet be exposed, though popular delusion should continue to prevail. And let not the ruling sect indulge the hope, that the eyes of the people will forever remain shut to the disasters and ruin which await them—that they will never be prevailed upon to listen to the well grounded charges of federal men. The time will yet arrive when the people will trust no longer to the professions of men, who boast of principles which they do not possess, and where professions are belied by their actions. The reign of error will be short. The cause of truth must in the end prevail. Men, whose claims to public confidence are founded on the purity of their views and their devotion to the happiness of the people, cannot fail to awaken them to the dangers which threaten, and the aspiring views of those who meditate their ruin.

The tale about the federal prints being unworthy of credit, is too silly for refutation. Mr. Randolph himself laughs at the credulity of those who have believed it. He knows the arts which have been practised to injure the papers of federalists. He knows well what exertions have been made to prevail upon the weak and the ignorant, to reject all knowledge, which might be derived from that source, and he is acquainted with the views of his former friends in producing that belief. If the publications of federalists are not read, and the democratic prints are bribed into silence as to the abuses and errors of government, then the ruling sect would feel secure, in the continuance of their ill-gotten power, and the people would be without means of detecting the designs of men, who are abusing the public confidence to the public ruin.

The federal prints have never asked that implicit credit be given to their statements or reasoning. Their charges are publicly made, and if groundless, may be publicly refuted. They reprobate the measures of those in power, and those measures are to be found in the records of the country. By these records may be tested the truth of the accusations, and to the understandings of the people it is submitted, whether the opinions of federal men, founded upon the actions of those in power be correct. Every man is capable of judging for himself, and every man ought to search for materials, with which he is to form his judgment of the conduct of his rulers. Those who would dissuade the people from inquiry cannot be their friends. Those who would be persuaded not to inquire, deserve to be slaves—No body says that public men ought to be condemned without, or that the accusations of their enemies ought to be credited without proofs and without examination. But the vigilance of the people ought ever to be awake to the designs and conduct of public officers. And those who shrink from inquiry, who are afraid to meet the charges which are brought against them—who use their influence over some presses to conceal from the people a knowledge of their plans and actions, while their influence with the people is exerted to discredit and destroy those, who have the independence to proclaim their oppressions—show by their conduct that they are unworthy of public countenance and support; and betray their own convictions, that the success of their plans can only be accomplished by hoodwinking the understandings of the people, and throwing a veil of secrecy over their own proceedings.

It is not because the publications of the federalists are false and their principles dangerous that the people are to be persuaded not to listen to them; surely they are not thus easily misled. They cannot be induced to abandon their dearest friends, upon mere suspicion, and the unsupported charges of their foes. No. It is the dread of the im-

pressions which the truth would make upon every man, who was open to conviction, and would exercise his own judgment, which is felt by those who know how to deceive, whose interest it is to deceive. Those, who tell the people not to listen to complaints & charges by federal men, offer a gross insult to their understandings. If they are groundless, where would be the danger of hearing them? What is this, but to say to the people, we wish to deprive you of the liberty of thinking for yourselves.

We are afraid to risk our characters and our power, upon a result of the free and dispassionate exercise of your judgments? Or we do not believe you capable of judging correctly? Falseness, when circulated of the public conduct of men, is easy of detection. The refutation of it, would always be within the reach of those whom it was designed to injure, and the refutation of it would serve to disgrace the accuser, while it would strengthen the confidence of the people in the accused. If the men who rule us, believed that federal prints are "a polluted source," and that "no republican would listen to charges" made in them, they would never put themselves to the trouble of saying so. It is because they know the assertion to be false, and that the charges of federalists are true, and cannot be refuted, that they answer them in this way.

In spite of every thing which Mr. Randolph, in a moment of passion, has been provoked to say against federalists and federal prints, we appeal to his sober judgment to pronounce a different sentence. What scurrility have they published? They have accused men in power, of imbecility—of ignorance of the real interests of the country, and of a prostration of the national honor. If that be calumny, it has again and again been repeated by Mr. Randolph himself, and the repetition of it by him, has been couched in language much more intemperate and offensive to the party, than was ever to be found in the publications of federal men. Who has forgotten with what keen and indignant invective this gentleman, in the course of the last session, and (for some weeks) almost every day of the session assailed the leaders of his party in congress, and almost every member of the executive departments? Who has forgotten in what terms of sarcasm and ridicule, he spoke of a Bidwell, a Crowninshield, a Smilie, & others, who were struggling for the influence which he had lost? Who has forgotten the manner in which he expressed his contempt for "an invisible & unconstitutional cabinet," for private messages—breathing a spirit, in direct hostility to public communications—for "backstairs influence"—and "counting-house politicians"—for the manner in which were introduced measures, which went to the utter ruin of every thing like dignity and honor in the nation, and for men "in whose principles his confidence had died, never to live again.

If these charges, when made by federalists are calumny, do they become any thing else, when Mr. Randolph deigns to utter them? Or is he alone to be allowed the licence of speech, while the poor federalists, degraded and oppressed, are not permitted to speak of their wrongs and to warn their fellow-citizens of abuses and malversations, of which in common with Mr. Randolph, they have seen cause to complain. Surely this is not to allow equal freedom to men who are "all federalists—all republicans."

To the charge of connivance by federal men, at abuses in government, even by their enemies, we must be allowed to oppose the readiness with which our printers published the eloquent invectives which Mr. Randolph delivered against those abuses, and we might ask that gentleman whether the numerous columns of federal prints, enriched by his elaborate speeches, furnish evidence in verification of his charge that the federal presses are vehicles of nothing but falsehood, rancour and scurrility.

It would be unreasonable in Mr. Randolph to expect, that federalists would approve of every measure which he has supported, and it is unjust in him to lay hold of any diversity of opinion between him and them, and make it the ground of unmerited abuse. It is true indeed that the federalists do not approve of the abolition of the judiciary law, in open violation of the constitution, or of a repeal of the internal taxes, which it was foreseen could not long be spared and would induce a necessity for further taxes, which have since been imposed, and a continuance of those duties which had been laid upon the necessities of life. And after the experience which we have had of the folly of their measures, all that in reason ought to be asked, is an oblivion of their faults, not the privilege of abusing federalists for their superior wisdom. The federalists opposed measures, because at the time of the adoption of them, they knew them to be unwise and unconstitutional, and now that the folly of them is manifested, they are not to be induced to give them their approbation, because the authors of them are pleased to say that they are salutary reforms. Nor can they admit either that Mr. Randolph's old or Mr. Randolph's new friends are the only persons worthy of public confidence, because they have had the arrogance to assume to themselves the title of the friends of the people.

But what will many thousands of our deluded fellow-citizens say to those declarations of Mr. Randolph—"When the republicans came into power, upon their own virtue alone it depended whether there should exist such a thing as a check upon the exercise which they should make of it?"—And again, "It evidently rested upon the vigilance and firmness of the republicans alone whether there should exist any efficient opposition to unconstitutional or other inju-

rious measures."—These are the words of Mr. Randolph, extracted from the second number of his "Decius." Let them be read with deep attention by the people of America.—Above all let them be well considered, by those among us, who, though honest and upright in their intentions, have been misled and deceived by the artful demagogues, who had stolen their confidence.—What? after all the noise, which has been made by the leaders of the party, about the power and sovereignty of the people, and after their solemn and oft repeated professions, that they adored them, can it be that when they had succeeded in their views, and had wriggled themselves into honor and office, they could send no other check to the abuse of their power, than their own virtue? That they considered the sovereign people to be so blind and ignorant—so incapable of judging of the tendencies of public measures, and of violations of the constitution, that unless those in power would become their own accusers, or expose the folly or unconstitutionality of their own "doings," there could exist "no check," "no efficient opposition" to them? Let us no longer wonder at the philosophic unconcern, with which these men regarded all attempts to unmask their designs and expose to the public the tendency of the noxious system, which was pursued by them. In the possession of power, they thought it depended upon themselves alone to determine how long they should enjoy it. Against measures of oppression, the constitution was to afford no security—the people could make no stand. The virtue of the men in power could be the only checks, and upon that alone it depended whether any efficient opposition to unconstitutional or other injurious measures should exist. No wonder then, that all their influence should be exerted to discredit and destroy federal prints. Secure the fidelity of their own presses, if the federalists were not believed, they had nothing to apprehend, and they might in fearless security proceed to destroy the constitution—to oppress and ruin their enemies—and to reward and aggrandize themselves and their friends. The people have been too long the dupes of false-hearted patriots. Recent events, however, prove they are determined, no longer to be the abject vassals of those who had claimed a right of judging for them and of directing their opinions. A spirit of inquiry has manifested itself in different parts of the union, and the exercise of that spirit has invariably proved the ruin of those in power. It remains to be seen whether the people every where will not awake from their lethargy, or is it still "upon the virtue of men in power," whether there shall be any efficient opposition to unconstitutional and other injurious measures.

#### A PROCLAMATION,

By WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Territory of Orleans, and commander in chief of the militia thereof.

WHEREAS I have received information that certain persons are combining and confederating in a traitorous project to subvert the authority of the government of the United States over a portion of the territories thereof, to invade the dominions of the king of Spain, a prince in amity with the United States; I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby solemnly cautioning the citizens of this territory against entering into, or in any manner countenancing the conspiracy aforesaid; and that no one may remain ignorant of the fatal consequences which may await the parties concerned, I do now make it known, that the law of the United States declares, "That if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons, shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States and shall suffer death."—And that "If any person or persons having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the president of the United States, or some one of the judges thereof, or to the president or governor of a particular State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

And I do further make it known, That the law of the United States has also declared, "That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years."

Given at New-Orleans, on the 16th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

In testimony whereof, I have underwritten my name, and caused the public seal to be hereunto affixed.

WM. CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE,  
By the Governor,  
H. CLAIBORNE, Sec. Pro. Tem.

#### KINGSTON, (Jam.) December 20.

The schooner Betsy, Stephens, from St. Bartholomews, bound to Alexandria, with cocoa, sugar, &c. detained on the 8th inst. by the Hebe frigate, arrived on the 13th. She parted from the Hebe on the 9th instant, in lat. 23, long. 68; she had then in company with her the American brig Antelope, which she had detained a few days before. We have since learned that the crew of this vessel, having overpowered the prize-master and seamen put on board of her, had regained possession of her, and directed their course it was supposed for the American coast. Captain Stephens mentions that several vessels had anchored at St. Bartholomews, from Barbados, Martinique and Guadaloupe, bringing accounts of the arrival of five British ships of the line and six frigates at the first mentioned island, with a considerable number of troops on board (stated to be 5000) but for what destination was unknown.

The American schooner Sally, Camb'eton, from St. Thomas, bound to Baltimore, with coffee, put into Port-Royal the same evening, on account of sickness amongst the crew. On the 8th instant, he spoke a Danish schooner from Curacao, bound to St. Thomas, and was informed that the former island had surrendered to the British on the 2d instant.

Arrived at Port-Royal since our last.  
Dec. 13, schr. Ann and Eliza, Ruggles, from Wilmington. 14th. F. or Friends, Jousset, Charleston; ship Union, Gauld, Savannah. 16th, brig Paul Hamilton, Bythewood, Charleston; Argo, Newell, Savannah; schr. Philip, Taber, Alexandria; Betsy, Tuttle, Philadelphia. 18th, brig Philanthropist, Copeland, New-York; schr. Enterprize, Burr, New-York.

Sailed from Port-Royal since our last.  
Dec. 13, brig Truxton, Jones, for Boston; Albert, Fraser, Charleston. 14th, Speculator, Lee, Charleston. 15th, ship Ann and Hope, Groves, Charleston; brig Fox, Wainwright, Norfolk; Sukey and Polly, Cromatic, Philadelphia; Thorn, Teat, New-York; schr. Resolution, Bennett, Newbern.

The brig Georgia Packet, Parker, New-York, arrived at Montego-Bay on the 8th instant; and the ship Tiger, Kneal, from Bonny, with 390 slaves, on the 13th.

#### CHARLESTON, January 12.

Arrived, ship Cleopatra, Batman, Congo, 56 days, Wm. Boyd.—362 Slaves; ship Elizabeth, Taber, New-Bedford, 10; brig Love and Unity, Slade, Turks-Island, 29. Cleared, ship Octavia, Collins, London; ship Fair American, Marshal, Liverpool; schrs. Reynold, Chester, New-York; Herald, Mayo, Boston.

Schooner Marygold, Mitchell, from this port for the city of St. Domingo, has been lost on Silver Key.—The crew arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, after being 14 days in the boat.

A large two-top-sail schooner, from Boston, bound to Savannah, passed the bar on Friday evening last.

January 13.  
Cleared, ship Pennsylvania, Thomas, Antwerp.

Captain Barnard, on Saturday night, spoke in the river, ship Ulysses, from Liverpool, for Savannah—did not learn her passage.

#### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

#### NEW-YORK, January 24.

Arrived this day.

Brig Reward, from Kingston. Left brig Paul Hamilton, Bythewood, of Charleston; sch's Philip, Taber, Alexandria; Betsy, Tuttle, Philadelphia; ship Fair American, Bath; brig Philanthropist, Copeland, New-York; schr. Enterprize, Burr, ditto. Sailed, Dec. 21, in co. with ships Merry Quaker, Brown, for New-York, and Three Sisters, Davis, for Norfolk. The Merry Quaker, for what motive cannot say, bore away for Port-Royal. Parted with the Three Sisters off the Grand Cayman, all well. January 17, spoke ship —, Ash-ton, from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, then 20 leagues NW. from Cape-Henlopen.

Brig Sukey and Polly, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia. Dec. 25, off the Island of Navasa, spoke schr. Jefferson, 11 days from Philadelphia, for Jamaica. Same day, spoke schr. Paragon, Farmer, from New-York, for Jamaica, who had been boarded in the Caicos passage by 2 French privateers and robbed of their wearing apparel and provisions. Dec. 30, off Cape-Nicola-Mole, spoke schr. Hope, from Baltimore, for Trinidad, in Cuba, having been boarded in Turk's-Island passage by the above privateers, and robbed of one-third of her cargo.

Schr. Reynold, from Charleston. Left, brig Calliope, Records, to sail next day for New-York. Jan. 20, lat. 37, 20, longitude 73, spoke brig Sukey and Polly, 35 days from Jamaica bound to Philadelphia. 23d, brig Greyhound, Davis, 47 days from Lisbon, bound to Boston.

Brig Nancy, from New-Providence. The Nancy was bound to Philadelphia. Left, sloop Sally, Austin, just arrived from this port. Schr. —, Moore, for Phil. 8 days. The brig Polly and Betsy, Selby, of Philadelphia, had sailed from Exuma, for sale. The schooner Pearl, Forbes, had arrived in 25 days from this port.

Schr. Columbus, from Petersburg.

#### PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

Yesterday arrived in town, from Cape-Henlopen, capt. Benschaw. Left there last Friday afternoon, the ship Zulema, Alfton, from Charante; the sloop Harriet, Lake, from Trinidad, and brig Unanimity, Benschaw, from Havana, and saw a large ship beating into Whorekill road at the time he left Lewis town. Capt. B. left at Havana, Dec. 24, sch's Lucy-Ann, Redit; brig Suilax, and sch'r Ann, of this port, and on the 28th, in the Gulph, spoke the brig Nancy,

Higgins, of this port, from Jamaica for Savannah, Georgia, then blowing a gale.

The sch'r Matilda, Sloan, 32 days from Cayenne, put into Cape-May on Friday last, and then proceeded on for N. York, our bay being so full of ice from cape to cape, that it was thought imprudent to attempt it. On the 13th of January, capt. S. spoke the sch'r Hope, from St. Croix for Philadelphia, out 19 days. Capt. S. the day he left Cayenne, saw a brig going in, and from the description of her, is supposed to be the Amphitrite, capt. Hawley, from this port.

Mr. Wray, the pilot who boarded the sch'r Matilda off Cape-May, informs, that he had put a pilot on board the English brig Sukey and Polly, Cromatic, from Jamaica for this port, who on Friday last bore away for N. York.

No arrivals or clearances at this port since our last.  
The brig Hope, captain Nallof, of this port, is lost on Honduras coast.

#### CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.

The ancient and elegant seat called the Elms, in St. James' parish, belonging to Henry Izard, esq. was consumed by fire on Saturday last.

Arrived, Barque Maria and Elizabeth, Hoop, Hamburg 61, days; brig Reliance, Darrell Cadiz, 65; brig Washington, Lapham, New-York, 9; schr. Friendship, Stedman, New-Haven, 10; schr. Connecticut, Moorhouse, New-York, 5.

Cleared, brig Venus, Vincent, Havana; ship Pegasus, Cary, Matanzas.

#### January 15.

Arrived, Hamburg ship Louisa Caroline, Boucher, Hamburg 78, days; ship Ceres, Shackford, Portsmouth, N. H. 16; brig Superior, Green, Bassaterre (Gaud.) 26; in distress, bound to Philadelphia; brig Mount-Vernon, Pierce, Dighton, 14; schr. Richmond, Brown, Falmouth, (Jam.) 19; schr. Venus, Given, Portland, 16; schr. Three Sisters, Spear, Philadelphia, 7; schooner Rising Stars, Wood, New-York, 6; schr. Sea-Flower, Cathcart, Satilla (Geo.) 3; sloop Olive, Clark, New-York, 13.

Cleared, ship Baltic, Messroon, Nantz; ship John, Lincoln, Greenock; brig Calliope, Records, New-York; schr. Penne-lupper, Boyd, Barroca; schr. Sally, Lark, Havana; schr. Esther, Small, Boston; schr. Hiram, Valentine, Matanzas; sloop Julian, Graves, Havana.

Capt. Shaakford, in lat. 32, long. 23, spoke the brig Eliza, captain Johnston, 4 days from New-York, for New-Providence. Extract from the Log-Book of the brig Reliance, captain Darrel, from Cadix.

Sunday, the 9th November with difficulty got under way in Cadiz Bay, blowing a gale of wind from the eastward; between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, passed lord Collingwood's blockading squadron, consisting of eleven ships of the line, two of which were admiral's ships, two frigates, and three heavy gun-brigs—about 5 P. M. was bro't to by the English frigate Hyder, of 36 guns, treated politely, and soon dismissed. The officer, a lieutenant, who boarded me, told me he had been only two days from Gibraltar; and that from the most impartial intelligence received there, that it was a drawn battle only, that was lately fought between the French and Prussian armies.

Friday, Dec. 19, in lat. 31, 20, N. long. 73, 18, W. spoke the brig New-Jersey, of Philadelphia, captain Wade, 7 days out from Savannah, bound to Liverpool who very generously supplied us with a barrel of Beef and bread at the cost only, and a little water.

Saturday, Dec. 20, in lat. 32, 9, N. long. 73, 16, W. blowing hard at N. W. fell in with the wreck of a brig with only the fore-mast standing, entirely full of water, a woman figure head, yellow sides and white quarter-galleries; from every appearance, some vessel had been on board, as there was not the least of any of her apparel to be seen.

January 1, being short of water, bore away for New-Providence; on Sunday the 4th made Eleuthera Island; Monday the 5th, spoke the ship Comet, capt. Harts, 5 days from Baltimore, who generously supplied us with a cask of water.—I then proceeded on for Charleston.

The following is the number of the combined fleets that was lying in Cadiz Bay, on the 7th Nov. 1806.

Spanish ships.  
1 three decker, adm'l's ship.  
5 line of battle ships,  
1 frigate  
—7.

French ships.  
5 line of battle ships,  
1 frigate,  
—6.

List of American vessels sailed from Cadiz bay; and those that were there when captain Darrell sailed:

Ships William Johnson, Lebreton, of Newburyport, sailed for Philadelphia on the 22d October; Eleanor, Lord, of New-York, sailed for New-York and Charleston, Nov. 1; Adventure, Ropes, of Boston, unloading in quarantine; Herald, Bartlett, of Boston, ditto, ditto; Triumph, Webster, of ditto, ditto, ditto; Columbian Packet, Wheaton, —, sailed for Marseilles; Grosport, Dunker, of Norfolk, to sail in 30 days; Minerva, Glenn, of Philadelphia, to sail for Vera-Cruz, on the 20th Nov.; Hancock, Fanning, of —, loading for Tonnigen; Hugh Thompson, Seward, of Boston, sailed for Seville in quest of freight, the 4th of Nov.; brig Mount Vernon, Williams, of New-York, unloading in quarantine; Eliza, Jack, of —, unloading in quarantine; Clarissa, Pride, of N. York, sailed for New-York, the 1st Nov.; sch's Phoebe, Loring, of New-Bedford, unloading; Franklin, —, of Philadelphia, unloading in quarantine; sloop Stork, Hig-