

and abstracts of certain letters and documents, presented by judge Workman to the house of representatives of the territory of Orleans, on the 13th [Concluded.]

[A writ of habeas corpus, dated December 16, 1806, and directed to captain Shaw, commanding him to bring without delay, the body of Peter V. Ogden, together with the day and cause of his detention before judge Workman.]

[A writ to the same effect and of the same date, directed to lieutenant Jones, and to whomsoever it may be that has or may have the command of the said vessel.]

[From the alarm and terror prevalent in the city, the deputy sheriff could procure no boat to take him on board the *Aetna* to serve the above writ on the night when it was issued. The circumstance was made known early on the following morning to judge Workman, who thereupon ordered the said deputy sheriff to procure a boat by the offer of considerable sums of money, for the payment of which the judge undertook that the county would be responsible. The writ was served soon afterwards.]

Copy of the orders of Captain Shaw, referred to by Lieutenant Jones.  
New-Orleans, Dec. 14, 1806.

Lieutenant Com. J. Jones.  
Sir—I enclose a copy of an order which I received, and from which I have been compelled to act. It is demanded of me to place on board the *Aetna*, under your command, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Swartwout and there to be kept under guard until further orders. You are by no means to permit any letters to pass or re-pass from them, and you are to deny the visits of their friends on board you. You are to furnish your table with all the necessaries they may want, for which the government will pay you.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN SHAW.  
P. S. The moment the civil law was put in force I had the honor to give up Mr. Ogden to the hon. judge Workman.  
(Signed) JOHN SHAW.

Return in case of Peter V. Ogden, made by captain Shaw and Lieutenant Jones.  
At the chamber of James Workman, esq. judge of the county of Orleans.  
December 17th, A. D. 1806—at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Lieutenant Jones, commanding the U. States bomb-ketch *Aetna*, brought up the body of Peter V. Ogden, before the said judge in pursuance of a writ of habeas corpus to him, Lieut. Jones, directed for that purpose. And for return to the said writ, the said Lieutenant Jones declared that he had detained in his custody the said Ogden by virtue of an order to that effect from his commanding officer captain Shaw, who he understood, had taken the said Ogden into his custody in consequence of an order from general James Wilkinson. And Lieutenant Jones further declared that he knew of no charge against the said Ogden. Wherefore no cause being shown for the imprisonment of the said Peter V. Ogden, the said judge ordered him to be discharged.

I certify that the above statement made by captain J. Jones, in the case of Mr. Ogden, is correct to the best of my knowledge.  
(Signed) JOHN SHAW.  
Commanding the U. S. naval force at New-Orleans.

Affidavit of John Williamson in the case of Peter V. Ogden and James Alexander.  
COUNTY OF ORLEANS, ss.

Before me, James Workman, judge of the county of Orleans, personally appeared John Williamson, who being duly sworn, deposed and said, that he saw Peter V. Ogden and James Alexander, in the custody of captain Ebenezer Bradish, of the troop of cavalry at present embodied in the service of the United States army under the command of Brigadier-General Wilkinson, by whom they were arrested, and that he verily believes they are detained against their free will and consent, and that neither the said Peter V. Ogden nor James Alexander are of the army or navy of the United States.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMSON.  
Sworn before me this 19th day of December, 1806.  
(Signed) JAMES WORKMAN,  
Judge of the county of Orleans.

[A writ of habeas corpus directed to Brigadier gen. James Wilkinson and captain Bradish, commanding them to bring, without delay, the bodies of James Alexander and Peter V. Ogden, together with the day and cause of their detention before judge Workman.]

Certificate relative to the application of Mr. Livingston for a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of James Alexander and Peter V. Ogden.

On the application for the allowance of the above writ, it was stated by Livingston, who applied for the same, that he had reason to believe and did believe, that unless the same were instantly allowed the persons would be removed beyond the reach of the process of this court—whereupon the same was allowed returnable without delay.  
(Signed) JAMES WORKMAN.

Gen. Wilkinson requests the hon. judge Workman may have the goodness to receive the general's answer to the Superior court of the territory in the case of the traitor Bollman, as applicable to the traitors who are the subjects of this writ.  
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, ordered,

that gen. James Wilkinson, to whom a writ of habeas corpus was directed, commanding him to bring up the bodies of James Alexander and Peter V. Ogden, make a further and more explicit return thereto, or show cause on Monday next, at the opening of the court, why an attachment should not issue against him.

Further return of gen. Wilkinson, in the case of Peter V. Ogden.

The undersigned, commanding the armies of the United States has taken upon himself the responsibility of arresting Peter V. Ogden, on a charge of misprision of treason against the government and laws of the United States, and has the honor to inform the hon. James Workman, judge of the county of Orleans, that the body of the said Peter V. Ogden, is not in his power, possession, or custody.

New-Orleans, December 26, 1806.  
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.  
On this return Mr. Livingston moved that an attachment do issue against Brigadier general James Wilkinson.  
(Signed) THOMAS S. KENNEDY,  
Clerk of the Orleans county court.

[The same and the same motion were made in the case of Mr. Alexander.]

Copy of Geo. T. Ross's Affidavit respecting Gen. Wilkinson.

George T. Ross, Sheriff of the county of Orleans, being duly sworn deposed and said: that on the occasion of serving a rule of the court of the county of Orleans on Brigadier general James Wilkinson, the said general observed that if he, this deponent should come again, he need not be surprised if admittance was refused him. This deponent then asked, if the remark applied to his coming as a private gentleman, or his coming in discharge of his duty as sheriff, to which the said general replied that the remark applied only to his coming in his official character.  
(Signed) GEO. T. ROSS,  
Shff. of Orleans.

New-Orleans, Jan. 11th, 1807.  
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1807.  
(Signed) JAMES WORKMAN,  
Judge of the county of Orleans.

Copy of Geo. T. Ross's affidavit respecting the delivery of Judge Workman's letter.

George T. Ross, sheriff of the county of Orleans, being duly sworn, maketh oath and said, that he did on the fifth day of this instant, January, deliver to his excellency governor Claiborne, a letter from James Workman, judge of the county of Orleans, of which letter this deponent has now in his possession an attested copy, carefully compared by this deponent with the original, and found conformable thereto.  
(Signed) GEO. T. ROSS,  
Sheriff of Orleans county.

New-Orleans, January 11th, 1807.  
Sworn to before me this eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seven.  
(Signed) JAMES WORKMAN,  
Judge of the county of Orleans.

The following is the return referred to by General Wilkinson.

The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of Erick Bollman, on a charge of misprision of treason against the government and laws of the U. States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step for the national safety, menaced to its base by a lawless band of traitors, associated under Aaron Burr, whose accomplices are extended from New-York to this city. No man holds in higher reverence the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman, as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proof may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.  
(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON

Forty-third Bulletin of the Grand Army.  
KUTUO, December 17, 1806.

The emperor arrived at Kutuo at one in the afternoon, having travelled all night in the calashes (small pleasure carriages) of the country, the thaw not allowing the usual sort of carriages to be made use of. The calash in which the marshal Duroc rode, was overturned, and he received a violent contusion on the shoulder; this officer is, however, in no danger, and will only be obliged to keep his bed for eight or ten days.

The *retes-de-pont* of Praga, Zakroczyzn, of the Narew and Thorn, acquire greater solidity every day.

The *Vistula* being extremely broad, the bridges are every where 3 or 4000 fathoms over.

Forty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.  
WARSAW, December 21, 1806.

The emperor has visited the works of Praga. Eight fine redoubts staked and palisaded, inclosing a circumference of 1500 fathoms; and three rear bastions, of 800 fathoms in extent, form the bounds of a fortified camp.

Gautier, with the 25th and 83th regiments of the infantry, occupies the head of the bridge, which general Cassefoupe caused to be fortified with great judgment; from the manner of this *rete-de-pont*, which is not more than 400 fathoms in extent, being supported by a morass and the river, adjacent to a fortified camp on the right bank, a whole army can be protected from the whole force of the enemy. A brigade of light cavalry of the reserve were skirmishing throughout the day with the Russian cavalry.

On the 18th marshal Davoust perceived the necessity, in order to render his camp on the right bank more secure, of taking possession of a small island situated at the mouth of the *Wrika*. The enemy were aware of the importance of this position. A lively fire of musketry commenced with the advanced guard; but the victory and the island were gained by the French. Our loss has been a few men wounded. Clouet, an officer of talents, and a young man of great hopes, received a ball in his breast.

On the 29th a regiment of Cossacks, supported by the Russians, attempted to cut off the great guard of the brigade of light cavalry, placed in advance of the *rete-de-pont* of Bug, but the great guard had been placed in such a manner as to prevent surprise. The colonel charged at the head of a squadron, and the 13th advanced to support it. The enemy were overthrown. We have had, in this little affair, three or four men wounded; but the colonel of the Cossacks has been killed.

In all 80 men and 25 horses have fallen into our power. Nothing can be so miserable and base as these Cossacks; they are a scoundrel human nature. They pass the Bug (and every day violate the neutrality of Austria) to pillage a house in Galicia, or to treat themselves to a glass of Brandy, whereof they are very greedy. But our light cavalry are accustomed, since the last campaign, to the mode in which these wretches fight; who endeavor to intimidate by their numbers and the thundering noise which they make in charging those troops who have not been accustomed to see them; but when they are known, two thousand of these unhappy creatures are not capable of charging a single squadron which stands firm and preserves its ranks.

The marshal Augerau has crossed the *Vistula* at *Utrata*. Gen. Lepisse has entered *Plouisk*, and is in pursuit of the enemy.

Marshal Solt has passed the *Vistula* at *Vizogrod*.  
Marshal Bessieres arrived on the 18th at *Kikol*, with the second corps of reserved cavalry. The advance has arrived at *Leipez*. Different rencontres of cavalry have taken place with the Prussian hussars, of whom a number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the *Vistula* was found entirely clear.

Marshal Ney with his corps of the army supports marshal Bessieres. He arrived on the 18th at *Rypin*. His own right is supported by the marshal prince of *Ponte Corvo*.

The whole are in motion. If the enemy continues to retain his position, there will be a battle in a few days. With the aid of God the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by the marshal *Kamensky*, an old man of 75 years. He has under him the generals *Buxowden* and *Benigsen*.  
General *Michelson* has determined to enter *Moldavia*. Reports assure us, that he arrived on the 29th at *Jassy*. We are also assured that one of the generals has taken Bender by assault, and put all the inhabitants to the sword! behold then, a war declared against the *Porte* without pretence or reason; but they had concluded at *St. Petersburg*, that the moment when France and Prussia (the two powers most interested in protecting the independence of Turkey) were at war, was the favorable moment to subdue that power. The events of a month have discovered these calculations, and to them the *Porte* is indebted for its preservation.

He grand duke of *Berg* is sick of a fever. He gets better.

The weather is as mild as at *Paris* in October, and moist, inasmuch, that the roads are rendered difficult. A great quantity of wine, to nourish the spirits of the soldiery, is about to arrive.  
The palace of the king of *Poland*, is fine and well furnished. They have at *Warsaw*, a great number of beautiful palaces and fine houses. Our hospitals are well regulated; which is not a trifling advantage in this country. The enemy appear to have a great many sick and a great many deserters.

They say nothing of the Prussians, entire corps of whom desert, being disgusted with the Russians, from whom they are obliged to put up with continual affronts.

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.  
New-Orleans, 21st January, 1807.

Dear sir,  
I beg leave to inclose you a letter I this day received from general Wilkinson, by whose order I was arrested and taken from my boat in the night of the 17th inst. within twelve miles of the city—my papers seized, and brought to town for examination. I beg you to publish it in your useful paper, in order to remove any unfavorable impressions that this arrest might make on my friends in the Atlantic states.

I am, in great haste,  
Your friend and very hum. servt.  
JOHN M. PINTARD.

Mr. S. C. Carpenter.  
New-Orleans, January 20, 1807.

Sir, to prevent any injurious impressions to your disadvantage, I take great pleasure in assuring you that your being stopped on the evening of the 17th inst. did not originate in personality, but was the effect of a general arrangement for the intercepting col. Burr, then expected here—and for the safety of the city against an expected attack from the country of the Ohio; I have no hesitation to acquit you of any connection or concern in or with Mr. Burr, his plans or designs; and I most deeply regret that the circumstances attending the visit to your boat should have been such as to give pain and alarm to your lady and family; yet it may with truth be observed that in times of public danger, individual sacrifices are unavoidable, and the virtuous and unprejudiced citizen will yield without a murmur to the essential prescriptions of policy and precaution, whilst the man of candor and know-

ledge will distinguish between the executive instrument and the man.

With much consideration and respect,  
I am, sir, your obt. servant.  
JAMES WILKINSON.

John M. Pintard, esq.  
From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.  
Princeton, February 24, 1807.

Mr. Lewis,  
Whatever I may have thought of the political measures at any time adopted by the government of my country, I have never written a single sentence for or against them in any of those free vehicles, equally of scandal and of truth, which instruct or abuse the public mind. But seeing in the *Aurora* of the 23d inst. a reflection thrown out against my son, John W. Smith, for cooperating against the violent and arbitrary measures of general Wilkinson, permit me to request of you to insert in your *Gazette* an extract of a letter which I have just received from Mr. John Marsden Pintard, his brother-in-law, and the public will judge if he has not had sufficient reason to complain.

Mr. Pintard was removing with his family to New-Orleans. He had with him his wife, his niece, two other women, Mr. Prevost's little son, four servants, four carriage horses, and an overseer of plantation. Below Louisville he was seized with a pleurisy, and confined eighteen days; the greater part of which time he was dangerously ill. When he arrived at Natchez he was just able to leave his bed-room. Yet in seven days afterwards he was in the most ungentlemanly and cruel manner, and at the imminent hazard of his life, taken from his bed by a party of dragoons, and carried in the night twelve miles to the general's quarters, with every circumstance of indignity, as if he had been an acknowledged traitor, and then dismissed to find his way back as he could in a strange country, without the smallest apology for the barbarity of the usage.

The following is the extract of Mr. Pintard's letter:  
The rev. Dr. Sam'l S. Smith,  
New-Orleans, Jan 13th, 1807.

MY DEAR SIR,  
I have the satisfaction to inform you that we are at length arrived safe at this place, after our dangers than the dangers of the voyage. On the 15th of this month, having proceeded to within 12 miles of this town we were obliged to come to, on account of the wind being ahead. That night, notwithstanding my recent sickness, I was taken out of bed by a party of dragoons, and conducted to town, with all my papers. I was carried to the head-quarters of gen. Wilkinson and lodged in a room without fire. At four o'clock in the morning, my papers were examined, and after a detention of about half an hour longer, I was dismissed with orders to return to my boat, without being permitted to communicate with any one in town, or to take any rest. An officer conducted me two miles out of town, and there left me. The next day I was permitted to enter the harbor, and am at liberty. For what could they find in the papers of a plain planter come to settle on a sugar plantation? All this extraordinary conduct is in consequence of reports concerning col. Burr's intended or pretended expedition; which, I have no doubt, will turn out, at last, like the famous battle of the *keys* at Philadelphia.

The commander in chief is certainly stretching his powers far beyond any thing we have been accustomed to in the United States: and I cannot think that any pretended exigency can ever procure for such arbitrary measures the approbation of congress.

Dear Sir,  
Your affectionate, &c.  
JOHN M. PINTARD.

The public will now judge of the cause of complaint given to my family in New-Orleans. This letter, extraordinary as it is, I should not have published, if the editor of the *Aurora* had not now twice thrown out malignant imputations of favoring treasonable crimes, against my son, and my son-in-law. But, if such proceedings are permitted under the name of liberty, what is the difference to the citizen, but a name, whether he suffers under the tyranny of a despot or a republic?

SAMUEL S. SMITH.  
NEW DISCOVERY.

From the Oriental Star, published at Calcutta, August 2, 1806.

The following copy of a letter, received from captain Andrew Barclay, dated 1st of July, 1806, is published for general information.

Sir,  
Induced from having touched at St. David's Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, in our way to China, in the *Mangles*, and not knowing of any correct account yet being obtained of their danger, natives, &c. I beg permission to present you with a short description and a small chart of them.

The latest account given of them is by captain Williams, when commanding the honorable company's ship *Thames*; he saw them on his passage home from China, coming the eastern route, and places them from lat. 1, S. to 0, 55, S. Their long. from 134, 17, E. to 134, 28, E. which at the distance he passed them, must be considered as very accurate; by a good observation at noon, when close in with them, we made the centre of the reef to be in 0, 54, S. and by one of Margett's Chronometers, No. 209, whose rate had been regular for upwards of two years, 134, 20, E. The full extent of the reef and islands, is about fourteen miles north and south; and their breadth, east and west, five miles.

Captain Williams not passing close enough to perceive the danger on which they were situated, or what refreshments might be procured, I considered the first an object of some moment, as the eastern passage to China, in all probability may be more frequented than formerly by the Bengal shipping, should the cotton trade increase.

from the most head, from whence the eye could extend over the whole space of both islands and reef; therefore can vouch for its accuracy.

The Natives came off in great numbers, and on approaching near the ship performed extravagant gestures, and held forth a long harangue, which neither our Malays, nor any other person on board, understood; after which they made no scruple in coming on board, and freely parted with their ornaments of dress, and cocoanuts, for pieces of iron hoops, or old nails.

Their dress consisted of a treble string of coral stones, and shells, round the waist, a narrow piece of cloth up between the legs, made out of the fibres of the coco-nut, a bracelet of tortoise shell round the right wrist, two square pieces of mother of pearl suspended round the neck by hair, one piece hanging down the front of the body, and the other down the back, a collar round the neck of fish teeth and black coral; this was the dress of the men, and the only difference we perceived in that of the women, was a small mat tied round the waist, which reached as low as the knee.

The natives of these islands are particularly well proportioned and robust; their features regular and manly; some of them so symmetrical, that I was astonished, having never seen any to equal them either in Asia, Africa, or America; there is not the least resemblance between them and the Malays, or the inhabitants of New-Guinea, nor can I form the least conjecture, from whence these islands could have been first inhabited; their only produce and chief food is the coco-nut (fish excepted) consequently but little refreshment can be obtained by touching at them; and water, if any to be procured I conceive must be brackish, from the low situation and small extent of the islands. Anchorage, there is none, as you have 50 fathoms close to the edge of the reef; a quantity of mother of pearl might be collected, but I question if any sufficient to induce a ship to touch for.

ANDREW BARCLAY.  
To John Shore esq.  
Sec. to the hon. company's Mar. Board.  
FEDERAL GAZETTE.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

THE TREATY.  
Dispatches for government were received last night at the post-office in this city, by express from N. York, at which port the *January Packet* has arrived from England. Understanding that our Treaty with Great-Britain accompanied the dispatches, the Post-Master here forwarded them, with that promptitude which the case required, at a late hour in the night.

There appears to have been formed lately a new party in Pennsylvania—by what name we know not; whether *Barboston Club*, or enemies to commerce, or by what new term for jacobins they would please to be known. This party are in opposition to insurance companies! Against the machinations of this sect the editor of the *Lancaster Journal* has some remarks in his last number, from which we copy the following:

"Men of common sense in the neighboring states, and in every part of the civilized world where the intelligence reaches, will be astonished to hear, that in the state of Pennsylvania, where liberty & equality are the characteristic features of the government there should be found (and that even among the loudest advocates of equality) a spirit hostile to insurance companies.

"An institution which has been emphatically stiled the *poor man's friend*—a barrier between competence and misery—an institution that places the man in moderate circumstances upon a footing, in point of independence, with the proudest slave of fortune—an institution of this kind, finds enemies among those who call themselves, the friends of the people and the admirers of equality.

"A man who has toiled for years together to provide a comfortable shelter for his family, could go to an insurance office and for the payment of about 20 dollars in hand, and about a dollar every seven years, could secure to himself, in case his house was destroyed by fire, remuneration of three-fourths of the loss—which would be immediately paid to him in cash. This would be some consolation to him in his calamity, & might yield the pleasing hope that, with this capital, and a proper attention to industry and prudence, he could soon be reinstated in his prosperity.

"This relief can only be afforded to him by insurance. If his house should not be insured and should be burnt down, to what a melancholy situation must he be reduced? Robbed in a single night of all the honest savings of industrious years; perhaps without a single dollar to supply the sudden cravings of an infant family; the stimulus of hope may yield to the apathy of despair—all new exertions may be paralyzed, and the unhappy victim forever remain an houseless child of want.

"The same observations will apply to almost every species of property embraced by insurance:—which in every case, either of houses, ships or merchandise, removes, as far as can be removed by any human institution, the disadvantages arising from inequality of fortune.

"Without insurance companies, no man dare venture into the mercantile business unless he had a large fortune at his command. In fact there is no security for trade—and that flourishing commerce which is now the backbone of our national interest would be speedily destroyed.

"It is sincerely hoped that in a question of this kind, where every interest is more or less concerned, no party prejudices will intervene; that the designs of a certain man in the house of representatives, (however speciously they may be cloaked) may not be accomplished; and that republicans will not oppose institutions calculated to equalize the safety of individuals and to further the general good."

We continue our extracts from Paris pa-