



It is probable, that the vessel will be given up. Two Algerine galleys, and a felucca have also been taken within a month past.

West-Indies.

NORFOLK, September 4.

French privateers are constantly capturing Swedish vessels, notwithstanding there are no certain accounts of a war between these powers.

Domestic Intelligence.

LITCHFIELD, (Conn.) Aug. 27.

On Monday the long suspended sentence of the Superior Court fell upon the Editor and former Printer of the Witness.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Captain Heron, of the ship Minerva, from London, was informed by the American Consul that Mr. Pinckney had met with a favorable reception at the Court of St. James's.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

James Brunet, of the pilot-boat Liberty, has been shipwrecked and landed at Cape May from the R. S. Bloom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Mr. Hellenell, we are informed, after having been held in New York, has returned to Boston, where, it is expected, he will immediately embark for his own country.

GEORGETOWN, (P.) September 3.

It has been informed, that the Negotiation for the purchase of Florida has failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

It is well that the American merchants should be informed that the expenses of entering the country, port charges and office fees at New Orleans, are increased nearly fourfold.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

It is well that the American merchants should be informed that the expenses of entering the country, port charges and office fees at New Orleans, are increased nearly fourfold.

kind of impediment, and a complete military government is established. It would be preferable for vessels to water at Rodrigues or Bourbon.

"Markets are stocked for at least 15 months with every article of consumption, and the American vessels have been making wretched voyages for these 12 months past.

"There is a great stagnation in business, owing to the British keeping up a constant cruise off the Island, and preventing the small French vessels from trading to Bourbon, Madagascar, and the coast of Africa.

"Three successive gales of wind have nearly ruined the crops, and much produce cannot be expected for two years to come."

CHARLESTON, August 22.

It is with the utmost regret we mention the loss of the schooner Comfort, captain Charles Drummond, one of the Packets between this and Norfolk.

"On Friday morning last, the wind blowing dreadfully from a S. E. in endeavoring to make a tack, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and drove her on her beam ends.

"Mrs. Mary Cooper, wife of capt. J. Cooper, and two daughters; three servant-maids and two children—Mr. Archibald Ledy, a West-India planter; Mr. Le Merrier, a minister of the gospel, of Charleston.

BOSTON, August 27.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Individer, arrived here yesterday, from St. Johns, (N. F.) which place he left the 5th instant.

"Taken from the wreck by capt. Lockwood—Mr. Bernard Henry, lieutenant in the United States' service; Mr. John Todd, mate of the ship Aurora, passengers: the steward and two black seamen."

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 6th SEPTEMBER.

Is there peace in Europe?

That there has been a new attempt at negotiation, is most evident: But that this attempt has been completely unavailing, is scarcely less apparent from the face of the last London prints.

"The mediation of the Emperor Alexander was bid to be rejected; and the blockade of the British courts continued by Sweden.

"The occupation of Sicily is a new and serious bar to the negotiation. So slight was the expectation of ministers of a favourable result, that they had sent a large detachment of troops both from England and Gibraltar to defend that Island.

"Bonaparte had not concluded his negotiations with the emperor of Germany about the new constitution intended for the empire. Is it then possible to believe that England would have accepted of any conditions of a compromise for power, while her rival was thus forming plans for his additional aggrandizement?

"But the terms of peace as they are announced in one of the London papers, furnish a new source of doubt:

"Bonaparte would never have signed away the possession of the Cape, after having so lately guaranteed it to Holland.

"He would scarcely have ceded Malta, in fee simple, to England, when Malta was in reality 'the point of honour' at the commencement of the war.

"He may have submitted to the curious arrangement proposed respecting the equipment of ships of war; for it would not prove extremely injurious to his favorite measure of building a navy. One reason is, that the superiority of his resources would enable him to build a greater number of ships of the line, than Great-Britain. Another is, that although he could not build ships, the treaty would not prevent him from accumulating the raw materials, the timber, the iron and the hemp, which might be easily put together at the commencement of a war; from collecting ship carpenters; & from training seamen. Should a treaty of this import be made, it would in fact but prepare the materials for a new war; so many evasions would be employed; so much jealousy would be excited,—Still Bonaparte's pride, if not his interest, would be in the way of such a singular arrangement.

WITHOUT DOUBT

Each power must have its inducements to conclude a peace.

To Great-Britain it will bring expenses less exorbitant, taxes less oppressive, something like the serenity of peace, and something like the security of an independent nation. She will no longer have to waste her resources in the subsidizing of continental powers, who are led to the field, like victims to be immolated at the altar. She will no longer have to rouse the petty nations of Europe into arms, to furnish the resentment of Bonaparte with a cloak for his ambition, and swell the gigantic edifice of his federative empire with the ruins of their independence.

"To Bonaparte, it will bring the leisure and the means for recruiting his own shattered na-

vy; the only sword by which he can hope to overcome his foreign enemy. It will bring the opportunity of giving form and stability to his continental acquisitions. It will untrammel his navy from the Blockade, which at present clogs it in his ports. It will enable him to display his flag upon the ocean; and to extend his conquering arm to the Island of St. Domingo; the fairest gem that ever shone in the French Diadem. Its loss has been regretted in proportion to its importance; and Bonaparte will devote the first moments of returning peace to its complete recovery.

Peace too will enable him to draw back into his ports his scattered squadrons, which are now exposed to capture on the ocean. Peace will enable him to devote his attention to recruit his exhausted treasury by the riches of Mexico and Peru; which are now hoarded up in S. America, for the want of a secure transportation.

But the peace of Europe will not as yet produce correspondent advantages to ourselves.

So far as it respects our political relations with England, an immediate peace would not produce equal advantages with one a few months hence. Peace, it is true, whenever it comes, will remove the efficient spring of difference between us and Great-Britain, by suspending the confiscation of colonial produce. But it is equally true, that upon this great question depends the adjustment of claims for the produce already confiscated; and that this question, although it may be suspended for the present, will be revived during the next war.

In regard to our differences with Spain, the pacification of Europe will produce a still more unfortunate result. Florida is most easily to be purchased in a period of war, because war multiplies the pecuniary wants of Spain & France. But it would be more difficult to purchase it at this particular crisis, for reason of the efforts which would most probably be made by Bonaparte for the recovery of St. Domingo. There can be little doubt, that he could easily acquire the possession of Florida. It would therefore become the rendezvous of his troops and the thorn of the United States, should his attack upon St. Domingo be productive of success.

Florida too would be protected by French troops, in case of any necessity which we might incur of attempting to conquer it for ourselves.

Our commerce would be deeply injured. We should no longer "reap the neutral harvest." The surplus stock of European and Indian goods, which we had intended for transportation, would be jolted out of the market by more successful rivals. Our own produce would have access to more of the European ports, but it would meet with a greater number of rivals. The ports of the W. I. would be shut upon us.—The principal advantage, would possibly arise from the destination of a French squadron to retake the Island of St. Domingo, and the consequent rise in the price of our flour.

The Yellow Fever is of domestic origin.

An occurrence has taken place in this city, of considerable use to the medical world. Its importance may be estimated by the single fact, that it satisfactorily decides the long-agitated dispute of the origin of the yellow fever. All doubt, all disputation, all cavilling—must yield before it.

The question is, whether the yellow fever of our cities, is of foreign or domestic origin; whether it is imported from the West-Indies, or generated by the noxious air of our towns. The last has been the general opinion. It was evident that if the fever could be imported, it might be conveyed from one person to another, or from place to place. But experience had proved, that it was "incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places."

It must be admitted, however, that this fact is not of such a direct and overwhelming kind as to put down all opposition. Ingenuity has eluded, but not destroyed its force. It is contended, that the noxious miasma only acquires large cities, where the atmosphere is so impure as to be insupportable to a state of noxious fermentation, or where human bodies are so susceptible by the impurity of the air, as to be predisposed for its action. When transported into the country, the atmosphere is too pure to admit of its operation. It has no nidus to receive it. It is without that train of favorable circumstances, which must concur and assist its virulence. The air is too pure to be thrown into fermentation, and man too healthy to be predisposed for its action.—"It is for this reason," say the advocates of imported fever, "that it is not always communicated from the town to the country. We admit that the fever is not alone sufficient to produce its full effect in towns; but we contend, that when it does appear in our cities, it must owe its first germ to foreign importation."

But the following incident is of a kind to remove all opposition.

The city of Richmond at this time enjoys an almost unexampled share of health. Bilious complaints have by no means an uncommon fatality. Rockett's landing, our only depot of foreign trade, is not peculiarly afflicted by any species of sickness; much less by any of an uncommon appearance. Will the advocates of imported fever then believe, that at this very moment it has appeared in the Penitentiary; at some distance from the centre of the city, on the very skirts of the country, insulated from every other building, and on the opposite side of the town to Rockett's landing?—Such however is the melancholy fact.

That the fever of the Penitentiary is the yellow fever of our cities, is decided by the two experienced and ingenious physicians, who have attended it. Its symptoms are the same in kind, though infinitely less in degree; the pain in the head,—the red eye,—the skin of a hue much darker than gold,—the black vomit, or black faces, according to the course of the bile. In the only case, where the patient has fallen a victim, the sensibility of the stomach was so excessive, that by gently touching with a finger the region of the stomach, it produced the hiccup in symptomatic of the complaint.

Where is there a fact more conclusive as to the origin of the Yellow Fever, because so little confuted by the operation of contrary causes? It would almost be a miracle, had the imported germ of the yellow fever visited the Penitentiary. Here are a set of men almost completely copped up from the rest of the world. The turkeys; the respectable superintendent of the Penitentiary; his whole family are healthy. The guard, who traverse the outside of the building, are too far removed to communicate the contagion. Few persons have access into the building; no one can enter it without a permit from two inspectors; no one, who has visited it lately, has

exhibited the symptoms of the fever. The building is too completely cut off from the city, to receive the noxious contagion in a tainted stream of air. And whence was this stream to blow? There is not a single corner in the city where the fever has peeped forth: not one person, who has fallen beneath it.

There seems not a deficient link in this chain of proof. Every thing is complete—every thing conclusive. It is scarce possible, that the fever could approach from without; it must therefore have been generated from within: but here are sufficient causes for its production; depending mind; the want of exercise; the want of something to exhilarate the spirits and put the torpid functions into motion; the damp weather succeeding to a season of unexampled drought; the long train of inconveniences, inseparable from a state of confinement and labour. When causes like these exist, why seek for its origin in the W. India market, whence no infected vessel has arrived; or in a city not yet visited by a single symptom?

Two advantages may be expected to result from this discovery. Physicians being no longer puzzled about the general origin of the fever, will be at liberty more freely to trace the particular circumstances, which generate it within our country; and to apply the fruits of their investigation to removing its causes.—Another advantage is, that we may succeed in diminishing "the burthen of quarantine at home as well as abroad."

But let not our distant friends indulge the slightest alarm about the consequences of this fever. We pledge ourselves as to the spirit of the following facts:

That not more than six or seven of the convicts, have symptoms of the fever; That one only has died, whilst others are convalescent;

That the fever of the Penitentiary, though similar in its general symptoms, is comparatively innocuous to that of our large towns: The only victim, who has yet fallen beneath it, lingered as many as 12 or 13 days, whereas in Philadelphia it was not uncommon for them to sink in 24 hours; Of such unequal virulence is the same fever at different places!

That there prevails not the slightest alarm among the inhabitants of this city;

That a few have even visited the Penitentiary, for the purpose of inspecting the disorder, so perfectly were they convinced of its harmlessness;

And that the best established opinion is, that the fever is not in the least infectious; that it rather passes from the air to the patient than from the patient to the air; that even in that case, it does not immediately operate, but that it requires time to break down the tone of the body, ere it can produce its effect.

President's message at the opening of the last Congress.

Here we go up, up, up, And here we go down, down, down, Gibber's Lullaby.

Two federal papers have been lately established at New-York by authors of some little note. The one under the title of the "Weekly Inspector," by Mr. Fessenden, the author of the "Terrible Traitor, Democracy Unveiled, &c. &c." The other by Mr. Cullen Carpenter, Advocate Editor of the Charleston Courier, of the Monthly Annual Review of the U. S. &c. who has purchased the establishment of the "Daily Advertiser," and now puts himself forth under the modest title of the "People's Friend."

Mr. Fessenden has exhibited a specimen of the manner to be expected from his paper, in the very decent and correct notes attached to his Democracy Unveiled; which may truly be called "The Louciness of Callender, of Parke, or Coleman, and all the federal slanderers, who have heretofore vilified the administration."

The "People's Friend" may be estimated by a single sample, from a series of essays, which are intended by this generous friend to open the eyes of the people. It is difficult to tell, whether the man who could thus write, is most of a Knave or a Fool; whether he was least acquainted with the subject which he pretended to discuss, or most anxious to impose upon the understanding of others.—Yet these are the illudicrous "defenses" of federal "faith!" These the imported libellers who abuse the administration! These!

"Let them wonder, and let them rage, while I march on forward in the line of my duty; and demonstrate to them, that while the letter of the constitution gives to this Union a republican government, in theory, the very worst abuses of monarchism have for years, or more, been introduced into its practice, in the very same spirit and no less extent, than they were in that of Great-Britain by the miserable Lord Bute."

The fate of the prisoners of Caracas is not perhaps decided. The contradictory accounts, which have been given, of their execution, is sufficient to throw the whole into suspicion.

There is another reason, in a case so new, so important, and so delicate as it respects our relations with Spain, would the colonial government have proceeded to extremities without receiving particular instructions from the mother country? But a sufficient time has not yet intervened, for the court of Madrid to receive and answer the dispatches from Caracas.

These rumors only have been circulated by the Spanish ex-minister to feel the pulse of the nation, or to prevent any additional recruits being sent to Miranda.

The District Court met in this City on Monday the 1st instant.—Present Judges Prentiss and Tyler. On Tuesday, came on the celebrated trial of George W. Swensy, on the charge of administering arsenic to his great Uncle the venerable George Wythe; P. N. Nicholas (attorney general, for the prosecution), William Wirt and Edmund Randolph, Esqrs. counsel for the defendant. After an able and eloquent discussion, the jury retired, and in a few minutes, brought in the verdict of not guilty.

A similar indictment against him for the poisoning of Michael, a mulatto boy (who lived with Mr. Werbe) was quashed without a trial. On a subsequent day, he was brought up and convicted, on two of the indictments, which were found against him for the counterfeiting of his uncle's name to checks, drawn upon the Virginia Bank.

The pen yet lingers to add, that some of the strongest testimony exhibited before the court, and before the grand jury, was kept back from the petit jury. The reason is, that it was gleaned from the evidence of negroes, which is not permitted by our laws to go against a white man.

Last Evening's Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

The French frigate Veteran, under the command of Jerome Bonaparte, has arrived off Annapolis. The remainder of the squadron under Admiral Willaenax, consisting of Le Patriot 74, L'Eole 74, Le Poudreux 74, L'Impetueux 74, and Le Capart, have put into Hampton Roads.—The Veteran is dismasted, and has thrown several of her guns overboard.

Phil. Gaz.

FOR SALE, A FEW SHARES, in the Manchester Turnpike Company. Enquire of the printer. Sept. 3. (e33w.)

United States Court, Fifth Circuit, and Virginia District. May term 1806.

Patrick Corran, against Samuel Perkins executor of the last will of Martha Corran dec'd, John Shore and James S. Gilliam, and Edwin Daingerfield, Bartholomew Daingerfield, Theodorick Bland Daingerfield, Henry Daingerfield, Samuel Moseley & Hannah B. Moseley, Edwin Starke, Daingerfield Starke, Bedding Starke, Robert Starke, Nancy Starke, William Newsum and Mary his wife, William Allen, John Edloe and Nancy his wife, Miles Seiden jr. and Palfy his wife, William Allen Harrison and Carter Harrison jr. infant children of Carter Harrison and his late wife Palfy, heirs at law of Martha Corran deceased, and Peter Robinson. Defts.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Bathurist Daingerfield & Henry Daingerfield are not inhabitants of this District, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney.—It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy of the WILLIAM MARRIALL, c. l. c. September 9. e2m.

IN CHANCERY. Louisa County, August Court, 1806. Richard Johnston administrator of Richard Johnston (decd.) against John Cocks and John Michie. Defts.

THE defendant John Cocks, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and in view of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney—it is ordered and decreed by the court, that the said defendant Cocks, do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public news papers printed in the City of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and published at the front door of the Court House of this County, on some Court day.

A Copy of the JOHN POINDEXTER, c. l. c. September 9. e2m.

NOTICE. THAT I shall on the 20th day of the present month, at the Union Tavern, in the City of Richmond, proceed to expose to sale, by public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a CARRIAGE, and a pair of elegant bay HORSES, well broke to harness, under a deed of trust executed to the subscriber, by Meriwether Jones, Esq. in his life time; for the purposes therein mentioned, and which deeds of record in the office of the Richmond District Court.

ANDERSON BARRET, Trustee. September 9. tiff.

FOR SALE. MY Plantation situated in the county of Chesterfield on both sides of Falling Creek, seven miles from Manchester, adjoining the lands of Col. Matthew Cheatham and Mr. Branch Cheatham, containing 490 acres, 200 of which is cleared and in good order, the balance well timbered and equal to any land on the creek. The Dwelling House & Kitchen new, the Dwelling House has three rooms & a passage on the lower floor & three above, the kitchen 20 by 40 feet, with other necessary out-houses, all of which are in good repair, with an excellent peach and apple orchard—also two valuable mill seats lying on the above creek. The payments will be one half on making a right to the land, the balance in two annual payments to be secured by deed of trust on the land.—The purchaser will be permitted to sow a crop of wheat immediately, and possession given the first day of November next. The land can be shown to any person by application to the subscriber living on the premises, and the price made known.

WILLIAM CHEATHAM. September 9. e2m.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. MAJ. JAMES SEGARS, an intelligent officer and soldier, in the late revolutionary war; has opened four MILITARY SCHOOLS in the county of Pittsylvania, for the purpose of disseminating Military Knowledge amongst his fellow citizens. These are at present upwards of one hundred persons under his instruction, composed of militia officers; and young gentlemen of aspiring minds. From the soil and attention of Maj. Segars, and spirit with which this institution is conducted, there is little doubt, but that Pittsylvania may soon, in point of military knowledge, invite a comparison with any of her neighbouring counties.

September 9. Sep.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Richmond Turnpike Company, held at Edward Hallam's tavern in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday the 29th of July, 1806.

RESOLVED, That five dollars be paid on each share held by the Stock-holders in the said Company to Nathaniel Sheppard their treasurer on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved, That propositions be received from any persons inclined to undertake the work on the Turnpike until the first day of October next, and that the same be filed in writing with the clerk of the Company by the persons making such propositions.

An extract from the minutes. N. SHEPPARD, Clerk.

N. B. I have been directed by the president and directors, to request the persons making propositions for undertaking the abovementioned road, to make their statements in such a way, as to give the amount upon a supposition, that the road is from sixty to one hundred feet wide: and also, to inform them, that the time for receiving proposals, is postponed till the first day of November next.

September 9. N. SHEPPARD, Clerk. (d)

Printing, IN ALL ITS VARIETY, EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ENQUIRER.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.