this pursuers, to be lost sight of for a while. But was fortunately overtaken about a mile and a half from the river.—Mr. *William B. Winne*, the constable, was the first who came up with him—and to the intrepidity of Mr. Winne, for he had a severe struggle with the fellow before any one else came up, the public are much indebted for the apprehension of this daring offender.

We are happy to add, that though Mr. Pye is very badly wounded, his life is not thought to be in danger.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

RIOT.—We have endeavored to collect some particulars respecting the riot which unfortunately took place in this city yesterday evening. Rumors however are so vague, that we are only enabled to give an outline of this unpleasant business, but which, as far as it goes, we can vouch to be authentic.

There has for some time resided in this city, in and about George and Charlot streets, a desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagrants, calling themselves *Hibernians*, and which, during the last winter, produced several riots, making the demolition of houses of ill fame the offensible object of their disorderly practices. A party, as it is performed of these banditti, amounting to forty or fifty in number assembled, on Christmas eve, in front of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, in expectation that certain ceremonies of the Catholic Ritual would be performed.

This worship on Christmas eve is [illegible] Catholic countries, and is conceived to be a pomp and splendor, [illegible] very generally observed in this city, [illegible] trating crowds [illegible] night, and a [illegible] tenance [illegible] the [illegible] *Latin* [illegible] and that [illegible] a very respectable [illegible] denomination, a member of the city corporation, who immediately [illegible] and remonstrated with the rioters.—After considerable altercation he prevailed on them to disperse, and came straight home and called the watch house and obtained a couple of watchmen to attend at St. Peters to prevent all consequences. The rioters, however, returned, and after abusing the watchmen, finally dispersed at a very late hour of the night.

Enraged at this lawless attack upon their religion, it is presumed that the blood of the Lower Catholic Irish, [illegible] numbers of whom are Weavers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Masons, [illegible] and preparations [illegible] them, which they [illegible] in Barrow-street, as first—and having [illegible] a holiday, a [illegible] these people dwelling in Augustine-street, Cruger's-slip, and the vicinity, collected last evening, and a terrific conflict ensued, which terminated fatally to one [illegible] a fellow named Christopher Newswanger, who was stabbed, and died in the [illegible].

About half past 8 o'clock, a decently dressed woman ran to Capt. Van Orden, at the middle Watch House, and begged of him for God's sake to step to Augustine-Street where murder was committing. Capt. V. O. with all the watchmen then in the Watch House, to the number of eighteen, ran instantly to that street—on entering, which, he did not observe any circumstances of a disorderly appearance, excepting two or three men departing. As he approached however, many a hundred Irishmen appeared at a certain signal, with bludgeons and attacked his party, which they dispersed—directing their blows at every man who wore a cap. Mr. Van Norden luckily wore a hat, from which circumstance he escaped with less injury, than he otherwise might have experienced from these infuriated men: he was, however severely beaten and bruised about the arms and in the back of his neck. At what precise juncture Newswanger was killed we cannot ascertain—the coroner's inquest sits this afternoon, and we shall endeavour to obtain the particulars. As far as has come to our knowledge it appeared that this Watchman chased an Irishman armed with a club, overtook and knocked him down—another Irishman immediately followed, and struck him a left-handed blow with a sharp pointed weapon, which penetrated below the right pap, and from the semblance of the wound, it appears have been made by a stiletto.—The man fell instantly and expired without a struggle. The body was taken up immediately and carried to the Alms-House. That circumstance as may be reasonably supposed, exasperated the inhabitants beyond description, and the Irishmen were hunted down in all directions.

About this period the mob had collected to very considerable numbers, and even dispersed to pull down the houses inhabited by the Irish—Happily, the Mayor arrived, and with some others of the magistrates and officers of the police, succeeded in stilling the passions of the multitude—A second set of persons, Irish as well as others, was carried to Bridewell, and the several watch-houses, and they are to [illegible] committed, the greater proportion being dismissed, as no evidence appeared against them. We are sorry to learn that the murderer has not yet been traced—but trust that he will not escape the hands of justice. The mayor and magistrates did not leave the scene of riot until after 1 o'clock in the morning. It is with regret we are obliged to add, that of the large concourse which assembled, on the occasion, more appeared to be disposed to ferment than to allow the riot. We ardently hope that every good citizen will keep his domestics, and children at home this evening, and be ready to support the magistrates in case of necessity.

NATCHEZ, November 18.

General Wilkinson we understand has made another requisition of 500 *militia*, from the secretary of this territory, to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans—on what service we do not pretend to know. The secretary, is said to have refused a compliance with this requisition.

The general [illegible] DETACHMENTS for New-Orleans.

FROM THE HERALD EXTRA.

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1806.—4 o'clock, P. M.

This day at noon, his excellency general Wilkinson arrived in town, accompanied by his aid de camp, Walter Burling, esq. of this territory, from whom we have the following brief summary of the general's operations on the borders of the province of Texhas, in opposition to the Spanish troops under the orders of governors Cordero and Herrara:

The American army marched on the 25th, & reached the left bank of the Sabine river on the 31st ult. The general found governor Herrara posted on the opposite bank, and encamped near him. Three unarmed Spanish soldiers were taken by the advanced guard on that day, whom the general returned to the Spanish camp, with a desire that the trespass might not be repeated, and which was duly respected. On the march, the general had, by letters from the Spanish chief, been twice prohibited from crossing the Mexicanna: On the 29th ult. he dispatched capt. Baring with a letter to governor Cordero, in reply to these prohibitions, which produced some discussion between the chiefs, and on the 30th it was agreed by governor Herrara, on the part of the Spaniards, that the American troops should retire to Natchitoches, and those of Spain to Nacogdoches, on the same day, and that these should not recross the Sabine, nor the Arroyo Hondo, pending the pacific negotiations of the United States with Spain.

Thus the status quo at the surrender of the province of Louisiana to the United States has been restored, the lives of our citizens spared, and the peace of our country preserved—And thus all the noise and trouble on our western frontier has been quieted without bloodshed, by the intelligence, temper, decision and firmness of our general.

The following order was issued by the general on the morning of the 5th inst. on which day he returned to Natchitoches to make arrangements for accommodating the descent of the troops to New Orleans. He left that place four days since, and we understand proceeds for N. Orleans in a few days, we are sorry to add, leaving his lady extremely ill at major Minor's, in this vicinity.

MORNING GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Camp on the Sabine, November 5th, 1806.

PAROLE AMERICA,
COUNTER WASHINGTON.

Having received from governor Herrara, the military chief, immediately opposite to us, the official notice of his withdrawing his troops to Nacogdoches, and his determination, the same have, during the negotiations between the United States and Spain, the objects of this expedition are accomplished, and the camp will of course be raised to-morrow or the next day, and colonel Freeman will conduct back the troops to Natchitoches.

The uniform conduct of the troops engaged on this service has been exemplary, and merits the applause of the country. To major Welch and his mounted volunteers the general offers his thanks for their vigilance and perseverance. The order, patience and promptitude of Farrar's dragoons, will entitle them to a very high rank, and the general gives them individually a place in his affections, convinced that on the occasion ever present, their services will reap no barren wreath of fame. To the regular troops, his friends, his associates, his companions in hardships, hearings and perils, it is sufficient for him to say, that he knows they are ever ready to meet danger, and to dare death in the cause of honor and their country, and that as disinterested patriots, they will yield the palm to no citizen of United America.

W. BURLING,
Aid-de-Camp.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Aleppo to his friend—Translated from the Gazette of Marseilles, of 20th October, 1806.

"A very extraordinary discovery, such as will confound a thousand systems of prophetic writers, has lately been made.—The Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John, one of the Apostles, has long been the subject of doubt and endless disputation. For several centuries it was not considered by many Christian Fathers and Churches as canonical, of the work of the inspired Apostle John; even Luther rejected it.—Those who doubted its title to the Canon, alledged it to be the fabrication of one *Cerinthus*, who was cotemporary with the Apostles, and a Christian heretic, who denied the Divinity of Christ, alledging he was but a teacher, and his doctrine or morals only divine.

The point in dispute seems now to be brought to a termination.—Some green laborers belonging to a little town called Gios, in Asia-Minor, lately removing some rubbish from an ancient edifice and digging up its ruins, took up a small marble globe. They could perceive no aperture, and at first conceived it was solid. On taking it however to the village it was found to be hollow but with a shell of immense thickness and weight, and was finally broken.

There was found in it a number of scrolls or writings in the Greek language, bearing dates between 58 and 98. A. D. They were most curiously done up, and continued in a perfect state of preservation.

They were found to be wholly the writings of Cerinthus, containing his epistles to the Christian churches, and various dissertations on the points of controversy, then subsisting among the Christians.

These works appear written with great sectarian zeal, somewhat indicating inspired ram, but the most singular of these writings is a full draft of *the Apocalypse* in the same hand writing as the rest, with erazures, alterations and interlineations.—In every essential particular, it agrees with the book now called the revelation of St. John; and from the erazures alterations and appearances, carries full evidence, it was merely fabricated by Cerinthus—and published as John's after his death, by way of upholding some of the peculiar tenets of Cerinthus.

This scroll as well as the rest, are now in the possession of a Greek Bishop, and authenticated copies and proofs have been sent to the Pope and other great church dignitaries, of this most extraordinary detection."

Extract of a letter from Andre Bau, St. Domingo, dated Nov. 15, 1806.

"There was a laughable incident happened here the other day. The La Pique British frigate was cruising off this place, and the captain sent on shore a flag of truce for exchange of prisoners. The flag came on shore and the frigate stood to leeward twenty or thirty miles from the city, and notwithstanding his flag was on shore, he sent his boats on shore at Hey to to plunder logwood. They [illegible] and took on board to the amount of near 1200 dollars worth of logwood and fustic, but the owner, a Spaniard, with three negroes, notwithstanding the English had several centinels placed, came upon them, and in spite of their efforts killed one man and upon the [illegible] mortally wounded two more, are daily worsted the first about. took his prisoners tied his hands behind him, mounted him upon an Ass, and tied his legs together under the belly of the Ass. The Spaniard mounted a horse and led the ass back to the horses and brought the prisoner through the country directly to the General's house just as the officers of the flag of truce were sitting down to dinner, to the no small diversion of a great crowd of spectators and the [illegible] of the officers of His majesty's flag of truce. The Gen. however took no notice, but sent him on board with his flag with a mark he must never show it, on their peril across his face, from the cut o a sabre, which he got in the glorious cause of the country, a poor man who got his living by cutting wood of different kinds and selling it to the Americans. I realy wish you would publish this. You may be sure of the truth of the above assertion, for it is, be assured, in the least exaggerated."

Baltimore,

AND

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1807.

Captain Ferguson's new Grey's Packets will sail This Morning for Norfolk.

THE NEW YEAR.

At the commencement of a *NEW YEAR* men generally look two ways—backward, on the past; and forward, at the events of futurity.

In either prospect, an American citizen has little to regret, and nothing to sigh for. The crosses of life happen to empires as well as to individuals: But in the great society of nations, the United States of America can boast of better fortunes than her fellows, and more happiness than the whole world beside.

Whilst Asia is enervate, degraded, and wretched; whilst Africa is immersed in obscurity and barbarism; and Europe is bleeding from every vein, sluiced by the keen sword of flagitious ambition; the People of United America, independent and prosperous, cultivate the arts of peace, strive to fulfill their moral and religious duties, revere their political institutions, and pass cheerily along the high-way of life; willing to live in amity with all mankind, and equally willing to defend their country and their rights when invaded from afar, or assaulted at home.

At such a season, in such a view of things, (although some minds may delight in gloomy and sad forebodings,) the Editor of the *AMERICAN* is not negligent in pouring forth his gratitude for the transcendant benefits which the country enjoys; nor indolent to join his thankfulness with the congratulations of his fellow-citizens at the commencement of the *NEW YEAR*—trusting that the same supernal Power whose providential and fostering care has hitherto inspired the public servants with wisdom and virtue sufficient to avert dangers from abroad, to provide for the public welfare, and to detect and curb domestic intrigue and treason; will still continue his guardianship over the growing youth of this extensive empire, leading it to a strong and healthy manhood, confirmed in good habits and fortified against bad ones.

To the patrons of the *AMERICAN* all thanks are due for the superior encouragement they have bestowed upon it. The Editor greets them with the compliments of the season.

☞ The *new* year is commenced with certain new arrangements, which, as far as they may have an influence, cannot fail to benefit both the editorial and mechanical departments of the American. The editor is more than ever convinced, that the sole management of a morning paper involves duties too severe for one person to encounter with advantage, particularly with a patronage so extensive as this is honored with: and under such impression, he has entered into the late editor of the Republican Advocate, Mr. James B. Coulter, such an interest in the establishment of the American, as cannot fail to render his exertions as unremitting as the editor's have ever been to render this paper pleasing to its supporters. With those to whom the editor is personally known, it is unnecessary to add, that in its political character, the American shall continue to display the same principles it has ever advocated. In a word, that political creed, which, at the sacrifice of personal property, he openly advocated as editor of a paper in a reign of terror, shall ever continue to regulate his [illegible]. For the present, the business will, as heretofore, be conducted by

WM. PECHIN.

Amidst the universal inundation of reports and rumors of treasons and conspiracies in the Western Country, it is curious to reflect how perfectly calm and unruffled the public mind has remained. Is this a mark that the people of the United States have no confidence in the pretended adepts rather? Or is it positive evidence that the exalted personage who fills the first office in the gift of the citizens has in a great measure restored that "harmony to social intercourse" of which he spoke in his first inaugural address, and that, in spite of ced[illegible] to the contrary, the great mass of people of all descriptions in the Union are perfectly satisfied with the measures that have been purfued?

Wm. Somerville, esq of Calvert county, is elected a Senator of this state vice Thomas Duckett, esq. deceased.

The Prussian Manifesto, so ably and ingeniously written, is said to be the production of the celebrated Lucchesini, the Prussian Talleyrand. *Lond. paper.*

Captain Atwater, who arrived at New-York in 29 days from Trinidad, informs that Miranda was still at that place—that he had dispatched his principal officer, the Count de Rouveroy, to the Court of St. James, to solicit a reinforcement from the British government—and that it was the general opinion at Trinidad that de Rouveroy would succeed in his mission.

Married, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Glendy, Mr. *William Smith*, to Miss *Catharine Adams*, both of this city.

We kept our columns open for the eastern mail last night; but it had not arrived at a very late hour.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Adherbal, M'Neal, New-Orleans

New-York, December 27.

ARRIVED,

The ship Jenny, Meggs, 46 days from Bordeaux. In lat. 43, was boarded by the Atlas, of 74 guns, bound to the Mediterranean, and treated politely. Left at Bordeaux, ships Ocean, Harrison, of N. Orleans, repairing; Sarah, Sutton; James, Madison; and Eliza, Roberts all of New-Orleans; Connecticut, Shackerly; Mercury, Watton, for Hamburg, Nov. 5; and Ohio, Manchester, all of New-York, the latter at quarantine; John and Francis, Sullivan, and Pamela, Taylor, of Charleston, the former for Hamburg; Portland, Callender, of Philadelphia, for Charleston; Sufan, Hatton, for Salem; Boston Packet, Young; brigs Eliza, Hatch; Mary, Rich, and Nancy, Cole, all of Boston; Cato, Gendler, of Marblehead at quarantine; Olive-Branch, just arrived; and Eagle, Rogers, bound New-York; Phœnix, of do for New-Orleans; Ann-Jane, for Philadelphia, Nov. 10; Abigail, Perkins, of Savannah; sch'r Phœnix, Webb, of Portland, for New-Orleans; Experiment, Rogers, of New York, uncertain. The brig Friendship, Stanton, failed for New-York 2 weeks before. Nov. 7, off the Cordovan, spoke the ship Rachel, 39 days from Salem, bound in.

The brig George, Buskirk, in 19 days from St. Croix, Basse-End. Left ship Isabella, Zuill, for New-York in 2 weeks; brig Commerce, Little, just arrived from New-York; and a New Haven brig in 3 days. The brig ——, Allen, failed 5 days before for Rhode-Island.

The schr. Delight, Jenkins, 24 days from Barbadoes, and 19 from St. Thomas. Left at Barbadoes, ship United States, Coleman, of Alexandria, in 12 days for Turks-Island. Dec. 6, spoke brig Exchange, Smith, of Washington. 17th, lat. 34, long. 76, 46, spoke the sch'r Nancy, Reeves, 18 days from N. York, for Charleston, having lain too 8 days in a gale. 21st, lat. 35, 40, long 74, 40, spoke schr Fox, Fordham, 6 days from Salem for Charleston. The brig Celia, M'Kenzey, was to sail from St. Thomas for N. York in 3 days.

The ship Penelope, Jappie, in 58 days from Nantz. Left, ship Independence, of Boston; Crawford, Henry, for New-York, in 10 days; brig Thomas, Howland, from New-York; Comet, Center, just arrived from New-York; Eliza, Hall, of Salem; and a ship from Philadelphia, and one from Charleston, just arrived. Dec. 14, lat 31, 24, spoke brig Patty, 13 days from N. York, for Curracoa, a pilot-boat schooner in co. all her sails much torn. Passengers, Mr Byron, lister and child, Madame Calenave, and 3 daughters, Miss Cronia, Mr. and Mrs. Goth, and family, Messrs. Robeau, Rushore and Day.

The ship Two Marys, Johnson, 56 days from Dublin. Left, ship America, of Boston, and a Kennebeck brig. Passenger Mr. Wilson, and 2 in the steerage.

Down found, the sch'r Two Brothers, Parker, 28 days from Montego Bay, (Jam.)

The brig Edward, Attwater, 29 days from Trinidad. The brig Aurora had just arrived. Left, ship Fabius, Linn; Exchange, Stoddard, and brig James, Lyell, all for New-York; Mary, Wood, of New Bedford; ——, Leach, of Boston; schooner Unity, Bradley, in 6 days for New-Haven. Lat. 34, 50, spoke schooner Ann, of Hudson, out 7 days for New York; lat 35, 41, spoke ship Samuel, Gardiner, from the Coast of California, for New-Bedford; in 20 fathoms water, in lat. 36, 20, spoke ship Rose, Cary, 6 months and a half from Canton, for New-Bedford, all well; and the barque Roboreus, 5 days from Salem, for Savannah.

Wanted,

A BOY of about 15 or 16 years of age to attend in a retail dry goods store—one from the country would be preferred. Apply to the printer.

January 1 d4t

For Boston,

The schooner
MARY,
Captain Baker:
Will sail in the course of four days, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged. For freight of about 400 barrels, apply to the master on board, at Bowly's wharf, to JOSEPH SMITH, Esq. or Master, or LENJ. D GALLIN,
No. 61, Smith's wharf.

The Schooner

SUNBURY,
Captain Healy:
Burthen 250 barrels, now lying at the lower end of Smith's dock, will take freight for St. Thomas's, or to the windward, if application is made this day. Apply as above. January 1 eo4t

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the subscribers, under the firm of *George Grundy and Nephews*, having ended this day by mutual consent, with the addition of *Geo. Geo. George*—the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

GRUNDYS & CROSDALE.
GEORGE GRUNDY,
GEORGE CROSDALE.

Dec. 31 [Jan 1] eo3w*

A Stray Marc Colt.

CAME to the subscriber on the 12th of November, a sorrel COLT, 13 hands high, with white feet, and a blaze face, 2 years old last spring, with a brand supposed C. W. on it's near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. *James Stuart*, living near the Red Lion.

his
JAMES ✕ SEDDEN.
mark.

January 1 d4t*

To Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a few hands at the tailoring business, to whom he will give six shillings and 6d per piece per job—board and at two dollars per week. Good and sober hands (and none else need apply) may have employment the first of March.

PARKER GILBERT.

Harford County, on the post road, head of Bush river.

January 1 d4t*

For Sale,

THE subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT which he at present occupies as a Rope Walk and Hemp House—The Lot is 29 feet fronting on Pitt-street, and 85 feet, more or less, to Schley's lane, also 29 feet front on said lane, and immediately opposite Caroline-street. The House is a two story brick, and has been built upwards of 2 years, and can conveniently be converted into a dwelling house; it is a healthy and pleasant situation, and has the advantage of good water, but a few paces from the door. The Shed is red cedar posts and a good shingle roof, has been built upwards of 5 years. This house and lot will be sold in fee simple, with or without the shed, as may suit the purchaser; it being in a central situation between Town and Point; it would answer well for a Twine factory.

ALSO,

A Lot in fee simple, adjoining the above, 40 feet front on Pitt-street, 90 feet deep, more or less—on this Lot there is a two story Frame Building, with stabling for horse and cow.

ALSO,

A new two story brick House, with good dry cellars, and convenient back buildings—The Lot is 26 feet front, and 150 feet deep; situated in Dulany-street, and —— alley. This house and lot will be sold in fee simple, or on ground rent, as may suit the purchaser; there is a pump of good water near the door.

Terms of sale one third cash, the residue in six and twelve months.

JACOB SHINNICK.

N. B. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the business as heretofore, & should he sell his present place, he has purchased a very suitable place, where he intends erecting a Rope Walk, and extend his business, and by his assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage. J. S.

January 1 eo8t-law3t

Harford County Court,

August Term, 1806.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court by petition in writing of *Edward Jolley*, of said county, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Edward Jolley, has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Edward Jolley by causing a copy of this order to be inserted every week in the Abingdon Patriot, and every other week in Baltimore, for 60 days, previous to the first Saturday in March Term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the Court house in same County, for the purpose of recommending a trustree for their benefit, on the said Edward Jolley, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

HENRY DORSEY, Clerk.

January 1 eow

Harford County Court,

August Term, 1806.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of *Alexander Reese*, of said County, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Reese has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that the said Alex. Reese by causing a copy of this order to be inserted every week in the Abingdon Patriot, and every other week in Baltimore, for 60 days, previous to the first Saturday in March Term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court at the Court house, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Reese, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

HENRY DORSEY, Clerk.

January 1 eow