

Lieut. Small, of U. S. army, and a Mr. Henderson, had been arrested as participators in Burr's conspiracy.

February 4. A gentleman who arrived in the Eastern stage yesterday, informs, that great damage has been done through the state of Connecticut, by the late storm of rain. Among other losses sustained, he mentions that the dykes near New-Haven, and the turnpike bridge a few miles above the city, were entirely destroyed. The Stratford, Bridgeport, and Suckatook bridges were carried away by the ice. The roads generally through the route from New-Haven to this city, were much injured by the rain.

Captain Main, from Bourbon, informs, that on the 11th November, the British man-of-war Sceptre, and frigate Cornwallis, appeared off that place. The French frigate Semillante lying in the roads, immediately gave orders to all the merchant ships to slip their cables and haul close to the beach, as the British ships commenced a heavy fire upon the frigate and town, which lasted for about 20 minutes, and then stood off—the same night, the Arcturus was taken possession of by the French, and no person left on board but Lafcars, but was given up the next day. Another attack from the British ships was hourly expected.

February 5. Capt. Harris, who arrived last night from Port-de-Paix, says, a bloody battle was fought between the troops under the command of gen. Christophe and Petion, about the 1st of January near Port-au-Prince. Christophe was victorious. Petion had armed several vessels, and had stormed a small place between Gonaives and Port-de-Paix, and was daily expected at the latter place.

February 6. Capt. McCullen who arrived last night in 23 days from the city of St. Domingo, informs, that the pilot-boat schooner Fair Play, formerly of New-York, had a few days previous to his departure, sailed for Curracoa, but returned in 3 days, with information, that that place was actually in possession of the British.

The news of the unsettled state of affairs among the Blacks in the late Haytian empire, had reached the city of New-York, and it was believed, that general Ferrand would soon try his strength with Christophe or Petion, or both. Sanguine hopes were entertained of his succeeding.

Arrived at the watering-place, Staten Island, the British sloop of war Bermuda, capt. Byam, 10 days from Bermuda, for the December Mail.

CARLISLE, January 23. The following Indians passed through Chamberburgh on Wednesday the 4th instant, on their way to Washington city, viz.

Black Hoop, }
Butler, } Head chiefs of the Shawnees.
Black Baird, }
The Wolf Son, }
Captain Reid, } Three other chiefs.
Captain Snake, }
And three young warriors.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31. COMMUNICATION.

A most oppressive and intolerable grievance is now suffering by the inhabitants of the townships, near and surrounding the city:—the small birds, which have unseasonably remained through the winter, have invited an uncommon and alarming number of gunners to patrol the neighbourhoods. Multitudes of them accompanied by dogs, distress and scour the country. Many of these sportsmen, as they style themselves, are impudent, insulting, and insufferably abusive. But under the pretext of sporting, robberies, assaults, battering and other lawless acts and offences are daily committing. Nor do the votaries to those scourges, called spors, refrain from openly, with them, profaning the Sabbath. And roads are infested; the farms and enclosures of peaceable citizens are invaded. Mild remonstrances are disregarded, and notifications that the laws will be resorted to, are treated with scorn. Fowling-pieces are pointed, and threats thrown out against those who dare attempt the expulsion of those lawless trespassers, from their houses, barns, milk-houses, stack-yards, and other enclosures. Muskets have been wantonly fired in the roads, to terrify travellers, peaceably passing. Several have been fired at and under stacks of hay and grain; and, purposely, as well as accidentally, into dwelling houses. Many persons have been thrown off horses, and out of carriages, and much injured, while their lives have been endangered. Many, and especially women, refuse to attend the markets; and universal uneasiness has spread through the country. Every thicket alarms, and resembles, in irregular but incessant explosions, a Turkish camp, or a battle commenced by the Yagers and other sharpshooters. The farms and enclosures are laid open by the prostration and burning of fences in lundry places. Farm dogs are killed, maimed or wounded, while endeavouring to defend property they are kept to watch and preserve. Cattle are wounded in the fields, and sheep are the victims of sporting dogs. The poultry is substituted for game, and repeatedly shot down, in the presence of its insulted and terrified proprietors. Farms and enclosures are turned into warrens, parks and chafes, for the idle and insolent. Farm-houses are no longer the safe retreats of industry, and the fortresses of the peaceable and secure citizen.—The oppressions of Europe are (by those who practise them here) inverted. Nobles do not lay waste, for their ruinous amusements, the possessions of an abject peasantry; but these enormities are committed by one set of citizens pursuing plea-

ures, which inflict the severest injuries on another class, who are owners, but not masters of the soil they inhabit. If among the mass who thus invade property and distress its unoffending possessors, there are (as no doubt there are) some of innocent intentions and decent manners, they should intermit a diversion attended with such injurious consequences.

This is not an exaggerated picture. The facts stated, can be incontrovertibly proved. Much of the mischief is done by those who pervert the public arms to the annoyance, instead of applying them to the protection of their fellow-citizens—an evil which ought no longer to be tolerated, and should at once be remedied, by those who have the power to check this abuse. It is hoped and recommended, by a number of the sufferers, that associations will be formed for mutual protection. And for this purpose, let plans be adopted, to prosecute and punish offenders; so as to put an end to a dangerous and intolerable oppression. Such an association is now in forwardness on the west side of Schuylkill. It is confidently expected that the magistrates and peace officers will cordially and firmly assist, in removing this disgraceful stain from the character of our laws, and the reputation of those to whom their execution is intrusted.

February 6. We are informed (says the Charleston Courier of the 24th ult.) that capt. M. Kalreisen, commandant of Fort Johnson, is to appear this morning, before his honour Judge Bee, to answer for a contempt of court, in not delivering up Dr. Bollman, conformable to a writ of habeas corpus, which had been served upon him.—It will be remembered, that the Dr. was sent as a state prisoner from New-Orleans, by general Wilkinson, under the guard of lieut. Wilson, who has since sailed with him, in the Revenue cutter, to the city of Washington.

CHARLESTON, January 14.

Extract from the Log-Book of the brig Reliance, captain Dazell, from Cadix.

Sunday, the 9th November, with difficulty got under way in Cadix bay, blowing a gale of wind from the north-east. At 10 o'clock, the English frigate, the 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, traded 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.

The following is the number of the combined fleets that were laying in Cadix Bay, on the 7th November, 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.

GEORGE-TOWN, (P.) February 4.

On Monday the supreme court of the United States met at the capitol in the city of Washington. All the judges are in the city—but judges Chase and Cushing, we understand, are indisposed.

Mr. Alexander, sent from Orleans by general Wilkinson, under military arrest, is now at the marine barracks in the city. It is expected the counsel who appeared for Dr. Bollman and Mr. Swartwout, will move the supreme court this day for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 4.

Letters have been received from N. Orleans as late as the 2nd of January. These state the arrest of lieut. Small, on a charge of being engaged in Burr's conspiracy, and that six boats had passed Natchez, after an examination.

Letters are received in this city from Nashville, as late as January 15th. They contain nothing material relative to Burr's conspiracy, except the universal execration in which the conspiracy and its author are held in the state of Tennessee. The same sentiment exists, and we feel the pride of an American in being able to say so, throughout the whole extent of the western country.

BALTIMORE, February 3.

The legislature of the Mississippi territory convened at the town of Washington on the 2d ultimo.—Cowles Meade, the acting governor of the territory, delivered before them a lengthy speech—in which he recommends various important subjects to their consideration—such as the establishment of seminaries of learning, the improvement of roads, &c. Speaking of the requisition of a portion of the militia, made by general Wilkinson, he says—

“Having been called on by the commanding general of the army of the United States for a certain portion of the militia of this territory, I exerted every talent to arouse that generous spirit of patriotism which was necessary to the completion of that requisition, and permit me here to express the pride which I felt in the prompt and zealous co-operation which I received from the officers and men of the territory—

it will stand on record a monument of their devotion to their country, and has given this executive the pleasing assurance that the people of this territory will never be backward in defending those rights which protect those privileges which constitute them the freest and happiest people on earth. But, gentlemen, I have to regret that the military pride of a territory could not have been displayed in a way more substantially beneficial to the real interest of a country! I had fondly hoped that the crisis had arrived when we might avenge the long catalogue of injuries received from a troublesome and unjust neighbour: and thereby, removed the cause of many evils which will ever hang over us, so long as they are in our vicinity. How far the commanding general have served the views of the general government; for that government to decide; but as their former representative, I have no hesitation in saying that we never can be safe until the Floridas are ceded by the United States, and therefore was of opinion that we should embrace the earliest opportunity of taking them by force. The Spanish government has been forward in giving us cause of offence, and has repeatedly done those things which would justify hostilities on our part.”

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the Republic of Hayti. The papers published, contain an account of operations down to the 27th of December, inclusive—on which day the Republican Constitution was adopted.—[Gazette.] On the 5th of December, 1806, gen. Christophe appeared on the skirts of Port-au-Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to compel the body of people assembled together, to frame a constitution to point him emperor of Hayti. On his arrival he was sent in a flag of truce, and desired to have a conference with general Petion, commander at Port-au-Prince, who went out to meet him with what forces he had; and instead of a conference, as soon as Petion came within gun-shot of him, his men were fired on by Christophe, when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and men killed on both sides. Petion got into Port-au-Prince, and Christophe's army committed many depredations on the town: As his army was but in number, he thought it most advisable to adhere to the defensive, and not pursue Christophe, who having driven his troops out of town, at the entrance which they had entered it.

Dispatches were immediately sent by Petion to the parts of the South, where they have dominion; troops, arms, ammunition and provisions, and the day following, there was not a mule to be found, scarce a man that could bear arms in the town. Jacmel—all had repaired to Port-au-Prince, to join Petion's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days—during which time Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port-au-Prince, and had several times entered it, but was as often repulsed.

On the 10th of January, news was received from Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and the greater part of his soldiers revolted and joined the other side; that he fled for his life; that Petion's army were in pursuit of him, and no success prevailed, but they would overtake him—in which case, death would inevitably be his lot, as they were determined to behead him, and establish a federal republican government.

On the night of the 10th January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion.

February 4. AMERICA AND GREAT-BRITAIN.

We are credibly informed, that the arrival of Munroe, is daily expected by government. It is expected that our treaty with Great-Britain has been amicably concluded—that this happy result was produced by a spirit of conciliation, and by mutual concessions.

KINGSTON, (Jain.) December 6—1806.

The Anson frigate of 40 guns, capt. Ledyard, the Arctus, 38, capt. Brisbane; and the Latona, 36 guns, capt. Wood, sailed from Port Royal, Saturday morning, for the purpose we understand, of taking possession of the Dutch island of Curracoa.

We understand, by recent accounts from Curracoa, that among the French troops lately landed there from the imperial brig Austerlitz, and a schooner, are 2000 cannoneers and four French general officers; and that the government were thrown into considerable consternation, from this unexpected reinforcement than they were at the coming of Miranda, conceiving it was the first step of the French government to gain possession of that country.

December 23.

On Saturday arrived the American schooner Concord, from Curracoa, bound to Baltimore, with cargo of coffee, hides and indigo, detained off Curracoa, by his majesty's ship Mediator, capt. Wilkes. The Concord sailed from Curracoa on the 26th of December, three days previous to her sailing, a flag of truce arrived from Barbadoes, requiring the governor to surrender, which was refused, in consequence of which the island is strictly blockaded; flour which sold at 15 dollars per barrel, rose immediately to 15, and we are informed, to great is the misery and dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, that we have little doubt they will soon surrender to the British.—The Concord saw three frigates cruising off Curracoa, which are supposed to be the Latona, Arctus and Anson, which sailed sometime ago. The following day we saw six ships to windward, but did not learn whether they were enemies or not. The Concord met the Mediator cruising near Tiburon, all well.