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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1807.

STATE PAPERS

Concerning the negociation between France and England.

No. VII.

Downing-street, 21st April, 1806.

SIR—I have received the day before yesterday the dispatch of your excellency of the 16th of this month.

After having read it again and again, with all possible attention, I do not find any argument therein, sufficient to induce our government to change the opinion it has already formed; that is to say, that any negociation in which Russia is not comprised, is absolutely inadmissible.

We wish for peace; but we can admit of no treaty that will tarnish, either the dignity of our sovereign or the honor or interests of the nation. Therefore, if we should treat without Russia, conforming the clauses which unite us to that power, we should believe ourselves exposed to the reproach of having failed in that scrupulous fidelity to our engagements in which we place our pride; while, on the other hand, by persisting in our demand that Russia shall be included, we believe we do nothing which will be contrary to that principle of equity which we both agree upon.

When the three plenipotentiaries shall have met, how is it possible to believe that nothing can be agreed upon but by a plurality of voices, even supposing that such an idea has any thing in common with a general congress? There will be absolutely but two parties; on the one side, France, on the other, the two allied powers.

Moreover, if so many advantages are lost in a negociation, in which we are found alone with our enemies, what reason is there for our entering into the discussion of your allies which you shall judge of.

Desirous sincerely to avoid useless disputes, I will not enter into the discussion of the considerations which your excellency draws from the events of the last campaign.

I should only remark by the way, that I do not foresee what real advantage might be derived from a discussion of this nature, as the powers which compose it have been neither the whole nor the principal part of it, and as it has been detached from it by the misfortunes of the war.

As to the overture which Russia has made to you we know not what it is, but whatever may be the nature of it, we are persuaded that your court will never constitute itself in a manner to compromit the acknowledged loyalty of its character or weaken the ties of friendship which from now on her and England.

To return to the point. Your excellency says, that in the proposed negociation you see but three possible bases of discussion, and that the first appears to you inadmissible.

From what I have had the honor to write to you, you ought to judge, sir, that the third is in fact the least well suited to our fundamental ideas of justice and honor, as with our conception of the interests of our country. The second is, perhaps, not so bad in its principle, but besides the delays it would cause, it would be scarcely practicable in the present conjuncture.

I ought, then, with much regret, to declare to your excellency, that I see no hope of a peace at this moment, unless you are disposed to treat in the manner we have proposed.

I believe I ought to add, that this form is offensive to us, not only for the reasons which I have had the honor to develope to your excellency, but because every other would give birth to a supposition that we entertain the chimerical project with which we are attached (wrongly, I am persuaded) of excluding us from all relations with the powers of the continent of Europe; and that such an idea is less revolting to us than it ought to be, and than in effect it is.

It is not to a minister, so enlightened as your excellency, that it is necessary to declare that England will never consent to an exclusion which should degrade her from the rank she has held hitherto, and which she believes she can always hold amongst the nations of the world.

The things, in their nature, could not be reduced to a single question: shall we treat conjointly with Russia? Yes. Shall we treat separately? No.

But as we have not been able to succeed in the grand object which we proposed to ourselves, the two governments cannot but congratulate themselves on the politeness and frankness which have characterized the discussion of their differences; and on my own account, I return you thanks for the obliging manner in which your excellency has expressed himself towards me. I pray you to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. J. FOX.

No. VIII.

Paris, 2d June, 1806.

SIR—I have placed before the emperor the last letter which your excellency did me the honor to write. I am only repeat to you by his orders, that to require of France that she should treat with you on the principle of your alliance with Russia, would be to reduce us to a forced form of discussion, and to suppose us in a state of humiliation, in which we have never found ourselves. No one ought even to flatter himself to be able to impose on France neither the conditions of peace, nor a mode of negociation contrary to usages—An exaction on one or the other of these points affects equally the French character; and I do not fear to say, that to triumph in these points over our repugnance, it would be necessary that an English army should have invaded Belgium, and was on the eve of penetrating into Picardy through the defiles of the Somme.

I ought again to repeat to you sir, that in truth, his majesty desires peace and why should I not add what we have always been able to say, and what we have really said, at every period when negociations have been broken off. That the prolongation of war has never been prejudicial to French grandeur; and that in times of peace, a great state cannot make use of her force, but to maintain herself; and such as they are, her relations with her neighbours.

France will not contest with you the right of choosing and of preserving your friends; in a war she has not the choice of her enemies, and she must fight them united or separated, according as it suits them to concert for the accomplishment of their views of aggression, and of resistance, and of forming alliances so little conformable to the true policy of their country, that the first clause of these alliances has always been to keep them secret.

Because we are willing to follow in the present circumstances the form of negociation which has been in usage in all times, and in all countries, you conclude, that we wish for to form connections on the continent. I do not think that we ever can have a principle for such an inference. It does not depend on us to hinder any government from connecting herself with you, and we cannot desire neither what is unjust nor what is absurd; but another thing is, that you would form connections at your choice, and another thing, that we would concur therein and would aid you to contract them. This to consent on the principle of your alliances, and to admit them into the discussion of the immediate and direct interests which divide us, is more than to judge and recognize them; it is in some sort to confirm, to support and to guarantee them—I have already observed to you, sir that we cannot yield on this point, because the principle is firm.

Once for all, to leave no room hereafter for any misunderstanding, I believe it to be my duty to propose to you, sir, to negociate in the same preliminary forms which were adopted under the ministry of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; forms which were not a single point received by the negociations of Lille, but which had full success in the negociation which preceded the treaty of Versailles. 2d. To establish for basis two fundamental principles, the first of which I take from your letter of the 26th March viz. "that the two states in all have for their object, that the peace they shall be honourable for them and their allies respectively, and at the same time, that peace should be of a nature to assure, as much as they can, the future repose of Europe." The second principle shall be an acknowledgement in favor of one and the other power, of every right of intervention and of guarantee, for the continental affairs and for maritime affairs; not only H. M. will not oppose himself to such an avowal, but he will be happy to enter into a promise; and in thus discovering to you his true intentions, I believe I have given you a demonstration of his pacific dispositions. H. M. persuaded himself at the same time, that in preventing on the best footing, all subjects of complaints, et inquietudes and of old clamours, he acts in a point which especially interests the welfare of his nation, his first as a man and as a sovereign.

I will be sensible, sir, to get this discussion and conclusion end, which has commenced under such happy presages. I will have at all times, in bringing a hope which is to me very dear, the confirmation of thinking that the war which has made a disappearance, cannot be imputed to France, that I have neither omitted nor delayed any thing on my part what is reasonable and just.

Accept, &c

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Prince of Benevento.

(To be continued)

PROCLAMATION,

Concerning the conduct of several officers in the late war.

In consequence of the unfortunate and almost total loss of the veterans of the army, so long and so hard against the French, it has been impossible for his Prussian majesty, in the heat of a total want of experience and information to distinguish truth from falsehood, rumours from facts, to reward merit, or to inflict punishment. His majesty therefore must postpone drawing his conclusions until that period, when his majesty shall be enabled to judge with more certainty and precision. His majesty is fortunate in the idea, according to his wishes, to see all the calamities and misfortunes which he himself and his dominions have experienced. It is on the contrary very satisfactory to his majesty that many of his subjects, from the highest to the lowest rank, have distinguished themselves by a heady courage, constant perseverance and active zeal of honor—But unfortunately, others have conducted themselves of such a nature as not to palliate over and hide in oblivion, the cowardly conduct which must ever be published to their dishonor and to all posterity, as a warning for the future. Amongst those whose conduct is most highly reprehensible are—

1st. All those officers who have more or less participated in the unheard of cowardice of the surrender to the enemy of the fortresses of Stettin, Cuttrin, Spandau, and Magdeburg.

2. All those officers who, not being present at the capitulation of their respective corps, never failed to offer themselves voluntarily to for ever as belonging to such corps, and persuaded their comrades and their subalterns to take a similar scandalous resolution.

3 Lastly, all those who, with or having received any furlough, or having been made prisoners, have absented themselves from the armies, and went either home or elsewhere, &c.

In consequence of which his majesty has, for the present, dismissed his service, with disgrace for ever, the major and commander at Erfurth, Von Pruschenck, because, though the city of Erfurth surrendered, there was no necessity to deliver up the forts of Petersberg and Cronsberg, if the commandant had taken the necessary precautions. At Stettin, the lieutenant general and governor, Von Romberg is cashiered, as well as the major general Von Knobelsdorff. Major general Von Rauch, as commander in second is dismissed with disgrace, and for ever. The major and fort engineer of Stettin, Von Hardenberg, is broke.

In Cuttrin, the colonel and commander, Von Lengerfleben, is condemned to be shot.

In Spandau, the major and commander, Von Benkendorff, is dismissed with disgrace.

In Magdeburg, the general of infantry, Von Kleist, and the commander, colonel du Trefel, are dismissed with disgrace.

All the remaining generals who were at Magdeburg at the time, and who, in the council of war, voted for the surrender of the fortresses, are likewise dismissed with disgrace; as also all those officers who have signed any of the above mentioned capitulations.

2dly All the officers of the corps of Hohenlohe, who belonged to it at the affairs of Pasewalk and Prentzlow, who arrived at Stettin before the capitulation of that place, and who joined those that were included in that capitulation, are also dismissed the service for ever. All officers who, previous to the capitulation concluded at Anclam, had passed that town, but returned in order to surrender themselves prisoners, are also dismissed the service.

3dly. All officers who, during the retreat of their corps, left them without having a furlough or without having been taken prisoners, and shall have returned home or elsewhere; and all officers not belonging to any corps that was obliged to capitulate, and who have gone over to the enemy, in order to get passports that they might return home without molestation, are all dismissed the service for ever.

Further, his majesty reserves to himself to bring to account all those officers, high and low, particularly those in the commissary department, whose actions still remain doubtful, or who in the eyes of the army have shewn themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them; and if upon the future investigation of their conduct, the above stated facts, are found to be more criminal, than at present appears, then, in this case, the punishment will be proportionably severe; but in order to prevent future deviation from duty, his majesty has thought proper to publish the following ordinances:

1. All governors and commandants who in future, for fear of a bombardment, or under the pretext of a want of the necessary requisites for supporting a siege, or under any groundless pretence whatever, be it what it may, shall neglect or refuse to defend, with whatever resources they possess, the fortresses entrusted to their charge, shall be put without mercy.

Every commander or governor of fortresses who shall consent to any secret article in the capitulation which the enemy may force them to conclude, for their own behoof or that of any of their subalterns, as has been the case at Magdeburg, shall be cashiered.

2. Every regiment which does not obey the orders received to attack, or without orders leave the field of battle, after it has been made known to his majesty, shall be cashiered and drafted into other regiments.

3. Every officer who in future shall be guilty of the misdemeanors, first above described in Nos. 2 and 3, or shall leave the field of battle without being wounded, shall be cashiered with infamy; each soldier who in running away, throws away his arms, shall be immediately shot.

4. Every officer who shall meet with any dispersed soldiers, shall rally them and lead them to the first corps, or to another place of rendezvous. If he does not perform this duty he shall be accountable for his conduct.

5. The regimental and company surgeons are to be forward their respective corps on the day of battle as possible, and they must be provided with all the requisites of their profession, under pain of being dismissed with disgrace.

6. The ammunition waggons of each corps ought always to be attended by a staff officer or captain, to preserve regularity in the march. The officers commanded to attend this duty shall be cashiered in case of neglecting the same.

Whoever wantonly fires a musket to create a false alarm, shall be moved away shot.

Any waggon driver who shall unyoke his horse from his waggon, in order to run away with them, shall be shot. But as it may be absolutely necessary to produce a free deliberation in the commissary department of the army, the plan of retreat to be adopted shall be communicated as soon as possible to the different corps.

7. On any unforeseen occasions, for example, an extraordinary forced marches, retreats, &c. every commanding officer of a corps shall be entitled to make a requisition upon the inhabitants for the necessary quantity of provisions and forage, for the men and horses under his command, giving his receipt for the same; but if he exceeds the necessary quantity in his requisition, he shall be shot.

8. The officers of the general staff, with their attendants, are to take charge of conducting the several corps, and are never to leave their respective commands. The pioneers are to be at the head of each column, that they may be ready to repair the roads or make new communications. The officers of the general staff must take care of every thing that can facilitate or accelerate the march of the respective corps. If the army is to front before the enemy, the officers must reconnoitre and discover the best ways of retreat, as also carefully mark out the ground.

9. As long as the war continues, the subalterns as well as the privates of the distinguished relatives for courage and presence of mind, shall be equally entitled to promotion as any private in his majesty's Prussian dominions. He alone who has committed crimes shall be excluded from being an officer.

10. The widows of every soldier who has distinguished himself in the field of battle, shall receive a pension proportionable to the rank of her husband.

11. It is hereby necessary to say that every soldier or subordinate is severely punishable. He who is already well acquainted with the regulations of the arms on this subject. Yet among these has lately been the contrary on several occasions, it is brought to the serious recollection of the army, that every one may be completely aware of the punishment attending insubordination.

12. Extortion of money from, or plundering and ill usage of the inhabitants, and such like outrageous conduct, shall be punished with death.

13. All Prussian subjects who are found serving the enemy, and taken with arms in their hands, shall be shot without mercy.

The proclamation, which it is intended shall be made known to every individual in the army, shall not only be read at the head of every regiment, but every individual shall take a copy thereof for the better regulation of his conduct.

An abstract shall be made of this proclamation, so far as regards the subalterns, privates and waggon drivers, which shall be read to them in their native language; and the reading thereof shall be repeated every week or fourteen days: as also the same measure shall be taken with our former proclamation respecting the distribution of medals of merit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Osterburg, 1st *December*, 1806.

* This town is in Russia, 60 miles north of Konigsberg.

From the Boston Repository.

DEAR PAXS,

I send you an extract, faithfully translated from "The Catechism established for the use of all Churches in the French Empire, and so established by the Archepiscopal authority."—It may amuse some of your readers. A. A.

Extract from the Catechism, published for the use of Churches in the French Empire.

Question. What are the duties of christians towards the Princes by whom they are governed, and in particular towards our Emperour Napoleon 1st?

Answer. All christians owe to the princes by whom they are governed, and we, in particular, owe to our emperour Napoleon 1st, respect, obedience, love, fidelity, military service, tributes ordered for the preservation of his empire and his throne; we owe him also fervent prayers for his safety and for the spiritual and temporal prosperity of the State.

Question. Why are we bound in such duties towards our Emperour.

Answer. First, because God, who creates empires, and distributes them at his pleasure, by dispensing his blessings in peace and in war to our Emperour, has confirmed him as our sovereign, and has established him as the minister of his power and as his *image upon earth*. To honor and serve our Emperour is the same as to honour and serve God himself. Secondly; because our Lord Jesus Christ himself, both by his doctrine and his example, has taught us what we owe to our rulers.

Question. Are there not other more particular motives by which we are still more strictly bound to Napoleon our Emperour?

Answer. Yes; because God has raised him up, in such trying times, for the purpose of re-establishing the holy worship of our ancestors, and to be the protector of our sacred religion: because he has brought back and preserved public order; by his profound and energetick wisdom: because he defends the empire by his powerful arm: because he has become the Lord's anointed, by means of the consecration which he received from the sovereign Pontiff, the head of the universal church.

Question. What are we to think of those who fail in those duties towards our Emperour.

Answer. That according to the apostle St. Paul, they resist the decree established by God himself, and render themselves liable to *eternal damnation*.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

Mr. Samuel Swartwout, who obtained a discharge from military arrest and confinement at Washington last Saturday, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Donald Fraser, whose literary articles have not rarely been directed to the cause of morality, has lately published a neat edition of a work, intended (like his) for the amusement and instruction of the fair. He has given to it the modest title of "*The Mental Flower Garden*;" and by a judicious arrangement of his materials has rendered it as pleasant as well as an useful companion for the fair sex. We cheerfully recommend its introduction into public seminaries and private families.

Lisbon, Portugal—Captain Holland, arrived at New-London on Wednesday last, in 60 days from Lisbon, informs, that the Dutch fleet, including Englishman's fleet of blockade, had caused much confusion at that place. Business was wholly at a stand; and many neutral vessels that had been chartered, and were ready to sail for England, had refused to proceed, and were unloading their cargoes.

Thirty thousand French troops were expected in Portugal. The Portuguese government was raising troops, and building gun ships of war with the utmost dispatch. On leaving Lisbon, captain H. saw a fleet of English ships of war, off the Rock, bound in.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Communication.

FRENCH DECREES.

It is believed, notwithstanding the fears that have been entertained for a time, the decrees of the French Emperour, and the importance attached to them by authorities, that the commerce of the United States will be on a much better and better footing in future than it has been at any time during the late wars in Europe. Our fears proceed more from a consciousness of our weakness on the ocean, and prejudice the share in magnifying the danger.

The treaty between this country and England could not have been concluded at more fortunate period, and it is said that the British trade is to be placed on certain footing, as favorable as to the West-Indies, or any other favoured nation—Provisions on British manufactures, colonies will be allowed to export in another vessel, after the decrees have been secured, and the property proved for the market." I could wish that there is such a speedy arrangement agreed upon respecting Spanish and Portuguese trade to Europe will be left unmolested.

In England, little regard appears to be paid to Bonaparte's decrees, and that the British isles are in a state of blockade, and the best evidence of the effect they impose will have on our commerce, is the great difference of freight. An American vessel [illegible] from this port to Bordeaux, or any place on the continent of Europe, which lately gave an high price on the occasion, could now be had with comparatively [illegible] freight. The general object is to distress England, which has given property or her neutrals on the continent, and the French privateers will [illegible] but the British navy will [illegible] every [illegible] protection to neutrals and [illegible] who trade with her.

That such a measure could be carried into effect to the extent and degree that some people imagine is impossible, we should be [illegible] upon and injure is another—it would paralize all the great money operations of Europe, which the Emperour is as much interested as any [illegible] men—It would cut off from every French port the necessary supplies of Colonial produce, which her own vessels cannot furnish her with.

If the French government in [illegible] decision to contravene or defeat the real [illegible] *ment and use* of the 30th September last, it may justly be considered as a [illegible] declaration of war; but our Minister in Paris has received the written assurances of the French Minister of Marine, that the said decrees will in no respect disturb the existing regulations of commerce between France and the U. States, settled by convention."

March 3.

By the arrival of the British packet Manchester from Falmouth at N. York, we have received London papers to the 16th of January inclusive.

Rumors of an approaching peace were afloat in London, but they were not credited—and the declarations of the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, serve to confirm the belief which prevailed, that the war would be continued.

Vigorous warlike preparations were carrying on in Sweden.

The addresses of the British house of commons in answer to the king's message states that as the ambition and injustice of the enemy prevented the restoration of peace, their full support would be given to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

A report was circulated that the emperor would return to Paris.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1807.

Among the articles which we have found in the Paris Argus, is the following answer of the French Senate to Bonaparte's address to that Body, already published in the American.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Address of the Senate to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,

The senate have received a message which your I. and R. M. has been graciously pleased to send it from that capital of many provinces, which the arms of your majesty subjugated with so much rapidity, from that city which the august presence of Napoleon the Great, and the eagles of his armies consecrate as one of the most remarkable monuments of his incredible victories.

Your majesty, sire, has just communicated to the senate and to the French army, the high thoughts which never cease occupying you for the happiness of our country and for the [illegible] Europe. The senate hastens to offer you the homage of its gratitude.

What have you not done, sire, to obtain that peace which England must wish for more than France? And, may it be allowed us to say to Y. I. and R. M. perhaps the French people would not have learnt without deep regret, the sacrifices which Y. M. offered to make for the tranquility of the continent, if you had not covered Europe with your trophies, and dispersed the three coalitions which a blind fatality had successively hurled against France.

And, when a fourth coalition has disappeared before you; when at the voice of Y. M. sire, *the anger of the French people, more terrible than the tempests of the ocean*, has overthrown, destroyed, and annihilated every thing which attempted to oppose any obstacle; Y. M. still offers to your enemy, the peace you offered him before you wielded the thunderbolt?

Memorable words of the message of Y. I. and R. M.

You wish for a lasting prosperity, not only for your people, but only for your armies, but also for your enemies. Immortal thanks are rendered to you in the name of humanity!

May the evils of war fall on that false government which provokes, propagates and multiplies them, when it depends only on itself to put an end to them.

May England, experiencing just retaliation, shriek in her commerce, and consequently throughout her existence, with a form of pain, the agitation, bequeathed on her from the rocks, seek in vain for tranquility in the midst of the gold she hoards up, and which is stained with the blood of the unfortunate victims of the subjugated East.

She is called for barbarity, let her feel the misfortune of it.

Let a wall of brass repel her far from the continent, on which implacable agitators have so often, by her orders, spread terror, vain fear, corrupting promises and homicide poniards, from the caverns of infamous intrigues to the caverns of brigands and assassins of assassins.

May Europe, the civilization of which she wishes to keep back behind her, at last shake off her fetters.

May her troops of which her flag is spread, wandering on the seas, to no purpose over, seek in vain to escape from the angry ocean, and fall on the European walls, which, aided and without assistance, navigate in defiance of the thunderbolt, to avenge the rights of nations.

And what is the [illegible] which your majesty gives to this terrible reaction of the blows by offered aimed by the English government?

The moment which establishing peace shall guarantee the freedom of commerce, the liberty of the seas, the independence of nations, the end of all the calamities with which the British government inundates Europe, the happiness of the English nation itself, which it leads astray, which it harnesses along, which it causes to destroy itself in that high pinnacle of glory to which a [illegible] have elevated it.

To bring from his indifference of Europe [illegible] the French people and [illegible] by their generous efforts.

What would the [illegible] the heroic [illegible] admire [illegible]

The senate, sire, has taken from the [illegible] of Austerlitz, with [illegible] Jena to [illegible] conquer peace.

The love of your children, sire, [illegible] have cured [illegible] the privilege of [illegible] to parade of [illegible] your [illegible] to earth to your camp, [illegible] to [illegible] to gather in the extremities of Europe.

And everything, from the senate, devoted, like here to your [illegible] proud of [illegible] the [illegible] of the nation, [illegible] that most noble which forms the [illegible] of Y. M.

It does not cease to occupy itself with those projects which engage the [illegible], with the great expects of your invincible armies, with [illegible] of your illustrious chiefs, with that peace which Y. M. will give to the world, [illegible] when the interpreter of the people's gratitude, it will present to I. I. and R. M. the homage of its respect, love, and invariable [illegible].

The President and Senators

Signed, C. [illegible]

Archi-chancellor of the [illegible] Prince.

[illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

PORCHER

Assistant Secretary.

Lower Hall, Dec. 2.

Yesterday morning all the [illegible] of the Prussian troops of Hamburg, received orders to prepare for [illegible] and Poland, and [illegible] preparations have been made to join them. Many [illegible], particularly the jews, have accepted the offer.

Dec. 8.

General Kamenskoy was marching [illegible] of 80,000 men against Turkey; when being informed of the renewal of the treaty between Russia and the Porte, he immediately proceeded and put himself at the head of the Russian grand army in Poland, which he reached on the 5th inst.

Dec. 30.

The white flux continues to rage among the French army in Poland, besides another smoking disorder, called the *Vegula queves* (Plica Polinica) In the latter, purulent matter flows out of the end of every hair on the head, and the hairs swell and grow down to the middle of the body in the form of queues. The disease is almost incurable. The body of the patient is also in general covered with a leprous eruption. The faculty of medicine at Vienna, having been consulted about the best method of curing the white flux, have returned for answer, that the patient must eat very strengthening food and drink clouse white wine. The emperor of Austria has it is said offered 14,000 barrels of Hungarian wine, for the relief of the French sick.—Eight, P. M. It is now strongly reported that the French have been defeated by the Russians on the Narew.

Married yesterday evening, 4th March, by the reverend Rabbi Mordecai M. Mordecai, Mr. *Isaac Nitwan*, merchant, of Philadelphia, to the amiable Miss *Judith Russel*, daughter of Mr. Philip Russel, merchant, of this city.

Died yesterday, after a severe indisposition, CAPT. MYERS, an old revolutionary officer and a respectable inhabitant of this city. No man more justly esteemed in life—no man more sincerely lamented in death. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral This Day, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday Obadiah Williams, (alias Thompson,) Judge, and Dougherty, and two other criminals, confined to hard labor under the provisions of the wheel-barrow law, made a desperate attempt to escape from their chains and their keepers. About noon these convicts were engaged in quarrying stone; and whilst the Su