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JOHN W. BUTLER,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' BASE, ANNAPOLIS.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston December 16.

London papers of the 7th and 5th Nov. have been received in this town, by the arrival of the Columbus from Liverpool, on Friday evening last. The paper of the 7th contains the treaty of Peace between France & Austria, which is very lengthy. By this treaty the Emperor of Germany cedes to the King of Bavaria, Salzburg and a portion of Austria, extending on the Danube from Passau to the vicinity of Linz.

To Napoleon, Fiume and Trieste, and in general the whole of the country to the south of the Saave, till that river enters Bosnia.

And to the King of Saxony, a few villages in Bohemia, and (to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw) the whole of Western Galicia, extending from the frontiers of Silesia to the Bog, together with Cracow, and a district round it in Eastern Galicia.

To Russia, in the easternmost part of Galicia, so much territory as is to contain four hundred thousand souls.

Francis, besides, "recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may hereafter take place, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy," and agrees to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace.

Latest London News.

By the ship William, Capt. Moran, from London, and 23 days from the Downs, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers to the 11th November.

Mr. Hartsborne, one of the passengers, is the bearer of Dispatches from our Minister in London to the Secretary of State.

Capt. Moran and passengers inform us, it was confidently expected that the Grenville party would succeed the present ministry on the meeting of the British Parliament.

"The Englishman," a London Sunday paper of the 12th Nov. which had been disposed of on the passage, contained intelligence of the arrival of the King of Saxony at Fontainebleau; and of the destruction of a French Convoy, from Toulon to Barcelona. Of the convoy it was said, two ships of war, one of them of 80 guns and the other of 64, were run ashore and blown up.

The same paper states that a convocation of Cardinals was speedily to be held in Paris.

London Nov. 9.—Some rise in the price of stocks had been attributed to the rumor of a negotiation being about to be opened for peace; there is not we believe, the least foundation for the rumor.

An expedition has sailed from Malta, the object of which is differently stated—some suppose it to be destined to take possession of the Seven Islands.

Nov. 10.—Expectations are entertained in France that the Americans will make a common cause with France and the Northern Powers, against England.

If we may credit the statements of some of our cotemporaries, the evacuation of Walcheren has been determined on, upon the representation of General Don.

Hague, Nov. 8.—According to the Paris news of the 4th, the Emperor will make his triumphal entry into his capital on the 31. December. Several foreign Cardinals had arrived in Paris. The King of Saxony was expected there, and it was supposed he would be accompanied by his Queen and the Princess Augusta.

These illustrious travellers will proceed direct to the palace of Fontainebleau, where it is said a splendid entertainment will be given on the 12th.

M. Lator Maubourg, French Charge d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, has arrived at Paris from Constantinople.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following view of the condition of the Cherokees cannot fail generally to interest our readers, or to afford peculiar gratification to the philanthropist. It confirms the most sanguine expectations that have been entertained of ameliorating the lot the Aborigines of our country, and must operate as a sufficient motive to a strenuous perseverance in the enlightened policy that has hitherto characterised our conduct towards them.

Letter from Return J. Meigs, Esq. to the Secretary of War.

HIGHWASSER GARRISON, Dec 1st 1809.

Sir, I now transmit a general statistical table for the Cherokee nation. This was attempted in 1806, having at that time the consent of the late secretary of war; but the Cherokees having some unfounded jealousy, that there was something in the measure intending to take advantage of them, and expressing

some reluctance to the measure, it was postponed until the last year. It has now been done with as much accuracy as possible, by the interpreters. If there is any error, it has probably arisen from a disposition in some to report a less number of persons, and of live stock than they actually have. The Cherokees on the Arkansa and White rivers, are not included in the table now transmitted; it is estimated that there is about 1000, including men, women and children, on the west side of the Mississippi; they also have many cattle and horses, some of them being very wealthy.

The table now forwarded, does not exhibit all their wealth; they have no inconsiderable quantity of cash in circulation, which they receive annually for the sale of cattle and swine. In 1803 they had not a single perch of waggon road in their country. In that year they consented, at the request of government, to have a road opened for a communication between the states of Georgia and Tennessee. This road, with its branches, was opened by those states, and is about 220 miles, on which they have a turnpike by agreement with the government, for which they are bound to keep the road in good condition for carriages. Since finding the advantages arising from roads, they have at their own expense opened upwards of three hundred miles of waggon road for communication between East and West Tennessee. These roads intersect the first mentioned great road at different points, except one road of 100 miles in length, opened by Doublehead, commencing at Franklin county, Tennessee, and runs to the Muscle Shoals, and it is contemplated to be continued to the navigable waters of Mobile. But to effect this, the interposition of government will be necessary; because, from the Shoals to the navigable waters of Mobile, the road must cross lands claimed by the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

Thus far, as exhibited by the statistical table, have the Cherokees prospered by the pastoral life and by domestic manufactures; but it must be understood that a spirit of industry does by no means pervade the general population; the greatest number are extremely poor for want of industry. The hunting life is here at an end; but a predilection for the hunters life pervades a great part of the Cherokees, and many are waiting to hear whether the government will give them the necessary aid and encouragement to migrate to the west side of the Mississippi. Notwithstanding this, they have strong local attachment to the place of their birth, and to the sepulchres of their fathers. This being the case, to induce great numbers to migrate, they must be excited by advances of such kind as they need, to establish themselves on the rivers mentioned; viz. arms, ammunition, beaver traps, blankets, and some provision of the bread kind, flour or corn—corn will suit them best. After the first year, they will want nothing of the government, except a factory for Indian trade, and a promise of protection by the government. These things once attained, and their attachment and friendship is secured for ever—they will be proud of being closely connected with the United States, by whom they have been raised in improvement far above the Western Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

William Eustis, Esq.

Secretary of War.

The document referred to in this letter purports to be "A general Statistical Table for the Cherokee nation, exhibiting a view of their population and of improvements in the useful arts, and of their property acquired under the fostering hand of government, which has principally been done since the year 1796."

It exhibits in detail the number of Cherokee males and females, of horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, spinning-wheels, looms, waggons, ploughs, grist mills, saw mills, salt petre works, powder mills, silver smiths, schools, white people, and negro slaves in each town, village and plantation, amounting to one hundred and thirty five.

It is scarcely practicable in a newspaper, to present in its details such a comprehensive table; and almost every useful purpose will be attained by the following condensed view of its contents.

Number of Cherokee Males	6,116
do. Females	6,279
Horses	6,519
Black cattle	19,165
Sheep	1,637
Swine	19,778
Spinning wheels	1,572

Looms	439
Waggons	30
Ploughs	567
Grist-mills	13
Saw-mills	3
Salt petre works,	2
Powder mills	1
Silver-Smiths	94
Schools	5
Children at school	94
White people	341
Negro slaves	593

A considerable number of the white men are married to Cherokee women, others are employed as croppers for the Cherokees.

Col. Ore, who carries on the making of Salt petre at this town (Nickajack) told me last year, that he had made in five years upwards of 60,000 pounds of Salt petre, a considerable part of which he used in the making of powder.

An estimate of the principal articles, and their value, viz,

6519 horses at \$30 each	195,570
19165 black cattle at \$8 each	153,320
1037 sheep at \$2 —	2,074
19778 swine at \$2 —	39,556
13 grist-mills at \$260—	3,380
3 saw mills at \$500—	1,500
30 waggons at \$40—	1,200
593 negroe slaves at \$300—	174,900

Dollars 571,500

This property has been acquired by the Cherokees within a few years.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

Distressing account of the Shipwreck of the Sloop *Thetis*, Captain Taber, given by himself.

I sailed on the 16th ult. from New-Bedford, in the sloop *Thetis*, of that place, bound to Savannah, having on board including both crew and passengers, 34 souls. On the 23d, we experienced a violent gale of wind from the N. E. which brought us too under a tri-sail, after having send six hours. At about 7 o'clock, P. M. we were struck, as was supposed, by a white squall from the N. N. W. which instantly upset us, in lat. 34, 8, long 76, 30.—The sea rushed immediately into the cabin, where 22 of the passengers perished, or were washed from the deck as they endeavoured to escape out of the companion way. The vessel lay upon her beam ends upwards of 28 hours, during which time repeated efforts were made to cut away the mast, but without effect, she being almost wholly under water, and a heavy sea going; twelve of us, being all who survived, on the second day lashed ourselves to the quarter rail, when two more (Joseph Crowell and Joseph Francis) perished with cold and fatigue. On the third day, the gale abating, and the weather growing moderate, we cut the shrouds and cleared away the mast from the wreck, and she nearly righted, but was full of water. On the sixth day after being on the wreck, we saw a ship, which hoisted American colors, and bore down we supposed to our assistance, but at sun-set she lost sight of us—the ship stood by us all the night, during which time we were not perceived by those on board of her—about day-light, a severe gale sprung up, and the ship losing sight of us, proceeded on her course. We saw several other vessels pass us, but not near enough to be hailed.

On the seventh day, all of us except one man was washed from the wreck by a sea that unexpectedly broke upon us, but by much exertion, four of us regained the vessel, when I, with the survivors, Mr. Asa F. Taber, Amos Kelly, Braddock Gifford, and Thomas Snow, wrapped ourselves in the sail spread across the quarter rails, and there continued exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and to the voracious sharks, which sported around us, seeming impatient for their prey; one of our companions having already fallen a victim to their jaws, before our sight. In this situation we continued seventeen days subsisting wholly on raw potatoes and port wine, much damaged by the salt water; when capt. Hudson, of the ship *William and Henry*, by an interposition of Heaven, too effecting to be ever forgotten by us, came to our relief, and snatched us from despair and impending death—finding us cold, hungry and exhausted, he clothed and fed us, and by the tenderest exercise of hospitality and kindness, cheered us back to life. Not to acknowledge our obligations to so great a benefactor, would be to suppress the involuntary effusions of grateful hearts. For myself, therefore, as well as in behalf of my surviving fellow-sufferers, I take this public opportunity to express our warmest acknowledgments to Capt. Hudson, and also to his mates, and crew, for the promptness and perseverance which they shewed in rescuing us from a watery grave, as well as their humanity and attention so

uniformly continued to us till our arrival in this port.

JOHN TABER, Jun.

CHARLESTON, 12th Dec. 1809.

Nineteen of the persons lost had families, and all of them lived in or near New-Bedford.

PERSONS SAVED.

Capt. John Taber, jun. MASTER OF THE SLOOP.

Thomas Snow, Asa French Taber, Amos Killey, Braddock Gifford—PASSENGERS.

Description of the roller used on the new turnpike road, from Baltimore towards York.

The roller is cast in iron and weighs two tons, thirteen hundred and eight pounds, exclusive of the axletree, weighing, clevises, and hounds, the weight of all which added together, makes the real pressure on the road equal to about three tons. It measures 5 feet 6 and a half inches in length, and two feet and a half in diameter. The weight of iron could not be conveniently procured at one blast; it is composed of five pieces; the outside one, a cylinder, is 9 inches and three fourths thick, and weighs about twenty-two hundred weight, each of the other pieces fill one quarter or angle, of the inner circle of the cylinder, and weighs about 800 wt. Leaving a hollow square, each side of which is eleven inches, thro' the centre of which is passed a wrought iron axletree, two inches and three fourths square, wedged fast with gudgeons, projecting four inches at either end of the roller, and turning with it. The carriage is a pair of wheels somewhat smaller than the fore wheels of a waggon shod with three inches tire, with a tongue and double gear. Thro' the axletree of the carriage, a strong body bolt let through the end of the coupling pole, passes, and as it is impossible to turn the roller in the ordinary way, this bolt is taken out, and the end of the coupling pole is passed over by hand, whilst the horses and carriage are taken round, and the coupling pole is again attached in the opposite direction. The roller and carriage complete, cost 598 dollars, 13 cents. It requires six horses and two men, at an expense of six or eight dollars per day to use it.

It is put on the road immediately after the stone is broken, and passes over each part of the artificial surface four or five times; the oftner the better, especially if the stone with which the road is made be flint. The effect of rolling is, to make the surface even and fit to be travelled, almost without the covering of gravel, which would often cost per mile, as much as the whole cost of the roller and rolling; and gravel can seldom be obtained fit for the purpose; for if clay, or earth of any kind, abounds in it, it is manifestly of more injury than benefit to the turnpike. The roller, presses down and binds the stone together, so that substances which might loosen the stones, cannot penetrate down between them; and the surface being even from the first using of the road, the horses have no temptation or guide to follow each other and form paths—whilst the compactness and hardness of the surface rolled, will no longer resist the effect of the carriage wheels, and to prevent ruts (which are the great enemies to good roads) from forming.

All that part of the York road which was finished last year, and afterwards slightly gravelled shews the immense advantage which the roller affords, and is pronounced by strangers of observation to be the best turnpike road that has been made of similar materials.

Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, December 21.

Mr. Gholson, in the House of Representatives, on the debate respecting the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, said, it was demonstrable, that the British government did not mean to come to any terms with us, without a surrender on our part of the honor and best interests of the country, and the abandonment of certain great points and principles which this government always had, and always would maintain. In the dispatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, he had very explicitly stated that a repeal of the non-intercourse or embargo as respected England, would be a repeal of it as regarded the whole world, unless we permitted the British navy to execute it against France, and that the orders in Council would be rescinded only in the event of their object being attained in some other way. And as to the affair of the Chesapeake, as well as the orders in

council; the British minister was instructed to make no advances to us; we were to propose conditions to him; after, too, the determination of this country had been known on this point, that no proposals would be advanced by it. When the minister, however, did communicate his terms for the settlement of that affair, they were such only as could be intended as a premeditated insult; they required us to surrender up to Great Britain our lawfully naturalized citizens! Was Mr. Jackson instructed to offer any new conditions? No, sir. He had charged the American government with having known Mr. Erskine's instructions; with being *particeps criminis* in his violation of them; with having duped, and had a principal hand in the misbehavior of that minister. Was such language sufferable? Did he deny that he had made these charges? He did not attempt to deny it; he did not even say, as common decency would have required, that he had not meant to criminate the executive; he acknowledged, as was to be deduced from his own words, conclusions of a character given to his assertions by Mr. Smith; and said only, that he had made "no insinuations which could not be substantiated by facts." It was time that this country had taken a firm and dignified attitude. Shall we not respect ourselves? Shall we stand by, and see our executive insulted by a foreign emissary sent here as Mr. Jackson was? The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) had attempted to throw the blame of the disavowal of the arrangement on our own government. He would refer to Mr. Jackson himself to disprove this position. He did not say that Great Britain had disavowed the act of her minister, because he had not a full power; but because he had exceeded his instructions. He did not complain that the powers of Mr. Erskine had not been seen by the president. If a firm resistance were manifested in this house to British aggressions, wrongs, and encroachments, he could venture to say, that we should obtain a treaty on fair, honorable, and reciprocal terms. Had we been offered such as were otherwise than the most contemptuous and humiliating? The resolution was more than supported by the correspondence itself; it was peculiarly called for by the occasion. Let us, therefore, make a stand; let us be firm to our purpose, until we obtain that justice which we have a right to demand.

[Mr. Ross spoke an hour in support of the resolution.]

At half past three o'clock, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.

Extra of a letter from Sta. Jago, Dec. 2. I have just seen a gentleman immediately from Natchez. He left that place on the 2d ult. at which time 1500 of the troops had arrived at Washington in the neighborhood of Natchez. About 200 had died between New Orleans and the place at which they now are, and almost every one that has arrived, is incapable of doing duty, owing to sickness. He states that of 1500, there are not 60 who are perfectly free from some disease or other, although the officers are generally in good health. When he left Natchez, 3 gun-boats were about 20 miles below, containing artillery and soldiers, who are passing on to head quarters. Gen. Wilkinson was still there, waiting as he understood, for the arrival of Gen. Hampton. This last gentleman, my informant adds, he met between Nashville and Franklin in Tennessee, on the 24th ult. hastening on to take the command of the army. Before Wilkinson left New Orleans, he ordered out a detachment of soldiers to put him a sugar plantation in order for cultivation, in the swamps, upon which expedition about 40 died. The disturbances at Orleans have considerably abated. The yellow fever has been particularly fatal to the Frenchmen lately imported from St. Jago.

Books at Auction.

This Evening Dec. 30.

At half past five o'clock, at the Brick Store, adjoining Mr. John Hurst, and opposite the Market House, will be offered

AT AUCTION,

An assortment of Books, Pictures, Prints, Maps, &c. &c.

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Prince George's county, has obtained from the Orphans' court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of Thomas Duckett, of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of December.

RICHARD DUCKETT.

December 15, 1809. 6w1aw

RAGS.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.