terrors. Deprived of peace, we shall not want plenty.

The publication of the following decree of the French government will impress on the merchants of the U. States the necessity of taking the precautions therein required.

Decree of the French Republic, 13th Messidor, 10th year.

Art. 1st. All foreigners are prohibited from bringing within the continental territories of the Republic, any black, mulatto, or other person of color, of either sex.

Art. 2d. All blacks, mulattoes, or other persons of color of either sex who are not in service, are equally prohibited from entering the continental territories of the Republic in future, under any cause or pretext whatsoever, unless they bring with them the special permission of the magistrates of the colonies from which they came, or if they did not come from the colonies, without the permission of the minister of marine and the colonies.

Art. 3. All blacks or mulattoes who shall come within the Continental territories of the republic, after the publication of the present decree, without bringing with them the permission pointed out in the preceding article, shall be arrested and detained until they are sent out of the country.

APPOINTMENTS.

General *John Shee*, of Pennsylvania, superintendant of Indian Affairs, to be Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, vice General Muhlenberg, deceased.

General *John Mason*, of the district of Columbia, to be superintendant of Indian Affairs, vice General Shee, appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

We are desired to state, that a *Stone* is placed in the hands of Dr. Ott, which possesses the wonderful power of extracting poison of every kind. This Stone will be used under the direction of Dr. Weems, and without charge. It was brought from India by a gentleman of New-York, who purchased it from a native, after having seen the efficacy of its power demonstrated in extracting the poison of a scorpion that had been permitted to bite the then owner. The owner of this very valuable Stone, dining in company with some gentlemen who were conversing on the peculiar power of a stone owned by a lady in Virginia, related the above account, and has since most generously sent his Stone to a gentleman in town, to be used for the benefit of such of his fellow citizens as may be so unfortunate as to require it. The Stone is black, about an inch in length, and in shape somewhat like a bean.

Wash. Fed.

Norfolk, October 9.

Yesterday the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Commodore Barron, met on board the Chesapeake, pursuant to adjournment. On account of the indisposition of Commodore B. the court adjourned until this day week.

Wilmington, Del. Oct. 10.

The result of the election, as far as it is known, is as follows :—

New Castle County.	*Gov.*	*Rep.*
Majority for Hazlett and Dickinson,	669	669
Kent County.		
Majority for Truitt and Van Dyke,	136	100
	533	569

Giving Mr. Hazlett a majority of 533 votes for Governor, and Mr. Dickinson a majority of 569, as Representative to Congress. All that we know from Sussex is the number of votes polled—2,494. A report is in circulation, that Mr. Truitt is elected Governor, by a majority of six votes, and Mr. Dickinson, Representative to Congress, by a majority of two; but we have not been able to trace the report to a correct source.

Lang states that a gentleman had arrived from Bordeaux in the ship Arcturus, who informed that Copenhagen had surrendered to the British —Now the thing is quite the contrary. It so happens, that the Arcturus sailed before the ship Eliza, and there is another gentleman in town passenger in the Eliza, who left the city of Bordeaux on the 5th September. He relates, that he did not hear of any such news. The account, had the event really taken place, could easily have reached Bordeaux in sixteen days.—The Boston papers also state the surrender of Copenhagen to the British, but we are informed, that the ship Delaware arrived at this port a few days ago sailed about the same time with the Boston ship—she did not bring any such information. *Public Advt.*

The schooner Sally, Murphy, with a load of sugar, bound to Philadelphia, was captured off Basseterre, on the 5th Sept. by the English frigate Alexander.

A brig from North Carolina, outward bound, with a cargo of 15,000 dollars :

The brig Peggy, captain Zudenar, of New-York, with a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee, and passengers :

And a brig from Martinique, belonging to New London, with returns of the outward bound cargo, have also been captured by the same English frigate Alexander, and sent into Antigua.

The New London brig was released on condition of paying 150*l.* to the captors.

The captains and seamen of these American vessels are said to have been treated with excessive insult and cruelty, by the commander and crew of the Alexander.

From the Paris Argus of August 20.

We have just received American papers down to the 5th July. Our readers will not see without interest an extract we have made from them, of an energetic proclamation by the President Jefferson, which shuts the American ports against the English armed vessels, on account of the wanton violation exercised against the Chesapeake frigate. Thus the English navy seems to be at once scattering seeds of hatred and war over the four quarters of the globe.

The newspapers of the north of the latest date, confirm what has been already said of the expedition set on foot against Denmark, and on all sides a concert of maledictions arises against this political iniquity. If the aim of this scandalous expedition is such as all reports agree in stating it to be, it will not be more fatal to those who will have undertaken it, than to those against whom it will have been directed. For some time past it has seemed to be the destiny of the English ministry to do nothing but what must ultimately be a subject of triumph for their enemies. They never thought of preparing to prosecute the war on the continent till the very moment when their allies were constrained to make peace. They could not be bro't to sacrifice a single regiment to serve them, and now they can suddenly find 30,000 men to crush a neutral power! Besides, it is as difficult to guess the pretext of the unforeseen attack, contrary to the law of nations, as it is to see any reasonable aim it can have.—Supposing that the English ministry should have been apprehensive of seeing Denmark enter into the interests of the continental states, it is not in their power to oppose it by any permanent means. Even the capture of Copenhagen itself would be only an ephemeral advantage : the season which closes the entrance of the Baltic to the English navy, would afford the continental powers every possible facility to retake and occupy that point which is looked upon as so important, in such a manner as to make the English in fure renounce the very idea of approaching it. Thus the only thing they can reap from this unwarrantable aggression is, general hatred, and the opprobrium of having caused the ruin of a neutral nation. Some politicians are inclined to think that the present ministers meant to signalize or finish their administration by *a coup de'eclat.* If they were greedy of glory, Holland, Naples, or Italy afforded them enemies to fight in a more generous manner. Here even success itself could do them no honor; new Erostrates, they will be induced to regret the inertness which they have so loudly deprecated in their predecessors.

Boston, October 7.

Capt. Pratt, arrived here from Amsterdam, which he left the 27th Aug. informs, that while lying in the Texel he received a letter from an American gentleman in Amsterdam, announcing to him that on the 20th August, Copenhagen was surrendered to the British arms, without resort to hostilities. We also hear, that the conditions of the capitulation were, that the Danish fleet and forts, should be held by the British, until the conclusion of peace between England and France, and then be restored. Capt. Pratt also had the intelligence of the capitulation of the Danish capital from the Dutch admiral, and other officers in the Texel. Mr. Munroe had advised that American vessels in Holland, ready for sea, should return home north about; and that others should remain a short time to see the issue of the negociations, in England.

New-York, October 9.

Captain Patzig, who arrived at this port Yesterday, from Cape Francois, informs, that General Christophe left Cape Francois about the 4th Sept. at the head of 10,000 men, for Port de Paix, to give battle to General Petion.

October 10.

A commercial correspondent has put into our hands a printed copy of the following article, which he has just received from the Cape. We have translated it for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the importance given to it by the second paragraph; although we cannot avoid expressing our opinion that the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti by Great Britain, and of Christophe for its President, is a mere *ruse de guerre* of the latter to increase the confidence of his adherents

Captain Gale, of the schooner Mariner, from Curracoa, was detained there 15 days on account of the affair of the Chesapeake, and had to pay a commission to the government of two and a half per cent. on the sales of his cargo.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.
STATE OF HAYTI.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE ARMY.

Monday, August 24, 1807, 4th year.

The ceremony of the palace is, in addressing yourself to his excellency the President, to give him the title of *My Lord;* the same title is also to be used when writing to him.

His Excellency the President announces to the army the arrival of news from Europe, the most happy for the state of Hayti; and he has selected from it the following extract of an official dispatch addressed to the government.

" I announce to you officially that " the British government recognizes " his excellency the President Henry Christophe for the chief of " the government of Hayti, and that " it is determined to contribute to aid " and establish his supremacy."

Great quantities of powder, musquets, cartouch boxes, woollen cloth, hats, and articles of equipment of every kind, are daily arriving within our ports; and the government has the satisfaction to see that its solicitude and its efforts for the equipment of the army are crowned with the most complete success; it will attend, in a few days, to fulfilling all its wants of that description.

Done at head-quarters at the Cape, 24th of August, 1807, 4th year of independence.

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

In the absence of the chief of the general staff of the state, the brigadier of the armies attached to the general staff.

Jh. Raphael.

From the Paris Argus of August 27.

Extract from the project of a law laid before the legislative body at Paris, the 25th of Aug. by order of the Emperor.

Interests contracted for cannot exceed in civil affairs five per cent. nor in commercial offairs six per cent.

Legal inteaest in civil matters, will be five per cent. and in commercial affairs six per cent. without deduction.

When it appears in the course of lawsuits that the lender habitually demands usurious interest, the tribunal before which it is pleaded may condemn the lender to a fine which cannot exceed the half of the capital or the sum sued for.

If in the transaction there should appear to have been any swindling, the accused shall be turned over to the correctional policy, and the punishment shall be, besides the aforesaid fine, an imprisonment which cannot exceed two years.

No innovation is understood to take place in the stipulations of interest by contracts or other acts made before the date of the publication of the present law.

Mr. Jaubert laid down the motives of this last project of law. One of the objects, said he, which has most engaged his majesty's attention is the fixing the legal and the conventional interest of money. It is a matter which is intimately connected with social order, public morals and the safety of families.

The former legislature had fixed this interest. It is only since the introduction of paper currencies that ruinous speculations have caused disorder in all branches of the public administration. The 19th Brumaire has brought us back to better principles, and the civil code has fixed the basis and decreed the legal and conventional interests of money, but it was not possible of a sudden to destroy every mark of the disease. It was necessary to use circumspection; private fortunes, yet shook with the commotion that had troubled them.—Besides, the code could not fix the rate of an interest susceptible of variation, and it was bound to leave the fixing it to the province of the law.

Here the orator examined the question of the interest of money, both with regard to morals and commercial utility. He proved that even respect for property, liberty, and mutual transactions cannot be built upon the wrecks of the grand principles which preserve social order and public probity. His majesty entertains no doubt that all good laws ought to rest upon that immutable basis, and all upright merchants are of opinion that transactions which bear a proportion to the produce of landed property and a reasonable benefit, furnish the means of general and particular prosperity, whilst on the other hand, excessive interest corrodes the social body, and by the temptation which it holds out to stock-jobbing, lays the foundation of scandalous bankruptcies, the sources not only of all the calamities, that befel private families but even the state itself.

The emperor means to put an end to the horrors of usury. The law will be put in force by upright men whose influence has so much power; by those who will have to dread even the suspicion of not having been guided by it —by those to whom such a conviction would be the cause of the destruction of their dearest interests; the violations of a law ought not to discourage a wise legislator in a fixed and strongly constituted state. Inevitable abuses do not destroy in his eyes, present good, much less the certainty of future happiness.

PETERSBURG, July 26.

Since the return of his majesty the Emperor, an extraordinary activity is remarked in the offices of the marine departments. The order is issued for arming with all possible dispatch the squadrons at Cronstadt and Revel. Not the least doubt is entertained by any body but that these armaments are destined against England, if she should adopt the fatal determination of rejecting the mediation offered her by our court. The English merchants settled here, entertain the same opinion respecting the present dispositions of Russia; for they are all endeavoring to sell their goods or commercial effects at any price.

SCHWERIN, August 15.

All the Danish troops that were in Holstein and the Dutchy of Schleswig, have been marched to Jutland, from whence a part of them will go over to the island of Fionia, which is separated from it by the little Belt.—That strait cannot be occupied by the English, as their ships could not engage in it without exposing themselves to the cross fire from the batteries on the shores. It will be much more difficult to send reinforcements over to the island of Zealand; it is not, however, altogether impracticable, and it is most likely that the British government will attempt it; the importance of collecting on that island a force sufficient to be enabled to repulse an aggression will considerably over balance the inconveniency of exposing a few boats loaded with troops to fall into the hands of the English.

HAMBURG, August 10.

Prince de Ponte Corvo arrived here the day before yesterday in the evening.

Our Senate has been convoked this day extraordinarily; it is said, that it will deliberate upon the expediency of re-purchasing the British goods, which will be restored to their former owners, in consideration of a certain sum, as it has been done at Leipsick.

The English who were on the island of Rugen, have suddenly occupied Stockholm and Malmoe. Their intention is to occupy one bank of the Sound, whilst the French are extending themselves on the other, and to dispute that important passage. The king of Sweden is himself stupified at the conduct of the English; he finds himself to be their vassal and their prisoner, and knows not any more whom to resort to for assistance to preserve his states.

SEMLIN, August 5.

Letters from Jassy, written by christian merchants, affirm that the duke of Richelieu has received orders to join with his corps, the army which was acting against Persia, and to cross that kingdom for the purpose of going to attack the English possessions in India.—The Persian monarch, Feth-Aly-Sha, is about being invited by an embassy, to make a common cause with Russia against England.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of the FIRST and SECOND Wards are invited to attend on Saturday evening the 17th inst. at SIX o'clock, P. M. at *Rhodes's* tavern to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Congress for such an alteration of the Charter as will secure to all equal rights.

Washington City, Oct. 14—

THE Subscribers to the *Association* for settling differences by Arbitration, are requested to meet at the *Episcopal Church,* at the Eastern Branch on Saturday the 17th inst.

October 14.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 2nd Legion, will be trained by the Brigade Inspector on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th, and Wednesday the 14th of October, on the Commons of Alexandria near the Powder-house.—

The 2nd Legion will be mustered on the same ground on Saturday the 24th of October.

The Commissioned Officers of the 1st. Legion will be trained by the Brigade Inspector on Monday the 19th, Tuesday the 20th, and Wednesday the 21st of October next, on the ground adjoining the Infirmary, north of the great Hotel, in the city of Washington.

The 1st. Legion will be mustered on the same ground on Saturday the 31st October.

By order,

Wm. D. BEALL, Brig. Ins.

Georgetown, October 14—†31t

THORN HEDGES.

FOR Sale by the subscriber, upwards of *One Hundred Thousand* seedling plants of the *American Hedge Thorn,* from Two and an Half to Five dollars per thousand. Also a few thousand of the Pyracantha or Evergreen Thorn, and of the Honey Locust—all of which will be got ready for delivery at his Nursery near the Little Falls of Potomac as soon after the fall of the leaf as practicable.

Purchasers who chuse will be furnished gratis with a pamphlet of directions for the management of the plants, &c. Any former customer, also may have a copy of the same by application at the Nursery; to others the price will be Twenty-five cents.

THOS. MAIN.

October 14—

ATTENTION.

LESSONS in *Drawing & Painting* will be given by John Bell, at his house in Eight street, at the Navy Yard, to commence on Monday the 19th of October, and every *Monday* and *Thursday* in each week.

Terms for drawing, &c. in Landscapes, Fruits and Flowers, *Six Dollars* per quarter.

For lessons in Oil Painting, *Ten Dollars.*

N. B. Two dollars entrance, in advance.

As J. Bell will not engage more than four classes of pupils, and only four in each class, an early application is solicited.

Any School in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, and Capital Hill, will be attended as above, by Thomas Bell, jun. who now teaches Young Ladies at Messrs. Smith's and Co's. school, Georgetown, and at Mrs. Lee's school in the City.

October 14—3t

In the case of JOHN BORROWS an Insolvent Debtor.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of John Borrows an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Borrows, that on the 19th day of October, instant at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, will be administered to the said John Borrows and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq.

Wm. BRENT, Ck.

October 14—2t

In the case of THOMAS LE TELLIER an insolvent debtor.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of Thomas Le Tellier an insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county, for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Thomas, that on the 19th day of October instant at 10 o'clock, in the morning at the Court Room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district of Columbia will be administered to the said Thomas and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary. It is ordered that this notice be published twice in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist before that day.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq.

Wm. BRENT, Ck.

October 14—2t

THE CURIOUS LADY,

At Mr. Garys, High Street,

A YOUNG LADY, born without hands, and with only three toes on one foot; who is not so much a subject of wonder and admiration for her great ingenuity and elegance in embroidering artificial flowers fit for framing, and in cutting with rich variety and taste, gentlemen's watch-papers, as for the peculiar felicity of her disposition and her entertaining style of conversation, diffusing gaiety all around her; indeed, her cheerful and sportively engaging aspect at once dispels those painful sensations which the deprivation of her limbs excites in the sympathising breasts of her visitors, which give place to the most felicitous impressions, resulting in an admiration of the unparalleled good sense and cheerful resignation of this young Lady to her peculiar lot, which she has rendered by her persevering industry, spirit and wisdom, a happiness to herself, and a very instructive and consolatory example to the world generally, and to her own sex particularly.

Large flowers, &c. for sale by the young Lady, at the above place.

Admittance, 25 Cents.—Children, half price.

George Town, October 13.