

have felt at seeing a man like me an object of compassion with these worshipful gentry, amongst whom are the Giffords, the Bowleses, the Watsons, the Baineses; the Willisess, the general Porters, the sinecure Minchins, the colonel Fletchers, the parson Powisses, the Sellons, and the like! Oh no, my good boroughmongers, I knew too well what was coming to let my body remain within the run of Sidmouth's and Castlereagh's warrants. That pen which had thrown you into consternation, was not to be stopped without an effort on my part to keep it in motion. I was resolved to do all that I could to combat you at home; but, at any rate, while there was an inch of free country left in the world, I was resolved still to combat you. And, to this dilemma I again tell you you are reduced; the laws of England must still continue a dead letter, the people must all be exposed incessantly to arbitrary imprisonment; in short, the thing which now is, and which I need not name, must continue; or, my writings must have their free course, and I must have, as the just reward of my own talents, a greater fortune than the most of you have from those estates which you inherit from your ancestors. Provoking as this is to you, mortifying as it is to your insolent pride, you cannot help yourselves; nor can you show your resentment in any way which will not make a fresh exposure of your folly and baseness.



## MADISON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1817.

### COMMUNICATION.

The Citizens of Madison are requested to meet at the Court-House on Monday next at One o'clock P. M. & by their vote determine whether they will have this Town incorporated under the existing law of the State.

A CITIZEN.

Aug. 30, 1817.

From the Scioto Gazette.  
ROSS COMMON PLEAS.  
AUGUST TERM, 1817.

A respectable Grand Inquest have presented to the Court a grievance, violent resistance and great contempt of the civil law by the military stationed at our town. Thereupon, for reasons, ordered that the same be made public thro' the newspapers of this place, with an abstract of proceedings of our Court in causing attendance of soldiers to give testimony on behalf of the state.

The Court state that Major Larrabee stands in a great degree innocent, in relation to the foregoing circumstances, as they were presented to the Court.

Extract from the Minutes.

It being made here appear to

the Court, that our ministerial officer served a subpoena on a soldier to cause him to give testimony on behalf of the state to Grand Inquest, and was prevented from serving other subpoenas on other soldiers quartered in the corporation of Chillicothe, by Lt. Evans, and the said Evans forbid and prevented soldiers summoned from attending court, and those things being made known here to the Court, by affidavit of said ministerial officer; Thereupon ordered that Lieut. Evans shew cause instantly why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt in obstructing officers from summoning soldiers over whom he is one of the officers; and commanding Thomas Green, summoned, from attending court; thereby contemning the laws and government which he has sworn to support.—Lieut. Evans came here into Court, and shewed cause in obedience to rule observed on him to the satisfaction of the court; Thereupon ordered that rule be discharged.

STATE OF OHIO; ROSS COUNTY, ss. Of the Term of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen:

THE Grand Jurors of the state of Ohio empanelled and sworn to enquire of crimes and offences committed within the body of Ross county, upon their oath present—That among the many offences cognizable by them, one of a peculiar nature has presented itself, to wit: That on the twenty-fourth day of July last, the military, or a part of them, under the command of major Larrabee, lieutenants Cass and Evans, stationed at this place, violently seized a private citizen, and having carried him within their lines, punished him severely, by striking and beating him with a flat board (in the manner called 'paddling,' by the military.) The Grand Jury, anxious to preserve the rights of all citizens, and to prevent the high handed measure of power over weakness; have used their utmost endeavors to bring to justice the offenders to civil rights. But their endeavors have been fruitless. The civil authority was resisted by the orders and consent of the officers. The offending soldiery have been removed from the reach of civil process, so as effectually to prevent the discovery of the names and persons of the offenders. The impossibility of presenting them to the country in the usual form, as violators of the laws, has compelled the Grand Jury to adopt this mode of expressing their strong disapprobation of the conduct of part of the officers and soldiers now stationed at this place. They consider it as a violent outrage—first, against the individual injured—secondly, against the civil laws and authority of the country. They consider a silent acquiescence in such acts on the part of the civil authority, as the first step gained by military despotism. They therefore are determined to publish to the freemen of the country, (who should be extremely jealous of those rights by which they ought to be protected from every species of violence and outrage) their sentiments on the conduct of the officers and soldiers of that part of the third regiment now stationed here, that steps may be taken to restrain a repetition of military arrogance, and secure respect and implicit obedience to the laws of our country.

Benj. Hough, Foreman.  
Aaron Dawley,  
David Maddux,  
Walter Dunn,  
George Lilgore,  
Henry Johnson,  
John Greave,  
John Gray,  
Wm. McFarland,  
John Crozier,  
James Robinson,  
Samuel Ewing,  
John Anno,  
John McDonald,  
Jesse McKay.

N. B. It is the request of the Grand Jury that the above be published.

Benj. Hough, Foreman.

### MR. MONROE.

The following is given as the true account of dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country. Born in Virginia in 1759, he was in the army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776.—General Washington then gave him a captaincy and he was aid to Gen. Lord Sterling, and soon after colonel of a regiment. In 1782, he was in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the old congress. In 1787 he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1788 in the Convention which ratified the Constitution. In 1790 he was a Senator of the United States. In 1794 he was minister of the United States in France, and upon his return was governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the Constitution of the state allowed. In 1803 he was appointed minister to London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was Governor. In 1811 he was Secretary of state, and in the dangers of 1814 consented to be Secretary of War. He is now President of the United States, the highest honor his country can bestow. Salem Reg.

### CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS.

New-York July 19.

A letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. frigate Congress to a friend in this city, dated

Off the mouth of Mississippi, on the 18th ult. contains the following information:—"According to promise, I will endeavor to acquaint you of our intended cruise so far as has come to knowledge. You already know that Septimus Tyler, Esq. is appointed by our Government, Agent to settle our affairs with the black Princes on the Island of St. Domingo. He arrived here in the U. S. brig Boxer, of the 7th ult. and is now on board this ship.—We are to carry him to Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, where he has a demand to make of half a million; but whether the demand is on Christophe, or Petion, or both

I know not.

"From the Cape, we go to the Island of Margeretta, near Spanish Main, now in possession of the Patriots; thence to Martha and Carthagenas; and thence return to Norfolk. I do not know the object of our cruise along the Spanish Main, but present we are at anchor at the mouth of the Mississippi, waiting for our provisions, which we expect daily from New-Orleans."

Algiers.—A report (says New-York Daily Advertiser) afloat at Genoa when the intelligence (arrived at this port yesterday) was there, that the American consul had been compelled to make a precipitate retreat from Algiers, not having time to bring off his baggage. Cause not known. It was stated that an English frigate had put in for water had been refused and ordered off.

Extract of a letter from Johnston Esq. Indian Agent to the Chief of the Ohio Watchman, Upper Picqua, July 23, 1817. "His Excellency Lewis Governor of Michigan Territory and general Duncan McArthur Chillicothe, are appointed commissioners by the General Government to treat with the Indians for the sale of their lands within the limits of this Territory. The treaty will be held at Meigs, at which place the parties are to convene on the 15th of September next."

### COMMERCIAL.

The following interesting circular was obligingly handed us by a friend. A more judicious proposal of it cannot, we think be made, than to give it entire. It gives an interesting view of the increasing commerce of Western country concentrated to a point at New-Orleans. It hints to farmers, planters, and others concerned in the cultivation or preparation of articles for exportation, are vastly important to their interests, and attended to would more than repay all extra labor and expense. It would give a fixed channel in foreign markets to the quantity of produce shipped from this port, which would do much to the promotion of agricultural interest of this country. It is sincerely hoped that more attention will be paid to this subject in future.

[W. Spy.]

New-Orleans, July 26, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—In no previous year has the produce of the Western country been brought in so large a quantity to this market, and the unexpected increase of flour and tobacco, has far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine and fortunately for the dealers in these articles, the demand was commensurate with the arrivals, and kept our market unburthened and open. While the unprecedented number of ships in our port, found freight, it was at lucrative, at saving prices. The far things have been happily related to each other, and would probably have concluded in the same