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I George C. Hartt, of the District of New Madrid, in the Territory of Louisiana, in order to undeceive the government and the world, with respect to the character of Joseph M'Ferron, which has been unjustly, falsely and maliciously traduced by the accusations of Solomon Ellis, Thomas Ballew, Robert Hall, and Josiah S. Ellis, which accusations have been detailed to me, by George C. C. Harbison, do certify that I became first acquainted personally with the said Joseph M'Ferron, in the month of November, 1805, on a short visit to this country, from Kentucky, where I then resided, and found him to be in a very low state of health, indeed, what I considered to be the most dangerous state, as a physician and friend, being much pleased with his character at that time from the report of my friends, and my slight acquaintance, I advised M'Ferron to make use of all kinds of warm stimulants, particularly distilled liquors and spices. M'Ferron seemed at that time to have an aversion to spirits, which I had been told he almost totally abstained from; yet on my return to Cape Girardeau in the month of March, with my family, I found he had complied with my advice, and his compliance has, I believe, been of singular benefit to him, and I did not discover that he made use of spirits any otherwise, than, at the times, and in the manner prescribed by me, from the month of April till July, 1806, he lived with me in my family, and I have perhaps never seen a man during that time, endure more excruciating pain with the cholera, than he did, and I can safely say, that I believe he made use of spirits no otherwise than as medicine during his stay in my family. In the month of July, 1806, M'Ferron betook himself to a little house he was under the necessity of building for an office room, from that time until the month January 1807, at which time I went to live in the district of New Madrid, our friendship, acquaintance and intimacy continued uninterrupted, and I can safely aver, that I have never seen him intoxicated in or out of court, in a manner to disqualify him for official confidential duties of any kind, and that he is by no means entitled to the name of a habitual drunkard.

(Signed)

G. C. HARTT.

District of Cape Girardeau. ss.

Be it remembered that on the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices for the place aforesaid, the above subscriber George C. Hartt, and made oath that the above and foregoing certificate is just and true, and subscribed the same in my presence.—Given under my hand and seal the day and date above.

(Signed)

JOHN GENTHING, [L. S.]
[To be continued.]

LOUISVILLE Nov. 24.

We find on an examination of ensign Prior's official report of the unhappy defeat of the expedition under his command, for the escort of the Mandan Chief and family, to his nation that our former account of that event was not altogether correct: Particularly that part of it which stated that M. A. Chouteau's barge was not fired on by the Indians. It appears on the contrary that his boat suffered more than Priors; that he took a conspicuous part in the action, and behaved with much intrepidity and courage. In making their retreat from shore, his barge unfortunately got on a sand bar, and lay for more than ten minutes exposed to a galling fire of six or

seven hundred Indians within pistol shot! Mr. Prior continued this unequal contest with the Indians; from four o'clock P. M. until sun set, with the most obstinate bravery, when after holding a council with M. A. Chouteau, it was determined to return to St. Louis. M. Chouteau had four men killed and five wounded. Mr. Prior had three wounded and none killed. It was estimated that upwards of twenty of the Indians were killed and among them was the Soux Chief. Every exertion was made by the party to conciliate the Indians, previous to the action, but without effect. The expedition had arrived within 160 miles of its place of destination. The nation of Indians which opposed them are called the ricaras, with a party of Soux among them. That part of the Missouri on which they reside approximates very near some fort established by the British traders from the N. West and Hudson Bay companies, and we have no doubt but the hostile disposition of these Indians may fairly be imputed to the machinations and influence of British agents and traders.

MORE UNWELCOME NEWS

Extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability in Antwerp to another in Bordeaux, dated Sept 26 and received at Bordeaux, by express, just before the Sally-Barker Wind for left the latter place.

"We understand, an order has been given out by the emperor, to capture every vessel bound to or from England, and if with cargoes, are to be considered as good prize. This is a mortal blow to the American commerce; and we fear will lead to a rupture between America and France."

"It is reported, that Mr. Monroe has left London; but not on account of the existing differences between the two countries; but by reason of ill health. M. Pinckney is said to be charged with the public business."

The first paragraph of the above letter, was corroborated at Bordeaux, by letters direct from Paris, of a late date.

NEW YORK Nov. 9

I land of St. Thomas, Captain Johnson, of the Amity, who arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, in forms, that on the 10th of

October, the day of his departure, alarm guns were fired from the Danish batteries, & the captains and seamen of all the Danish vessels ordered into the forts, as an attack from the British was momentarily expected.—The British Squadron off St. Thomas, consisted only of one frigate and an armed brig, but there had been occasionally five vessels cruising near the island. Previous to Captain Johnsons sailing a flag of truce had been sent by the governor of St. Thomas to the commander of the British squadron to enquire whether war had been declared between the two nations, but returned without an answer.

Captain Fisk, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, in 36 days. Fayal, informs that an express had just arrived at Terceira, from Lisbon, in 5 days, with orders from the Portuguese government to shut all the ports of the Western islands against the English.

November 11.

"On the points respecting the right of search, Mr. Monroe was informed, that this country will maintain its right not only respecting goods, but seamen—not even excepting American ships of war."

"It appears, by the occupation of Zealand, the British have anticipated the measures of Bonaparte, with respect to that island. The Kniphausen ship Minerva, has arrived at Sherness, from Bordeaux, which she left 13 days since. The captain reports that the inhabitants there had no idea of the surrender of Copenhagen to the British; but it was currently reported that 80,000 French troops gone to Portugal, and that Bonaparte himself had proceeded to Holstein with 120,000 troops, to endeavor to get possession of Zealand. The captain says there are nearly two hundred sail of Danes at Bordeaux."

"The last Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the intention of the Portuguese government to emigrate to the Brazils. It is said an application has been made to our government to assist them in executing this plan."

Accounts from Algiers mention, that a treaty has been concluded with regency of that country and Great Britain by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cella, and all colonies has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides,

wool, wax, and 7500 fanagines wheat annually; and ceded the coral fishery on the coast.

French troops were marching from Upper Italy to the kingdom of Naples, from which it is calculated that an attack on the island of Sicily was not far distant. French troops have taken possession of Cattaro.

The Portuguese government, it is said, refused to comply with the demand made by the French, to be paid the sum of 500,000l. and has expressed a determination to embark for the Brazils, if the demand is persisted in.

Lord Collingwood sailed on the latter end of July, with a squadron for the Dardanelles.

The British parliament had been further prorogued on the 10th of November.

Gen Fox and his staff had arrived in England from Sicily; and the command of the army in the Mediterranean devolved on General Moore.

The Dutch government have interdicted all intercourse with England. The regulations are drawn up with that severity which characterise every proceeding of Napoleon in matters relative to British commerce—his design is to exclude England entirely from the continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her, but to fight him with his own weapons, and destroy at once, every vestige of a system of neutrality, and this, it is understood is the determination of the British government.

Copenhagen surrendered on the 7th of Sept. The articles of capitulation surrender the whole of the Danish ships and vessel of war, and possession of dock yards, store houses, &c, to the British, within six weeks from the date of the capitulation, or sooner, the citadel of Copenhagen, and the island of Zealand, were to be evacuated, and the prisoners taken on both sides, to be unconditionally restored.

Sept. 24.—Before the close of the market yesterday, a rumour was circulated at the stock Exchange that Lord Malbury is about to proceed to Paris, in consequence of a pacific overture from the French government. However probable it may be, that recent events may tend to produce pacific dispositions, we believe the rumour to be rested on no authority. It