in my charge) he observed that if he had been permitted to have remained 48 hours in New Orleans unmolested, it would not have been in the power of gen. Wilkinson to have arrested him, that he believed he had more friends in New Orleans than the general, and if he had known or thought the general would have arrested him, he would have brought with him his equipage for his protection. He further observed that as the general had arrested him without authority, that he would take *Indian satisfaction* from him, made use of many threats, and swore he would take the life of the general the first opportunity.

(Signed) J. S. SMITH,
Lieut. Artillerists.

Personally appeared before me this 24th March, 1807, James S. Smith, lieut. in the army of the U. S. who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth declare the above statement to be true.

Sworn this 24th March, 1807.

(Signed) DOM. A. HALL,
District Judge of the U. S. for the Orleans District.

From a London Paper.

RUSSIAN ARMIES.

As the Cozacks form so considerable a part of the Russian army, and particularly in the new raised militia, it cannot but be interesting to our readers, to learn the character and strength of this component part of an army and a nation on which the hopes of the confederated powers must now, in a considerable degree, rest. The name of Cozacks in general, are applied to all these tribes, which follow the same irregular and almost optional method of warfare. The particular bodies of the Cozacks are distinguished from each other, not by the different nations which compose them, but by the places they respectively inhabit. Thus the Don Cozacks take their name from the river Don: the Ouralian Cozacks from the Ouralian mountains; the Cozacks of the Ukraine form the name of the country; and the Zaporavian Cozacks from the cataracts of the Dneister, as the word Zaporavian, or more properly, Zaporegtzi, signifies in the Russian language, "people living beyond the cataracts." The two former are chiefly the colonists of Great Russia, and the two latter are formed of Malo-Russians—these wear no beards.—The Zaporavians shave even their heads, and leave only a small piece of hair upon the crown, long enough to reach the nose, and pride themselves upon every thing that is opposite civilization, and to the common feelings of man!! There was a time when no woman whatever was permitted to live in their society, and though they began lately to have more intercourse with the sex, still they retain strongly the marks of their former ferocity. They may be called, with great propriety, a gang of desperate outlaws, of robbers, and all sorts of public offenders, who are suffered to exist merely on account of the mischief they do to an enemy.

The Cozacks of the Ukraine and the Don Cozacks, are more advanced in civilization; the latter are seen sometimes with and sometimes without beards; but the former exist now merely in name, applied indiscriminately to all the inhabitants. Excepting the Cozacks of the Ukraine, and the Zaporavians, the Tartars and Calmucks are sointerspersed with all other Cozacks that they form the most conspicuous and prominent feature in them. The Calmucks seem to be the real descendants of the ancient Scythians, who dwelt on the borders of the Don (Tanais)—Their features are broad and flat, with a pair of small, fiery, piercing eyes. They are of small stature, very robust and active, and expert in the use of the bow and arrow, which they still use. They are extremely skilful in managing unruly horses, and are hired expressly for the purpose by horse contractors for the army, who have to chuse these animals out of the wild studs bred chiefly by the land proprietors in Little Russia. A Calmuck rides straight into the midst of these ungovernable creatures, and after the horse is singled out which is to be taken, he throws a loop round his neck, with such dexterity, that, though the distance is considerable, as the ferocious animal will not suffer any one to approach near him, he seldom misses his aim. No sooner does the loop fall upon the horse's neck, than the Calmuck fastens with amazing rapidity the other end of the rope to the sadle he sits upon, in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of the horse's escaping. The unruly savage, thus apprised, struggles hard, but the horse which the Calmuck rides, takes such a position, by the direction of the rider, that the strength of the captive is exhausted, and he, at length, suffers himself to be led away, and is soon tamed. The Tartars, who are like Calmucks in their persons, are so intermixed with them as to be seen every where together. They devour raw, whatever animal food comes in their way, or, as they eat their spare horse carcases, without any other preparation of the flesh than warming it under the saddle of the horse they ride upon. They have generally several horses with them, so that their provisions, and the means of travelling, proceed with them without any incumbrance. Both these nations or tribes are extremely numerous among the Don Cozacks, and altogether form those terrible warriors, whose aspect alone is sufficient to dismay an enemy not accustomed to the sight of such hordes of savages.

The Cozacks are a necessary appendage to the Russian regular army; they are its guides and satellites. It is their particular business to obtain intelligence from the enemy, which they do sometimes in the manner that a Calmuck takes a wild horse. As soon as a Cozack comes near enough to the object of his search, he throws a loop round his waist, fastens it to his saddle and gallops off with the prisoner. In this way also they transport their prisoners, and drag them through the rivers they have to cross. All the outposts are formed chiefly of the Cozacks. They are constantly upon the look out, and cut a conspicuous figure in the skirmishes. Their delight in blood and love of booty form the main-spring of all their actions, and the Cozack seldom hesitates to attack friend or foe, if he sees the probability of plunder. They are armed with a long lance, a gun, a brace of pistols, and a sword, something in the shape of a Turkish sabre. Tho' in their military appearance they preserve a certain degree of uniformity, still as their dress is according to their fancy or means, the scene, whenever they march in a body, is truly grotesque and variegated. Their horses which are so diminutive and apparently weak that they seem more calculated to be carried than to carry, are a race altogether anomalous, for whether fed luxuriously or sparingly, they maintain invariably the same niggardly appearance, and, like the Russian soldier, can exist almost upon nothing. The Cozacs are allowed to preserve their own government, and they in return stipulate to furnish the emperor at their own expence, with whatever number of men he may require, *on the condition of being allowed to make booty!*—Such is their thirst for war as the means of plunder, that when the number required is inconsiderable, so that they must cast lots who should go, a serious quarrel is generally the consequence of not being included in the number. He that returns home without booty, or has not been in action, is viewed by the women in a despicable light; so that their manners and mode of living all tend to make them a terror to the peaceful and the helpless, and the most destructive warriors that can be let loose upon a civilized people, as death and desolation follow in their train, and every thing that is valuable they remove or destroy. They even think it charity to kill their comrades, when wounded past recovery, or likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. They disperse in such small parties that it is almost impossible to stop their incursions, and for this reason they are the most dangerous set of men that can enter an hostile country. Nor are they less so to a routed enemy; for, though they do not fight in the line, they are the first in pursuit of him, and the last in desisting from it. Their feats in Poland, in Turkey, and in Italy, under the command of Suwarrow, will not soon be forgotten.

Speech of MR. ROSCOE, delivered in the British House of Commons on the bill, for abolishing the SLAVE TRADE.

As the colleague of the hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and as one of the repreſentatives of a place where the trade, which it is the object of the preſent bill to aboliſh, has been carried on to a greater extent than in any other place in the kingdom, I cannot as I conceive with propriety give a ſilent vote on this occaſion. *(hear! hear!)* That vote, ſir, will be in favor of the bill now before the Houſe for the abolition of that trade. In giving this vote, I ſhall at leaſt, ſatisfy my own feelings, and my own conſcience. But I truſt, ſir, that I ſhall at the ſame time perform my duty to my conſtituents. For whatever may be thought of the people of Liverpool, in other parts of the kingdom, I muſt beg leave to inform this Houſe, that they are by no means unanimous in ſupport of the trade in queſtion. On the contrary, a great and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of Liverpool, are as adverſe to the ſlave trade as any other perſons in theſe realms; and I ſhould greatly diſappoint their expectations, and their wiſhes, if I were *not* to vote for the abolition of that trade. *(hear! hear!)* After the length of time during which this ſubject has been conſidered by the nation at large, after a frequent diſcuſſion which it has undergone in this Houſe, after the preſent bill has been paſſed by the upper Houſe of Parliament, and is now ſent to this Houſe for its concurrence, and above all, after the full and able manner in which the noble Lord (Howick) who introduced the bill, has brought it forward, it would be perfectly unneceſſary for me to diſcuſs the principle of the bill, or to detain the Houſe by additional arguments in its favor. There is, however, one argument, which has always appeared to me ſo clear, ſo concluſive and ſo ſhort, that I will venture to ſtate it. Sir, the African ſlave trade has always ſubſiſted only by an abuſe. If we place the human race in any fair and reaſonable ſituation, if we provide them with the neceſſaries and accommodations of life, they muſt by the very law of their nature inevitably increaſe. It is only then becauſe the ſlaves in our Weſt India Iſlands are not in that proper ſituation, & are not provided with the proper neceſſaries of life, that a diminution of number continually occurs, & the ſlave trade becomes neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency. Now, ſir, the bill before the Houſe will not only prevent the further proſecution of the trade to Africa, but will alſo effect another great and beneficial purpoſe, not contemplated on the face of the bill; it will immediately and neceſſarily improve & meliorate the condition of the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies. For as ſoon at the planter ſhall be convinced that he cannot make up the deficiency of his ſlaves by purchaſe, as ſoon as he can no longer act upon the horrid maxim "that it is better to buy a ſlave than to breed one," he will then be called upon, by a ſenſe of his own intereſt, to pay that attention to the comfort and accommodation of his ſlaves which is ſo eſſentially neceſſary for their increaſe and their happineſs. Whatever apprehenſions may be entertained as to the welfare and ſecurity of our Weſt India poſſeſſions from the preſent meaſure, I heſitate not to aſſert, that in my opinion it will in the reſult, be found to be the firſt cauſe of the ſecurity and proſperity of thoſe colonies. I well remember the time when the regulations made by this Houſe on the middle paſſage were oppoſed by the merchants with the greateſt warmth, as wholly deſtructive to their trade; but it is only a few days ſince that we heard their council at the bar of this Houſe admit that ſuch regulations had rendered the trade much more advantageous than it had ever been *(hear! hear!)* In like manner I truſt that the time will ere long arrive, when the Weſt India planters will feel and acknowledge the beneficial effects of the meaſure we are now endeavoring to carry into effect, and will date the true proſperity, of the Britiſh colonies from the time of the abolition of the African ſlave trade *(hear, hear,)*. In diſcuſſing a queſtion of this magnitude affecting ſo great a portion of the human race, it is impoſſible to cloſe our eyes to that part of the world which has ſuffered ſo greatly by the effects of the trade in queſtion. I mean the coaſts of Africa. I ſhould be ſorry to accuſe this country as being the ſole cauſe of the ſtate of ignorance & degradation in which that immenſe continent yet remains; but I muſt be allowed to ſay, that if we have not been the cauſe of the evil, we have at leaſt contributed in a high degree to prevent its removal.—When we conſider the nature of the trade, when we reflect that the objects of our commerce have been our fellow creatures; and that the articles which we have furniſhed in return have been chiefly fire arms, ammunition, brandy, articles of deſtruction, articles of debauchery *(hear, hear,)* I cannot but fear that we have in a great degree contributed to prevent that civilization and improvement in Africa, which might otherwiſe have taken place. That this ſuppoſition is two wel founded may be fairly inferred from the well known fact that the interior parts of Africa are more civilized and better cultivated than the coaſt, where our trade has been carried on, and where we have kept up that continual excitement which has been ſo prejudicial to that unfortunate country. It is time that we ſhould remove that excitement, and if we cannot contribute to the improvement of Africa, that we ſhould not at leaſt coutribute any longer to her calamities and her degradation.

But, Sir, although I think it unnecessary to enter into a further discussion of the principle of the bill, yet I have been aware, that with respect to its mode of operation, or rather with respect to the time when such operation is to commence some difference of opinion may be entertained. However anxious I have always been for the abolition of this traffic, it has been my uniform opinion that this should be effected by gradual and proper measures. And here I beg it may be most explicitly understood, that in speaking of gradual measures, it never was my idea that the trade should be continued for the advantage of those persons who are engaged in carrying it on. No, sir, I would not continue the trade a month, a week, a day, on any such grounds *(hear! hear!)* It was well observed on a former night in this House, that justice is due to all persons as well to our own countrymen as to the natives of Africa. I fully assent to this observation. But in the distribution of justice we must cautiously distinguish between the rights of the claimants. It would be the height of injustice to balance the mere pecuniary interests of any one body of men against the lives, the liberty, and the safety of any other body of men. They are claims of a different nature, and cannot be weighed with each other. That justice is due to the persons in this country who may be affected by the bill I readily admit, but it is due from this nation, and not from Africa, which has already suffered sufficiently from us. Laying therefore these claims out of the question at present, and regarding only the objects of this bill, I must observe that in a great measure of this nature particular caution is necessary, that in producing a certain good we produce as little evil as possible. Sir, we must perceive how difficult it is to legislate for those who are no parties to our deliberations. I am certainly not without apprehensions that if this trade had been terminated by a sudden and immediate act, it might have been productive of dreadful consequences on the coast of Africa, where there is a great conflux of slaves, whose numbers might accumulate, and who from the sudden and total cessation of the trade, might fall a sacrifice to the avarice or resentment of their owners. Before I left Liverpool to have the honor of taking my place in this House, I thought it necessary to make a particular inquiry on this subject from a person well conversant with, and who had frequently visited different parts of the coast. From him I learnt that at Angola and other places on the southern parts of the coast, slaves were brought down in scanty numbers, and consequently little danger was to be apprehended from the immediate termination of the trade; but that on the more northern parts, and particularly at Bonny, the slaves are brought down in great numbers, being travelled from the interior parts of the country for four, five or six months, and that there, some fatal consequences might ensue if precautions were not taken against it. It was, however, his opinion that a period of six or at most of nine months would be a sufficient notice for terminating the trade, and as this space of time will be afforded by the present bill, I shall cheerfully assent to it as it now stands, and do conceive that as the trade has been gradually narrowed by the regulations adopted by this House, and as some future time is yet allowed by the bill for its final termination, the friends of a gradual abolition ought now to unite with the promoters of the present bill, in carrying this great and beneficent measure into full effect *(hear! hear!)*

And now, sir, as to the question of compensation to those persons who may be injured by the effects of the present measure, I cannot entertain a doubt that this house will be earnest to distribute justice in its proper degree to all who are entitled to it. The trade in question has been long carried on with the concurrence of the country and under the sanction of the legislature, and has, till the present time, been thought indispensibly necessary to the cultivation and prosperity of our colonial possessions. If then it should hereafter appear that the persons engaged in carrying it on should sustain an actual loss by the operation of the present bill—not a loss of eventual or prospective profits, which they might have derived from continuing to carry on the trade (for to such a claim it would be absurd to listen) but a real and substantial loss, by not being able to withdraw their capital and to close their concerns within the time limited by the bill, then I must assert that the persons making such claims are as well entitled to compensation as any persons who ever solicited the justice of this house. But, sir, there is another compensation of a much higher and a better nature to which the merchants of this country are entitled. That compensation is to be found in the more extended trade and commerce of this country. *(hear! hear!)* When we consider the immense revenue which we are called upon to pay, it is evident that the time is arrived when we must avail ourselves of all our resources—when we look at the immense power required by the great tyrant of the continent, we must perceive that it is necessary to oppose to him an immense colonial power, whereby we may maintain and enlarge the maritime strength of our country. Under such circumstances we ought to extend ourselves to the *East* and to the *West*.—It can no longer be concealed that the question respecting the East Indies is now so closely connected with the safety and prosperity of this country that they can scarcely be separately considered, *(hear! hear!)* nor can it be supposed that we can any longer allow ourselves to be crippled in this essential branch of our commerce. Let there be no monopoly but the monopoly of the country at large. *(Loud cries of hear! hear! from all quarters of the House.)*

Sir, I have long resided in the town of Liverpool. It is now upwards of 30 years since I first raised my voice in public against the traffic which it is the object of this bill to abolish. From that time I have never concealed my sentiments upon it in public or in private; and I shall aways think it the greatest happiness of my life, that I have had the honor to be present on this occasion and to concur with those true friends of justice, of humanity, and as I most firmly believe, of sound policy, who have brought forward the present measure.

WANTED TO HIRE,

BY the year in a ſmall family, a WOMAN ſervant who underſtands plain cooking, waſhing and ironing—to ſuch a perſon who can be well recommended, liberal wages will be given. Enquire of Joſhua Dawſon, oppoſite the Weſt city Market.

May 22—3t

Eighty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on the 12th July 1805, from on board the ſloop George (Alexandria and Norfolk packet), a negro fellow named JAMES, (nicknamed Red eyed Jim, owing to that part of his eyes being red which in other people's eyes is white) has a large noſe, heavy look, is ſtout and well made, about 34 years of age; he is an artful fellow and a piece of a ſailor. I will give 30 dollars, if ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again with all reaſonable charges, or the ſame if delivered to me in Norfolk—and the further ſum of 50 dollars for ſuch information as will convict in a court of juſtice, any perſon or perſons of harboring ſaid ſlave James.

July 18th 1805

N. B. I have good information that ſaid negro James was ſeen at Blenheim near Mr. Laidler's ferry, Charles county Maryland, on the 15th May 1807, and was in the employ or ſervice of a Mr. Nott

TRISTRIM BUTLER.

May 22—weW3t

Extracts from Mr. PIKE's Journal.
(CONTINUED.)

"At noon, on the 16th of September they reached the grand encampment, below Lake Pepin: and in the evening passed the Sautiaux river, which flows in from the east at the entrance of the lake. They continued to sail in the evening, with the intention of crossing the lake. The interpreter (Rosseau) said he had passed this lake twenty times, but never in the day time; alledging as a reason, that the wind frequently rose and detained them in the day time on the lake. It is more probable, however, that the true reason why the traders generally sail through it in the night is, their fear of the Sauteurs, as they have made several war strokes at the mouth of this river, without distinguishing between the Sioux and their traders.

"The exploring party entered the lake with music playing; but the sky soon clouded, and, from the agitation of the water, they had to seek a harbor for the night on the east side. The next morning they were assailed by a tremendous storm: the perpendicular lighthing seemed to roll in balls of fire down the steep hills which border the lake, and it required great exertions to weather the point de Sable. Here they found a Mr. Cameron, with one wooden and three bark canoes, who had sailed from the prairie on the fifth. His canoes were unladen, and turned up for the habitations of the men. His party exhibited all the indifference of Indian traders. Here they were shewn a point of rocks from which a Sioux woman precipitated herself, and was dashed to pieces on the stones below. Her friends had refused her the husband of her choice, and intended to marry her to one whom she despised. She sung her death song, ascended the hill, and, before her friends came up with her, took the lover's leap; and ended her distress and life together.

"They reached the St. Croix river at noon on the 19th, and in the evening encamped on a prairie on the east side of the river, where stands a large painted stone. On the morning of the 21st, they arrived at the Sioux village, situated at the head of an island and just below a ledge of rocks. It was unpeopled, the Indians being absent. Two miles higher, they saw three bears cross the river. Here was anothe camp of Sioux, consisting of four lodges; they saw but one man, named the Black Soldier. The garulity of the women was astonishing, since at all the other camps they had been silent; here they flocked round the strangers, all talking together, which could only be accounted for by the absence of the men.

"Three miles below the mouth of of St. Peters's river, they passed the encampment of Mr. Ferrebault, who had broken his perogue. The Mississippi was so narrow in this day's course, that they crossed it in a batteaux with forty strokes of the oars. The water of the Mississippi, above lake Pepin, appears red, and where deep, nearly as black as ink. The water flowing in from the St. Peters, and St. Croix rivers, give it a blue appearance for a considerable distance below their confluence.

"Observing a white flag on shore, they landed and found it to be of white silk: it was suspended over a scaffold, on which lay four dead bodies: two were enclosed in boards, and two in bark. They were wrapped up in blankets which appeared yet new. They were the bodies of Sioux women, a child of one of them, and some other relative. Some had died on the St. Peters, others on the St. Croix, but were brought and deposited on this scaffold together. It is the mode in which the Sioux bury those of their people who die a natural death; but those that are killed are suffered to lie unburied. As a corroboration of this information Mr. Pike relates, that on the hills below the St. Croix he found the bones of a man which he supposed had been killed on the spot."

"After much labor and fatigue in getting the boat through the rapids, they reached the foot of the falls of St. Anthony on the evening of the 26th, and began to carry their loading over the portage, to where Mr. Pike had pitched his tent above the shoot. The rapids below the shoot may properly be called a continuation of the falls of St. Anthony.—they deserve the appellation of falls equally with those of the Delaware, and Schuylkill. The lost flag was brought to them at this place, by two young Indians".

"If it is possible to pass these falls in high water, which is a doubtful thing, it must be done on the eastern side, about 30 yards from the shore; where the fall is formed by three layers of rocks, one below the other—the pitch of none of which appears higher than 5 feet.

"Above the falls, for 40 or 50 miles, the navigation is much impeded by shoals and riples; and would be considered impracticable by persons not determined to proceed; for the men must wade, and push the boat along, a great portion of the distance. Below Crow river, they killed an animal unknown to Mr. Pike, called a Blaireau".

"Elk, bear, racoons, pheasants geese and prairie hens, were frequently met with.

"On the 5th of Oct. they passed several old Sioux encampments, all of which were fortified; they found five litters on which the sick, or wounded had been carried. A hard battle had been fought here between the Sioux and Sauteurs, in the present year. On the next day when hunting, Mr. Pike found a small *red capot* hung on a tree: this the interpreter said was an offering to the Bon Dieu.

"On the morning of the 10th they reached the place where Mr. Rien-